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# REPORTS

FROM

# COMMISSIONERS:

*EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.*

—(12.)—

## INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,—GREAT BRITAIN:

## SECOND REPORT.

I. HOME DISTRICT.
II. NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
IV. SCOTLAND.

Session

31 *January*—— 17 *July* 1837.

## VOL. XXXII.

1837.

# REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

## 1837.

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*EIGHTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE*

## TWELFTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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# SECOND REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1837.

I. REPORT ON THE HOME DISTRICT.

II. REPORT ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

III. REPORT ON THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

IV. REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.—[*Separately delivered.*]

# SECOND REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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## HOME DISTRICT.

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## SECOND REPORT of the INSPECTORS of the HOME DISTRICT.

### PART I.

### TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
The Silent System.

MY LORD, *Raymond Buildings, April 7th,* 1837.

IN preparing our Second Annual Report, which we have now the honour of presenting to your Lordship, we have thought it our duty, before proceeding to report upon the prisons connected with our own District, to submit to your notice our observations upon those particular subjects to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our special attention.

In pursuance of this arrangement, we beg leave, in the first place, to lay before your Lordship our observations upon that system of prison discipline which is denominated "*The Silent System.*" In the course of our inspections and inquiries, during the last year, we have had numerous opportunities of observing that System in operation under all the various circumstances which have the effect of obstructing or of facilitating its action, and which, therefore, have afforded us the means of making that full and complete investigation of the subject which your Lordship requires at our hands; and, as the advocates of this System maintain that it successfully disputes the claim to preference with "*The Separate System,*" we deem it our duty to submit to your Lordship such facts and inferences as have led us to an opposite opinion. We are prepared to show that the Silent System, originating in a deep conviction of the great and manifold evils of gaol association, and designed to guard against those mischievous consequences which attach to it, is cumbrous and intricate in its construction, inadequate to the purposes which it contemplates, and dependent, for its successful working, upon circumstances which can neither be universally secured nor relied upon; that, besides its good qualities, it has others which are pernicious or useless; and that, while its excellences are contingent and accidental, its defects are necessary and inherent.

In expressing ourselves thus strongly, we beg that we may not be understood as designing to impeach the motives of those who advocate this System. We believe that they are influenced by an anxious desire to save the Criminal from the alarming evils of gaol contamination; and that, in compassing this most desirable and necessary end, they have been led to the adoption of their plan by benevolent motives. Nevertheless, we feel satisfied that, even to them, we shall be able to impart that conviction of its unfitness, which attentive observation and reflection have produced in our own minds; and we moreover persuade ourselves that, upon a closer examination of the system, they will be led, by those motives of humanity which dictated its adoption, to repudiate it, as inflicting upon the prisoner much severe and needless punishment; namely, the interdiction of intercourse under circumstances which render the inhibition peculiarly oppressive, and which arm the temptations to violate it with more than usual force.

We believe that the strong expressions in which witnesses who have been examined by Parliamentary Committees have enounced or recorded their admiration of the merits of the Silent System are imputable to a view of the question which does not necessarily involve the pre-eminence of that System, or a solid conviction of its intrinsic excellence;—that view we conceive to resolve itself into a *comparison* of the Silent System with the present most mischievous plan of gaol association. No well-regulated mind, indeed, could contemplate the dreadful evils which attach to this last-mentioned plan, without feeling instinctively impelled to embrace any measure by which such evils might be avoided; and we are

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confident that it is owing to such a commendable feeling as this, that the advocates of the Silent System have permitted themselves to be hurried, with rather too great precipitation, into the adoption of a plan which, though upon a superficial view it may appear to possess many advantages, is pregnant with evils of which we are certain that its advocates are either unconscious, or of which they have not formed an adequate conception. Under these circumstances we have felt ourselves bound, no less by our unfeigned respect for the motives of those who maintain the superiority of the Silent System, than by our sense of the importance of the interests involved in the subject, to examine it carefully and impartially, in all its bearings, and in every point of view; to scrutinize minutely the whole of its complicated machinery; to witness its operation, and to register faithfully its effects. All this, my Lord, we have done heedfully and repeatedly, and under such circumstances as were calculated to afford us the clearest and most complete insight into the nature of the subject. We feel persuaded, therefore, that your Lordship will do us the justice to believe that we do not approach the discussion of this question without great and careful consideration; that we have impartially weighed its merits, as well as its defects; and that the conclusion at which we have arrived is based upon evidence at once extensive and incontrovertible.

We say, in the first place, then, that so far as the prevention of intercourse is concerned, the Silent System is not efficacious. If it be granted that communication may be carried on by *signs*, or in a subdued tone of voice, then it is in evidence that this System does not and cannot prevent such intercourse. The difficulty of enforcing the prohibition of intercommunication under this System is felt and acknowledged by some of its warmest advocates. The objection which this fact involves appears to us to be fatal to the whole measure; for let us consider for a moment the effect which this abortive attempt at securing a main object of the System must necessarily have both upon the prisoners and upon the numerous Monitors and Wardsmen employed to enforce it. Upon the former, the persuasion of the obvious fact, that communication cannot be prevented, will operate most prejudicially; it will act at once as a constant spur and a premium to their ingenuity, which will have abundant scope to exercise itself amidst the multiplied and perplexing engagements of the Monitors. We ought to bear in mind, likewise, the adroitness and tact which the human mind and frame gradually, but surely, acquire by practice, when the man is impelled by necessity, or by strong inclination; both of which are known to enable the agent to accomplish purposes which, to himself as well as to others, had appeared to be utterly unattainable The truth of this is demonstrated by the following among other remarkable facts, that in the prison of Coldbath Fields, in which the Silent System is believed to be brought to the greatest degree of perfection, under the management of a highly intelligent and able Governor, who has at his command every possible advantage for working the system, there were in the year 1836 no less than 5,138 punishments "for talking and swearing."

Now, my Lord, if, under circumstances so favourable to the silent system,—in prisons upon which the public eye is more especially fixed, which are perpetually visited by a vigilant Committee of Justices, are under the care of excellent keepers, are superintended by active and trustworthy officers, assisted by monitors and wardsmen who are selected from the most active and intelligent class of prisoners in the whole kingdom,—we say, if, under such favourable circumstances as these, the Silent System fails to the extent indicated by the circumstances and by the number of punishments which we have stated, what must be the working of the plan in other prisons, where such advantages are not only not to be had in combination, but where, as will sometimes happen, not one single advantage of the kind can be calculated upon or secured?

It is impossible to convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the successful dexterity in fraud and artifice in which this System has been the means of training the prisoners; and if once it were to become fixed and general by authority, we do not hesitate to say that we defy the most vigilant and zealous superintendence to defeat the contrivances which the prisoners would employ to baffle it. Now, while the prisoner's mind is thus either occupied with attempts to elude the vigilance of his monitor (attempts which, from the very nature of the case, must often prove successful), or amused by watching and secretly applauding the attempts of others, can it be believed that, under such circumstances, his mind can receive any salutary impression of the penal nature of his condition, or have inclination or opportunity for self-examination or reflection?

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But the necessary effect of this System upon the wardsmen and monitors is no less to be deprecated. From the foregoing observations, some notion may be formed of the incessant demand which the nature of his duties imposes upon the watchful vigilance of the monitor; that vigilance he knows is not always effectual; and he must be aware that, in spite of his utmost efforts, the prisoners will be able to elude it. Now is it unlikely that, seeing the impossibility, with all his exertions, of preventing communication, he should at times, from absolute weariness or despair, relax a watchfulness, the most painful stretch of which he sees to be unavailing? And yet it is upon the equable and uninterrupted maintenance of this vigilance, wound up to the highest degree of tension, that the advocates of this System rest their persuasion of its efficacy.

But let us suppose this difficulty on the part of the monitors surmounted, and that every violation of the rules enjoining silence is promptly followed by detection and punishment: it is obvious that this must excite in the minds of the prisoners a feeling of irritation and resentment towards the monitor, which must add materially to the difficulties of his arduous duty. We have repeatedly found that, under this System, prisoners eagerly seek occasion to bring accusations against the monitors; and that the adjudication of these charges is productive of much trouble and consumption of time to the Governor, who, in the case of Coldbath Fields, has every morning, on an average, no less than 60 Reports to inquire into and decide, upon extensive, perplexing, and questionable evidence.

But it will be said, perhaps, that an approximation to the maintenance of absolute silence is all that is designed or expected; and that this is a great improvement in prison discipline. We are ready to concede to the Silent System whatever praise its advocates claim for it as a successful mode of escaping some of the frightful evils of gaol association; but we must be permitted to examine the means which it professes to employ, before we can feel ourselves warranted in recommending it for general adoption; because, if these means be subject to grave and insurmountable objections, it then becomes a question whether we cannot discover some other mode of proceeding, by which equal or greater advantages may be secured, without incurring the evils which attach to the System in question.—The warmest advocates of the Silent System admit that they cannot carry it into operation without the constant employment of means which are obviously adverse to the spirit of the Constitution, and to the first principles of substantial justice. They confess that they must be permitted to inflict punishments for every detected violation of the rules. Now, of the average amount of such punishments your Lordship will be enabled to form a just estimate, from the statement which we have given respecting the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields; from which it appears that, in the year 1836, the punishments "for talking and swearing," without reckoning those which have been inflicted for other prison offences, and which amounted to 6,794, averaged about 12 per diem. Nor is the nature of those punishments less objectionable than their frequency. They consist in reduction of food, or in confinement in dark and ill-ventilated cells; both of which have such a tendency to impair the prisoners' health, that the Governor has thought it necessary to reduce the punishment to a degree that impairs its efficacy. Nevertheless, the prisoners persevere in counterfeiting ill health; and, for the purposes of carrying on the deception, they frequently resort to practices of an abominable and revolting nature. Here then, my Lord, is one punishment, or, to speak more correctly, here are many punishments, superimposed upon that to which the prisoner was originally sentenced, who is thus oppressed by sufferings and privations beyond the awards of law. The prisoner sees that the privations which occasion him most discomfort are not the punishments to which he has been legally sentenced: hence arise mental irritation, a sense of injustice, a forgetfulness of his offence, and an unconsciousness of his guilt, which effectually close every avenue by which admonition might reach his mind, and render hopeless and unavailing the efforts of the Chaplain. But your Lordship will observe that the whole tendency of the Silent System is to prevent this impression from being made, or speedily to efface it. Whatever may have been the *original* and *legal* sentence of the prisoner, it is merged and lost in the number and weight of the sufferings to which the System subjects him; and, so far from discerning in these the presence and agency of the law, and the effect of his own misconduct, he sees and feels nothing but the perpetual operation of vexatious regulations, enforced by individuals whom he knows to be as guilty as himself (if

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not more so), and who, as we have seen, are sometimes tempted to exercise their trust in a way little calculated to reconcile the prisoner to the rules of the gaol, the reason and expediency of which he can seldom understand or recognise. In short, the law and the legally awarded punishment are thrust out of sight by a number of ill-judged and annoying exactions, which, instead of humbling and reclaiming, are fitted only to exasperate and provoke.

We have before stated that the evils of association are those especially against which the advocates of the Silent System persuade themselves that it effectually protects the prisoner. But this expectation will prove, upon inquiry, to be exceedingly delusive. Some startling facts have been repeatedly brought under our notice which leave no doubt upon the subject. We have been informed, upon good testimony, that the prisoners, from being associated together so long in the same room, contract an acquaintance which it needs only the moment of enlargement to ripen and confirm; so that, when discharged together, as they are daily, in great numbers from large prisons, they coalesce in companionship, which cannot so correctly be said to be commenced, as continued and established. Here then, at the very gate of the prison, we have the evil of gaol association: offenders, well acquainted with each other by sight, and having had numerous opportunities, whilst in confinement, of discovering each other's inclinations, habits, and characters,—all points which they are not slow in discerning,—may meet together on their discharge, and devise such plans for future depredations, as their previous knowledge of each other suggests to them the facility of carrying into effect.

But there is another evil, inherent in this System, which will tend more effectually to secure its condemnation. We allude to the employment of prisoners, as Wardsmen and Monitors, to aid in carrying it into operation. This practice (an unavoidable one under the System in question) is directly opposed to every principle of justice. Is a culprit, probably the greatest delinquent within the prison walls, probably the most ingenious villain, the most finished hypocrite, certainly one of the most guilty in the eye of the law (for it is only from those whose term of imprisonment is long that such agents are selected),—is this man to be released from the condition of a criminal suffering for his offences, and placed in a station which invests him with authority, which is every moment felt, over his fellow-prisoners, every one of whom is perhaps less stained with moral turpitude than himself? Is he, in defiance of the common dictates of justice, to be raised from that penal degradation and discomfort to which his misconduct has subjected him, to which the law has sentenced him, and which the interests and violated rights of society demand that he should feel? In confirmation of this reasoning, we find it stated by the Governor of the Westminster Bridewell, "that the oldest thief makes the best monitor." Thus does this plan, by an inversion of justice, set itself against the law, since it elevates the condition and mitigates the punishment of those especially whose guilt is greatest, and whose sentences are most severe.

Some notion may be formed of the extent to which this unjust principle must prevail under the Silent System, from the fact that, in Coldbath Fields Prison, containing on an average 900 prisoners, no less than 218 of them are removed from the operation of the law and the endurance of their punishment, by being appointed to offices of trust or authority: besides these 218 prisoners, there are 54 regular officers; so that here we have 272 persons appointed to superintend 682 prisoners (i. e. 900 *minus* 218 who have appointments), being in the ratio of one officer to 2½ prisoners,*—an exorbitant proportion. And yet, even with all this supervision, the System, as we have seen, remarkably fails; its failure being witnessed no less by the number of punishments for violating its leading principle, Silence, than by the number of recommittals, which, in the year ending September 1836, amounted in Coldbath Fields to 2,795, and in the Westminster Bridewell to 1,610. The inefficacy of the prison punishments is proved by this, that since the introduction of the System they have gone on increasing:—"The punishments" (says the Governor of the Coldbath Fields House of Correction) "are decidedly insufficient to keep up the discipline;" "they will not deter." "Some efficient punishment is sadly wanted." "Punishments have certainly increased since the Silent System was introduced." "Punishments are more frequent now than when we began the System."*

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* Report on Coldbath Fields House of Correction, Part II.

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This intelligent Governor also says that he is much discouraged at times by circumstances of the following nature :—After he has taken pains in instructing an individual for the purpose of qualifying him to be an officer of the prison, he finds all his labour lost, by the person so instructed feeling alarmed at the arduous nature of the duties, and declining to undertake them. The Governor further states, in reference to his selection of fit and proper persons to serve as monitors, &c., that in order to make that selection he must rely in a great measure upon the knowledge and recommendation of the turnkeys, a circumstance which affords scope for patronage, and has a tendency to produce serious evils; that, in order to keep the monitors up to the performance of their duties, it is necessary to receive reports against them from prisoners; and yet those prisoners have a direct interest in removing monitors from their office, and in some instances have made false accusations with that object; that, when extensive sickness prevails, it causes amongst the officers the greatest "distress;" and yet that is an occasion when their most active co-operation is most required, for the prisoners then become overwhelming in their complaints, and the difficulties then increase a hundred-fold; that punishment by the reduction of food is one of the most powerful agents employed in working the System, and yet that it cannot, without the greatest discretion, be carried far enough to deter, without injury to health; that, in short, he punishes generally to the extent of the law, and yet the punishments do not act as a preventive, and are insufficient to maintain the discipline.*

But the amount and severity of punishment involved in the Silent System is not felt chiefly by the *convicted* prisoner: it falls with yet greater weight upon the *untried.* From the novel character of the system, from the multiplicity as well as trifling nature of its regulations, some time must necessarily elapse before the recently committed prisoner can be made acquainted with them: the consequence of this is, that the earlier portion of the prisoner's confinement, that too which precedes his trial, is the most irksome and vexatious. His thoughts and attention must be occupied in acquiring a knowledge of the rules, and a readiness in practising them; or else in undergoing the various punishments to which his ignorance, his inadvertence, or his stubbornness exposes him. And this is the condition of a prisoner still innocent in the eye of the law, and whose thoughts should be as composed as possible, that he may be able to make the necessary preparation for his approaching trial! That the untried prisoner is subjected to a greater proportion of suffering than the convicted we found instanced in one prison, where 90 untried prisoners were visited with 224 punishments; while 236 convicted prisoners were visited with 574 punishments.

In some prisons the Governor's jealousy of the monitors' fidelity is so great that he encourages the prisoners to report them; and such is the revengeful spirit produced by this practice, that, occasionally, the efforts of the Governor to protect the monitor have been unavailing. Instances of the evils here adverted to came under our own observation in the course of our inquiries. At *one* prison a man, who had filled the office of monitor under the Silent System in *another* prison, was so persecuted by his fellow-prisoners, that the Governor, unable otherwise to protect him, was obliged to remove him to a separate cell, as the only means by which he could shield him from the vengeance to which his conduct as monitor exposed him from those over whom, in the discharge of his duty, he had previously, and in another prison, exercised authority. In another gaol, which is also managed on the Silent System, a prisoner, in our presence, in a fit of resentment, produced, as he said, by the irritating regulations of the prison, threatened to take the life of the monitor who had reported him, when he should regain his liberty; and the same monitor subsequently, in our hearing, appealed to the Governor for his protection. In another instance we found a case which strongly exemplifies the evil above adverted to—of punishing a prisoner by the reduction of his diet. A prisoner confined in a dark cell complained to us of the injury he had sustained in his health by the frequent stoppage of his food, and by close confinement in unwholesome cells, upon only half a pound of bread per day, for violating the prison regulation of silence; and this man, who said that, on his admission to the prison, he was stout and healthy, was now reduced to a mere shadow, and was so exasperated by what he could not be made to regard as just treatment, that he vowed vengeance against those he called his tyrants, whenever he should be restored to liberty. Nor is this evil likely to be mitigated by the line of conduct which the

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* Report on Coldbath Fields House of Correction, Part II.

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System almost requires the monitors to pursue; for the Authorities of the gaol often measure the attention and fidelity of their Agent by the number of his reports against prisoners; so that, as we were informed, the monitor, to secure his place, is sometimes led to make false and groundless charges, in order to attest his diligence.

Whatever punishment may be inflicted upon a prisoner, he ought to be led habitually to regard it as the desert and consequence of his guilt. This alone, seconded by the well-directed efforts and admonitions of the Chaplain, can work in the culprit a just feeling of penitence, or a stable resolution of amendment. Our own observations and experience, throughout the whole course of our inquiries respecting prison discipline, impress upon us the conviction that a prisoner, on entering a gaol, and during the whole period of his confinement there, ought to have nothing less to look forward to than the full endurance of his sentence. Let it not be alleged that we thus advocate a principle which is unjustifiably rigorous and uncharitable. In a case like this we must look to general, not to particular, consequences. If the result of this stern regulation be that one prisoner here, or another there, is not encouraged to assume an improved demeanour, or a more quiet temper than he would otherwise have exhibited, we maintain, on the other hand, that this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the extensive and permanent benefits which must flow from a more just and inflexible regulation: and we feel bound to declare to your Lordship that the employment of prisoners as sub-officers, in any post of authority, or upon any pretence whatever, is a practice which is not only adverse to every principle of justice, but is proved to be mischievous, by the testimony of those who are best qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the question.

But, in the next place, if this practice of employing prisoners as officers were otherwise unexceptionable, still the necessary dependance of the working of the System upon their services is attended with consequences of the worst description. The necessary qualifications of wardsmen and monitors are said to be (besides an ability to read and write, and cast accounts) *alertness, temper, vigilance, firmness, industry, habits of obedience, and moral integrity:* and these habits are to be sought for in the inmates of a prison, and, in some cases, in prisoners who have been recommitted! Your Lordship will observe how fatal to the system is the objection which this necessity involves. The system itself professes to derive its excellence from the maintenance of silence,—silence can be maintained only by the employment of fit and trustworthy officers,—the greater number of those officers must be selected from the prisoners,—but their qualifications are such as necessarily forbid the hope of finding them amongst such characters. So satisfied are we of the insuperable difficulty of the case, and so ready are we to take our stand upon the objection which it involves, that we feel more than ordinary anxiety to state the question fairly and impartially, and to allege nothing that is not borne out by facts that cannot be disputed, and by testimony to which no exception can be made. So important, so essential, is the union of those qualifications deemed, that the absence of any one of the number, in the case of a monitor, is injuriously felt throughout the whole department. If the monitor's attention flag, if his eye be withdrawn, if his back be turned, but for a moment, that moment is seized with the utmost promptitude by the prisoners, who can convey and receive information in the twinkling of an eye. The consequence of one failure in duty is that the prisoners are encouraged to watch for another: they applaud their own ingenuity, they exult in the frustration or perplexity of the officer, and sharpen their wits by the constant exercise which these circumstances afford of inventing and practising devices to overreach the monitor. Is this a frame and posture of mind in which the advocates of this System would desire to see the prisoner perpetually indulging? Is this a proper discipline for reflection and self-examination? Is the prisoner, when emancipated from such a training as this, likely to prove a better member of society than before his imprisonment? or is he likely, while under a regulation so calculated to generate and keep up a perpetual ferment in his mind, to attend to, or reap any advantage from, the exhortations of the minister of religion? This view of the question is deserving of serious consideration. Every principle of policy and humanity, all the experience and observation of those who are conversant with the subject of prison discipline, tend to prove that the interests of society are deeply concerned in the proper moral training of those whose punishment consists of imprisonment for any limited time. Society, indeed, expects that the terror of the law and of imprisonment, together with proper discipline and instruction, will operate as a protection to the prisoner, and to the State itself

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against a repetition of the offence. But is this persuasion justified by the prison Reports? What is the fact which all such evidence tends to prove but this, that the chance of any prisoner returning to or adopting an honest course of life is almost nothing? How is this? We charge a large portion of this alarming evil to the existing systems of prison discipline, from which no other fruits can reasonably be looked for.

But if, as is manifest, it be impossible to procure officers and monitors possessed of these extraordinary endowments, moral, mental, and physical,—if the upholders of this system must be satisfied with one who may betray his trust, with another who may be incompetent to his duty, and with a third who may prove false to his important obligations,—how incalculable are the evils which must result!

There are other objections to the System; and, amongst these, we find it stated by the Governor of Coldbath-Fields House of Correction that the marching and countermarching of the prisoners, and the frequent musterings of them in the yards, occupy nearly two hours daily. This not only involves a great and wasteful expenditure of time, breaks the continuity, and unduly mitigates the severity, of the punishment, affords frequent and easy opportunities of intercommunication, but also exposes the prisoners to such sudden variations of temperature, and to so much inclemency and wet, as have proved to be seriously detrimental to their health.

Another objection to the System is the impossibility of making it consistent with the purpose at which the Legislature is now earnestly aiming—the establishment of a *uniform System of Prison Discipline* throughout the kingdom. The severity of punishment will depend, of course, upon the strictness with which the discipline is administered; and this must inevitably vary with the characters of the respective governors. Where the governor is conscientious and judicious, and constantly has officers upon whom he may implicitly depend, there the system will appear to work well, because it is well worked; the praise, in truth, will be due, not to the system, but to the individuals by whom it happens to be well administered. But what is to be looked for where the case is the reverse of all this; where the governor is devoid of judgment and diligence, and the monitors are incompetent and unfaithful; and where the visits of the Justices are unfrequent and expected? In our discussion of this question we have never lost sight of the great principle—that it is designed, in whatever measures are adopted by Authority respecting Prison Discipline, to legislate for the whole kingdom; that the enactments are to extend their influence, and to be felt, whether for good or for evil, in places the most remote from public notice, as well as in those upon which the public eye is intently and constantly fixed: that, consequently, the defects of the system will, *in the Metropolitan Prisons*, be in a great degree remedied by the exertions of those who administer it; stimulated by the desire of public commendation, or by the dread of public rebuke: while, on the other hand, in places where this extraneous influence is not felt, or is but feebly exercised, the evils of the System will be felt in all their force, disappointing the public expectations, exposing the imperfections of the law, inflicting upon the prisoner uncalled for and gratuitous suffering, and rendering necessary an entire change of System, after a lapse of time, and a fruitless expenditure of money.

If the sole end at which a good system of prison discipline should aim were to prevent, by whatever means, the prisoners from *audibly talking with each other*, we should say that the Silent System had not been wholly unsuccessful: but if, in securing this end, the means are proved to be ill devised, harsh, and of uncertain efficacy; if, while the prisoner is forbidden to articulate *sounds*, (which, however, we have shown he can do even under the Silent System,) he has opportunities of making and exchanging significant *signs;* if, by a system of refined penal *surveillance*, his mind is kept perpetually on the fret, and drawn from the contemplation of his own conduct and condition to the invention of devices for defeating his overseers, or for carrying on a clandestine communication with his fellow prisoners, deriving no benefit in the mean while from the offices of religion, nay, converting the most solemn of his religious offices into an opportunity of conversing with his fellows, or, as has come under our cognizance, of indulging in the most revolting and disgusting indecencies,—then we say that the successful interdiction of all oral intercourse is dearly purchased indeed, and that all hope of the prisoner's moral amendment must be abandoned.

But, to make the largest concessions we can, for the purpose of discussing,

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with all possible fairness and indulgence, the merits of this plan, let us admit that it is efficacious, that complete silence is actually enforced, and that all hope of intercommunication is totally cut off from the prisoners; still what a cumbrous, complicated piece of machinery does the whole system exhibit, and how soon and how frequently are its movements liable to be deranged or stopped! Let your Lordship imagine the whole in full play; its officers and monitors diligent, alert, watchful, honest; every man, and everything, in proper place and operation: suddenly an officer or monitor becomes sick, or is called away, or refuses to work (all cases that are constantly occurring); a substitute is not immediately to be found; the governor is called from his peculiar duties to provide one; the monitors are perplexed; the impediment is felt throughout the whole department, and some time must elapse, and many abuses and violations of the numerous rules occur: these abuses must be rectified, and these offences must be visited with punishment, before the machinery is again put into action, to be again disturbed by similar impediments, and to be followed by similar inconveniences. And all this intricate machinery is constructed—for what? For the purpose of overcoming difficulties which the authors of it have themselves created. They assemble together social beings, interdict communication between them, and then punish them for yielding to that most powerful of human impulses,—the desire of interchanging thought with those with whom they are compelled to associate. Here is a difficulty contrived with perverse ingenuity, as if merely for the purpose of overcoming it; and when it fails, as it must perpetually, the system revenges itself upon the prisoner for the remissness of the officer.

These remarks with reference to male prisoners apply, and with still greater force, in the case of females, among whom the difficulty of procuring women, qualified to act as monitors, is confessed by all the prison authorities who have the management of those gaols in which the Silent System is enforced.

We have elsewhere expressed our opinion respecting the inexpediency of permitting intercourse between prisoners, inasmuch as it leads to *recognition*,—an evil which grows out of the Silent System to as great an extent, though not with so much facility, as under the old plan of prison association. We propose to consider this evil under three different aspects: *first*, as it affects an innocent man; *secondly*, as it affects a criminal, who, from a sense of guilt, is led to penitence and resolutions of amendment; and, *thirdly*, as it affects a culprit who is determined to continue in his course of crime.

In the first place, it will be at once apparent that a man unjustly accused, able to establish his innocence, and discharged without a legal stain upon his character, may receive an unmerited and incurable wound in his reputation from the mere circumstance of his being associated for a period, however short, with companions of vicious habits and tainted morals, and being subsequently recognised by them. The extent of this evil may, in some measure, be estimated by considering the deep and overwhelming anguish and dismay with which a person of unblemished character, however humble in station, contemplates his committal to prison. And may not the fair fame of any person be blasted for life, and his relatives and friends cruelly and irreparably wounded in their character and feelings, by such an event? In urging the necessity of shielding an innocent member of society, as far as is practicable, from an evil so dreadful as this, we are not more powerfully supported by the dictates of reason and humanity than by the very spirit of the law itself, which guards with great and justifiable jealousy the rights and feelings of innocence. We ask nothing more than that the proceedings of the law may, in this case, be conformable to its spirit, and that all possible care be taken by the State to protect the party that is free from guilt from needless association and recognition, and from the infliction of a wrong for which no atonement can be made.

We will next consider the evil of recognition with reference to its effects upon a prisoner who may be led or inclined to repent of his guilt, and to resolve upon an honest course of life. Whether the man really repents, or feels an inclination to return to honest courses, or to listen with serious attention to the admonitions which he may have received, this evil will operate upon him with a disastrous influence. In the former case, by steady perseverance in the path of industry and honesty, he may succeed in gaining the character of a useful member of society; but he will live in constant apprehension of having his good name suddenly and irremediably forfeited by the recognition of an abandoned fellow-prisoner, who

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may be tempted to expose the past delinquencies of the penitent, of whom, but for the previous acquaintance in prison, he might never have had the slightest knowledge. In the latter case the mischief is not less prejudicial or less to be deprecated; for the liability to subsequent exposure must act as a great discouragement to reformation: it has a tendency to repress the very rudiments of virtuous resolution in the individual; and thus he is discouraged by the consciousness that he is surrounded by witnesses of his disgrace, who would feel no obligation to abstain from spreading the report of his former guilt to his disadvantage or his undoing.

We are further to consider the injurious effect which recognition must have upon a Criminal who is resolved to persevere in his course of guilt. It is plain, from what we have already said concerning the nature of the Silent System, that it takes no effectual steps to prevent communication between the prisoners;—that acquaintance by sight may ripen, in time, into intimacy and companionship after discharge from prison;—and that the very working of the discipline is fitted to call forth those qualifications and capacities by which associates in criminal adventures are best recommended to each other—ingenuity, dexterity, and aptitude for the accomplishment of deeds of fraud. We say that here, too, no less than in the two former cases, it is of importance to prevent recognition, and all the causes which contribute to produce it. The separated, isolated villain is comparatively innoxious; it is combination—concentration of force, talent, and artifice—that renders wickedness formidable to society: and this combination is effected, consolidated, and organized, within the walls, or at the very gate, of the prison, more than anywhere else.

The arguments against *recognition* appear futile to some:—to us they seem to be entitled to a larger share of public attention than they have hitherto attracted. It is said that, with every possible care, and by every possible expedient, we shall in vain attempt completely to prevent recognition. Be it so: are we, therefore, to make no attempt whatever to prevent it? Besides, when we are told that the very circumstance of a prisoner's committal, his intercourse with his legal advisers, his examination before magistrates, his trial in open court, all necessarily involve recognition, we answer, that this is true: but by whom is the prisoner then recognised? That portion of the Public who may be present at the examination or trial see the Accused but once, and for a short period; it is unlikely, then, that they should recognise him at any future time: but the police, the officers of justice, who, from duty and habit, mark the features and deportment of prisoners under such circumstances, and whose business it is to arrest offenders in their career of crime, would, upon occasion, readily recognise such a character.—Contrast this with that which takes place in a prison; where, instead of being subject to the recognition of those whose duty it is to restrain from the commission of crime, the prisoner is familiarly known by those who will encourage and assist him in it. Thus the former recognition in open court is advantageous to the public; whereas the latter is mischievous both to the prisoner and to society at large.

Thus does it appear, my Lord, that the Silent System not only fails in attaining those important ends at which it professes to aim, but is also open to grave and serious objections, with reference to the means which it thus unsuccessfully employs. It fails in its attempt to prevent intercourse between the prisoners:—it is forced to inflict punishments, for the purpose of commanding obedience to its numerous and perplexing regulations:—these punishments are carried to an extent which its advocates do not attempt to justify:—it does not protect the prisoner from the evils of gaol association:—by the employment of prisoners as wardsmen and monitors, it, in a great measure, remits the prisoner's legal penalty, and affords admission to abuses and irregularities of a dangerous character:—its restrictions fall with excessive and undue severity upon the untried prisoner, who, in reason and justice, ought to be less rigorously dealt with than the convicted offender:—it excites irritation of mind, and, in many cases, vindictiveness of spirit, in the prisoners:—it is, from the impossibility of rendering its operation equable and uniform, utterly unfit for general adoption:—it is complicated and cumbrous in its construction; apt to be constantly deranged in its movements; and requires, for its efficient working, a degree of watchfulness and vigilance which is shown to be unattainable, even under the most favourable circumstances:—and finally, it does not even contemplate the adoption of any means by which the evils of *recognition* can be prevented:—evils which we have endeavoured to show are neither imaginary nor light.

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That much difference of opinion should prevail in this country, as to the character and effects of the separate system, ought to excite neither surprise nor regret.—The change proposed to be introduced by that System is far too extensive to be adopted without much consideration; and we feel assured that nothing will more effectually tend to its ultimate success than the full discussion and examination of the question in all its bearings. We feel a strong conviction that the objections which have been raised to the System are founded on imperfect information—that these misconceptions will be removed by further inquiry; and that, so far from being fraught with the injurious consequences which have been erroneously imputed to it, Separate Confinement will eventually prove to be based on humane and enlightened principles, and the most efficient plan which has hitherto been devised for the government of prisons.

And first—in regard to the application of the System to the Untried. None can feel more strongly than ourselves the importance of upholding those rights which distinguish the treatment of an *untried* from that of a *convicted* prisoner. Safe custody is the sole object of imprisonment before trial, nor has Society a right to embitter that imprisonment by circumstances which unnecessarily aggravate the loss of liberty, and annex severities not contemplated by law. The prisoner is not only entitled to pure air, wholesome and sufficient food, protection from cold, opportunities for exercise, and whatever may be necessary to the preservation of his health; he is not only entitled to consult with his legal adviser, communicate with his friends, and receive other reasonable indulgences;—but he is entitled to claim exemption from the society of those whose company is calculated to injure his morals, outrage his feelings, and debase his character. A general conviction of these truths, at least so far as they relate to health and bodily welfare, has, of late years, led to many useful reforms in the condition of our prisons, and of our County Gaols there are happily but few against which any just grounds of complaint, in this respect, can now be fairly made. But, highly as we value these improvements, we are bound to state that the great moral evils of imprisonment remain to this day in vigorous operation. The individual committed for trial, whom the laws presume to be innocent, is even now compelled to associate with delinquents of various degrees of criminality, and too often to pass his nights, as well as days, in close contact with the profligate and depraved. Nor is this the case in those gaols only which are generally considered to be defective. The day-rooms of the most spacious of our county prisons exhibit these demoralizing associations to a painful extent; and we write advisedly when we assert that there is scarcely a gaol in the kingdom conducted on the principle of Association, to which an untried prisoner, not absolutely depraved, could be committed, for any lengthened period, without deep and permanent injury. This right, then, of the untried, to be secured from moral contamination, if not wholly neglected, has been, at least, greatly undervalued, or very inadequately guarded. But we would submit to your Lordship whether there is any privilege of greater or more undeniable importance to the prisoner himself, or in the observance of which the interest as well as the duty of society is more deeply involved. On the liberation of a prisoner, the corruption which he may have imbibed during confinement spreads its pestiferous influence; and Society is thus made to feel the penalty of its own cruelty and neglect. This evil, however, is so generally admitted, that we forbear to enlarge on its character and extent; and the simple question, therefore, which we now submit for your Lordship's consideration is—in what measures the remedy consists?

It has, indeed, been imagined that the propagation of crime, during imprisonment, could be prevented by a judicious system of classification. Experience has, however, shown the fallacy of all such arrangements, whatever be the principle on which they may be conducted. If the classification be regulated by the nature of the imputed offence, it is certain that, as crimes differing widely in magnitude are classed under general terms, prisoners of every variety of character must necessarily be placed together. Even were this not the case, the absurdity of classification would be apparent from the fact that many who have been before in prison for serious crimes are subsequently charged with minor offences, and are consequently associated, on their commitment, with persons innocent of the imputed crime, and with young and inexperienced offenders. If, again, the classification proceed on an assumed knowledge of character, by what means can such knowledge be attained? By what inquiry, and on what evidence, are we to arrive

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at the motives, disposition, and habits of the prisoner? Nor, as we have shown, can the object be secured by the adoption of the Silent System, which fails, in a great measure, in preventing communication, even when enforced by severe punishments. The mere necessity, however, for these punishments, which exists wherever the system is at all efficient, renders it quite inapplicable to the treatment of the Untried.

In our last Annual Report we expressed ourselves strongly in favour of the separate confinement of untried prisoners. We feel it our duty to state that further consideration and experience have powerfully contributed to confirm our conviction of its inestimable value. We do not hesitate to declare our firm persuasion that there is no alternative between Separation and Contamination; and that, with certain modifications, which greatly tend to divest the separation of a penal character, this description of prison discipline is admirably adapted to the treatment of prisoners before trial.

The application of the Separate System to the Untried has been opposed on the ground of its presumed severity. It is alleged that the unconvicted are thus placed in solitary confinement, and that but little distinction is observed in the treatment of the innocent and guilty. We beg, in reply, to remark that nothing can be more unfair than to confound the plan of individual separation, with the modifications which we recommend, with the vague and confused ideas which are generally conveyed by the terms "solitary confinement." To remove, at once, this misconception, it is only necessary that we should explain the nature of the imprisonment which is enforced, in the case of the Untried, at those gaols at which the Separate System is in operation. The prisoner is placed in an apartment, at least 10 feet square, and 10 feet high; sufficiently large to enable him to take exercise. This apartment is well lighted, ventilated, and warmed: water is laid on: a water-closet is provided; and, in the fitting up, every arrangement is adopted essential to the prisoner's health. To this apartment the prisoner is strictly confined by day and by night; nor is he allowed to leave it at any time, except for the purpose of attending divine worship in chapel. This seclusion, however, is broken by daily and stated visits of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, and other prison-officers. The prisoner enjoys the privilege of seeing his friends; he has every facility for consulting with his legal adviser; he may send and receive letters; he is permitted to have unobjectionable books; he may receive suitable articles of food; and he has the option of any employment that can be conveniently furnished to him; he is exempted from all discipline that is calculated to create irritation; he is tempted to commit no violation of prison rules, and he is thus spared the infliction of prison punishments; he is exposed to no quarrels; he is protected from those ruffianly assaults (committed in every other kind of prison) which arise from the tyranny of the strong over the weak; his mind cannot be tainted and demoralized by the relations of the burglar, nor his ears assailed by the language of the blasphemous and obscene. And in what respect can this treatment be considered as an aggravation of the suffering necessarily attendant on his confinement? Whatever tendency the seclusion may have to render imprisonment irksome is materially diminished by the visits of officers, by communications with friends, and by manual occupation if the prisoner desire it. Under such circumstances, a prisoner, who is inclined industriously to employ himself, will feel less discomfort than under any plan of association and idleness.

The condition of an untried prisoner, under this, or, indeed, any system of confinement, is, no doubt, one of considerable privation, and, in many instances, one of actual suffering; but it must always be borne in mind that, in estimating the character of the System of Separation, a comparison is to be instituted, not between a state of imprisonment and that of liberty, but between one mode of confinement and another; and the application of the Separate System to the Untried is to be regarded as harsh or humane, according as the hardships which it inflicts are greater or less than those imposed by the discipline of the Silent System, or by the unrestrained Association which prevails in those places where neither the Separate nor the Silent System is in operation.

On a comparison, then, with the Silent System, we think that hardly two opinions can exist as to the humanity of Separation. The Silent System, while it fails in wholly securing the prisoner from contamination, deprives him of everything like the comfort or enjoyment of society. It imposes rules difficult of observance, which the prisoner is every instant, and even unconsciously, tempted to break; and

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every violation of which, when detected, is necessarily visited with severity. It is a System which admits of no mitigation; it entirely loses its character and efficacy unless carried to its full extent, and enforced with the utmost rigour. The untried prisoner, therefore, to whom the Silent System is applied, experiences the very hardships, restraints, and inflictions, which form the main feature in the Convict's punishment.

If the System of unrestrained Association, which usually prevails in the case of untried prisoners, be adopted, the suffering is great to any man not lost to every sense of shame or decency. Not only are his ears assailed by the most revolting language, and his feelings outraged by scenes of the most degraded profligacy, but, unless prepared to endure the raillery, insults, and not unfrequently the violence, of his companions, he is compelled to participate in vices from which his nature recoils, and which, on his entrance, he must contemplate with horror. In fact, he is reduced to the alternative of being an accomplice or a victim.

To make a practical comparison of the systems, we would put it to the calm judgments of those who object to Separation, on the ground of its severity, whether, in their own case, or in the case of those in whose welfare they are most interested, (should they, by any misfortune, be accused of a crime for which they were required to await a trial,) they would not infinitely prefer a System of Separation, mitigated and modified as it is in the case of untried prisoners, and conducted in the manner we have already described, either to the harshness and exposure of the Silent System, or to the degradation and depravity of unrestrained Association.

It is said that, admitting individual separation to be free from objection, still, if the prisoner regards it as a punishment, it ought not to be enforced: the seclusion, therefore, should be optional. In this reasoning we do not concur. We protest against the principle of making the treatment of even an untried prisoner to depend on his own consent. If such reasoning were allowed to operate in the government of gaols, it would follow that a life of habitual depravity would afford an undeniable claim for a continuance of vicious indulgence. If the separation of the Untried be really objectionable, it ought not to be adopted, although a prisoner should desire it. If, on the other hand, the separation be just and beneficial, it ought to be uniformly enforced, however repugnant it may be, in particular instances, to the feelings of a prisoner. If it is for the benefit of the untried prisoner, and the general good of society, that he should be kept apart from others, such treatment can only be objected to on the ground of its being a violation of some absolute right, and that the Untried may reasonably demand to be provided with companions during confinement. The absurdity of this doctrine will be apparent upon the slightest consideration. There are many prisons, in the rural districts of the Kingdom, in which a single prisoner only is confined for several months. Do we, in such cases, hear of the cruelty and injustice of keeping such persons alone; and are the magistrates bound to prevent the solitude of this confinement, by keeping an officer constantly with the prisoner? That there are, among prisoners before trial, especially in the gaols of the metropolis, many who would prefer association to separation, however partial and mitigated, we readily admit; but, when the characters of such persons are ascertained, it will be found that they are precisely of that class whom it is of the greatest importance to keep individually apart, as well for their own interests as for the welfare of others; and the same principle which, looking to the choice of the prisoner, would allow him the enjoyment of that society which persons of decent habits and respectable character shun, because his previous mode of life has rendered such society an alleviation to his imprisonment, could hardly refuse him those sensual indulgences which long use has rendered habitual, and the withholding of which, however salutary and beneficial, is to him among the severest inflictions of the prison. We beg, however, to observe that it is not fair to form an estimate of the prisoners throughout the kingdom by the dissolute habits and degraded character of the inmates of the London gaols; and we feel assured that, although the seclusion might not be acceptable to persons committed for trial, who have been often before in gaol, there are few prisoners not absolutely hardened in crime, especially of those having decent connexions, and committed on suspicion of a light offence, by whom the privilege of being separated from other prisoners would not be readily preferred.

But the advantages of individual separation are not merely of a preventive character. It not only renders corrupt intercourse impracticable, but it affords to the prisoner direct facilities for reflection and self-improvement. In the

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retirement of his chamber, the prisoner is not only cut off from the means of being rendered a worse, but he is placed in a situation in which he may become a better man. He is at least compelled to think.—Whether innocent or guilty of the offence with which he is charged, whatever be the nature of his previous habits and character, he has opportunities of promoting his moral and religious welfare, which under such circumstances the best of men would do well to improve. He is furnished with the Scriptures; he is provided with books suitable to his situation; he is visited by a minister of religion; he has the privilege of attending public worship. Nor is the benefit of the System limited to the period of his imprisonment. It is one of its most distinguishing features that no prisoner is permitted to see another prisoner. Those only who are aware of the mischievous effects produced by acquaintanceships formed in gaol, can appreciate the immense benefit of an arrangement by which the power of recognition is prevented when the prisoner returns into society. It is well known that robberies are often planned during confinement, to be executed on the liberation of the parties. Experienced thieves delight, during the hours of imprisonment, in instructing their younger associates in the mysteries of crime, and in strengthening their gangs for the renewal of depredation; while the good intentions of the better-disposed classes on their discharge are often frustrated, and their future criminal career determined, by recognition and the threat of exposure.

But, although Separate Confinement, with the modifications which we have described, be a boon and protection to the *Untried,* it becomes, when strictly enforced and divested of all indulgences, the most efficacious and salutary of all punishments for the *Convicted.*

The convicted prisoner, according to this System, is confined by day and by night in such an apartment as has been described, and fitted up with every convenience essential to ensure ventilation, warmth, cleanliness, and personal exercise. Whatever is necessary to the preservation of the prisoner's health is strictly attended to; but no indulgence, in any shape whatever, is extended to him. The distinctions observed in the treatment of the Untried and Convicted are broad and definite. It has been seen that under this System the Untried are permitted to receive visits from their connexions: the Convicted are prohibited from such intercourse. The Untried may also communicate with their friends by letter: the Convicted have no such privilege. The Untried are allowed to receive food beyond the prison diet: the Convicted are rigorously restricted to the prescribed ration. With the Untried, employment is optional; upon the Convicted a daily task is imposed.

It is alleged that the discipline is unsafe, and unreasonably severe. That it can, however, be enforced without any danger to the prisoner, rests not upon assertion only, but on the evidence of facts. That it operates upon the criminal with more than justifiable severity must necessarily be a matter of opinion, according to the impression which may be entertained of the degree of punishment due to crime. That it subjects the prisoner to privations which are calculated to make him feel forcibly the penalties of guilt, we readily admit; and we scruple not to avow that we regard this severity as one of the excellencies of the System;—but that it is of the appalling nature sometimes represented, either abandoning its victim to despair, or consigning a vacant or guilty mind to all the gloomy terrors of unbroken solitude, we unhesitatingly deny. The prisoner is visited daily by the governor, as well as by the chaplain and other prison-officers. His labour furnishes employment for his mind; he has access to profitable books; and, in case of illness or sudden emergency, he has the means of making known his wishes to the officers of the prison.

We are totally opposed to those who consider a convicted prisoner as an object of vengeance, or that it is just to inflict upon him any degree of suffering not warranted by law, and not indispensable to his own correction and the well being of Society. But, at the same time, it is necessary to guard against that mistaken humanity which shrinks from the infliction of adequate punishment, and is prone, in its sympathy with the sufferings of the guilty, to forget the evil effects of impunity on others, and that misplaced lenity to the criminal is cruelty to the honest portion of the community. The great and special aim of imprisonment should be to enforce such correction and restraint as shall deter the offender from further crime, and impress upon the ill disposed a strong sense of the penal consequences which certainly attend theviolation of the laws: and we believe that the Separate System is the only one which can effectually accomplish these objects,

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while it subjects the prisoner to no privation not indispensable for the attainment of this end.

How completely imprisonment has hitherto failed to deter, is notorious to all who are acquainted with the condition of the gaols in this country. Instead of a feeling of alarm being created in the criminal's breast, he soon begins to view his confinement with comparative indifference; and, notwithstanding the extent to which, in some prisons, the plans of silence and hard labour have been carried, they fail to produce permanently any corresponding sense of dread. The cause is obvious:—so long as prisoners are permitted to associate, the intercourse, however limited, cannot fail to destroy the effect of the strictest discipline that may be enforced; and, however vigilantly silence may be exacted, the mere sight and occasional exchange of thoughts with other prisoners tends altgether to destroy that feeling of loneliness which is the greatest and most judicious of all moral punishments.

The Silent System has no tendency to incline the prisoner to turn his thoughts upon himself, to cherish contrition, to reconsider his life and prospects, nor to estimate the wickedness and unprofitableness of crime: it can give birth to no firm resolution, nor settled determinations of amendment. This salutary power we believe to belong pre-eminently to the plan of individual separation; which, therefore, besides its deterring qualities, is inestimable as an instrument of moral and religious improvement. We have before, in reference to the Untried, adverted to these advantages; but, in relation to the Convicted, their importance is, if possible, enhanced. We are well aware that there are those who consider as wild and visionary any hopes which may be entertained of the reformation of a criminal. We trust that it is unnecessary for us to state that we do not concur in this opinion. We feel assured that in this country little need be urged against a doctrine which regards the Convict as an outcast possessing no interests beyond the grave, and worthy of no more consideration than the beasts that perish. If, as we firmly believe, no human being, however guilty, is excluded from the means of repentance and the hope of mercy, we cannot too strongly condemn opinions which appear to us to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of that Divine Being, who "desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live." We have had some experience of the character of criminals, and are persuaded that there are periods in the lives of even the most hardened when the mind is awakened to reflection, and the heart overwhelmed with sorrow. In these seasons of sensibility much may be done to eradicate the dominion of vice by the inculcation of Christian principles, and the force of good impressions; and it is the duty of a Christian government to present to every prisoner the means by which instruction may be imparted and repentance cherished. In the quiet of the prison cell—and when humbled by correction—the warnings, promises, and consolations, of the Gospel, come home to the conscience with redoubled force. There is no feature in the Separate System which more favourably distinguishes it than the facility which it affords to the minister of religion in the discharge of the various duties of his sacred office.

We beg emphatically to state that we are not the advocates of absolute solitary confinement, nor of any plan of imprisonment in which the seclusion of the prisoner shall not be relieved by stated daily visits, by manual occupation, and in which the prisoner shall not possess the means of communicating at any time with the officers of the gaol. Much of the prejudice which exists against the Separate System proceeds from impressions derived from the manner in which solitary confinement (so called) is often enforced in county gaols. In the cases to which we refer prisoners are shut up in cells originally constructed for dormitories, and too small to enable the prisoner to take exercise,—cells which are badly lighted, imperfectly ventilated, in no degree warmed, and destitute of those conveniences which are indispensable to render them fit and healthy habitations by day and by night. We are not surprised that in these cold, contracted, and desolate cells the health of a prisoner should, after the confinement of a few weeks, be found to be impaired; and we protest against any unfavourable inferences being drawn against the plans which we recommend from this species of unmitigated solitary confinement in cells, so different in their nature from those contemplated by the Separate System. It was by such an error, and owing to the injurious effects of experiments conducted on partial and defective principles, that the Separate System was for some time retarded in the United States; and yet such cruel and unjustifiable experiments, the fallacy of which has been completely exposed, and the mischievous impressions of which have

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been wholly removed in America, are now frequently referred to in England in proof of the danger and impracticability of the Separate System!

The opponents of individual separation argue as if it were an untried theory, and appear not to be aware that this discipline has been for several years in practical operation. The System originated in England in the year 1790, and was first enforced at the county gaol at Gloucester. For some time previous, that distinguished magistrate, Sir George Paul, had been associated with Sir William Blackstone and Mr. Howard in devising a plan for a National Penitentiary; and the Separate System, as introduced at Gloucester, was adopted, as embodying the views which these eminent men entertained of the most efficient System for the management of prisoners. The Building was provided with separate cells. Prisoners were confined individually apart day and night, from the hour of their admission to that of their discharge. Those committed for short periods were not provided with employment; while convicts sentenced for longer terms were furnished with labour. Moral and religious instruction was administered in the cell as well as in the chapel. The discipline was enforced at Gloucester for a period of seventeen years, and surpassed the most sanguine hopes of its enlightened founder. During this period few, if any, convicts were subjected to a second punishment. As population, however, advanced, the numbers committed so greatly increased beyond the means of separate accommodation, that the discipline was necessarily broken in upon, and at length superseded. The beneficial effects of the System were exhibited, however, up to the period of its being abandoned, by the number of recommitments proceeding almost exclusively from that class who were confined in association.*

But, although from the circumstances stated Separation could no longer be carried into effect at Gloucester, the labours of Sir George Paul proved the practicability and excellence of the discipline; and in the year 1824, when the Magistrates of Glasgow reconstructed the Bridewell of that City, they determined to adopt the Separate System. Since that period the plan has been in full operation at this prison. Here there are 265 cells; those for the men being 9 feet by 7 feet, and 10 feet high; and those for the females 8 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 3 inches high. The ordinary discipline consists in the confinement of each prisoner alone in a cell, day and night, without access to, or communication with, any other prisoner. Labour is furnished. As the cells are not so large as subsequent experience has shown to be desirable for the purpose of affording a sufficient degree of ventilation, and means of exercise, the prisoner is allowed to walk for an hour daily in a corridor, under close inspection; but is never permitted to go into the open air. Although the Sentences are in general short, yet prisoners are occasionally subjected to this discipline for a twelvemonth and upwards. The prisoners have sustained no injury in regard to their health; and the best effects have resulted in deterring offenders sentenced for lengthened terms. It has, in fact, been found that the longer the detention, the more beneficial has been the discipline; and if we had no other evidence than that furnished by the experience of the Glasgow Bridewell for a period of thirteen years, we should be justified in pronouncing the plan of Separation to be safe and efficacious.

It was not likely that the advantages of the System, so strikingly exhibited at Glasgow, should be overlooked by the friends to the improvement of prison discipline in the United States. In the state of Pennsylvania, where the subject has long been regarded with deep interest, several enlightened and benevolent characters warmly advocated the superiority of Separation. In Pennsylvania the punishment of death is rare, and transportation is unknown. Penitentiary imprisonment for life is the secondary punishment; and in the case of the more heinous offences it is rigorously enforced. The introduction of the Separate System was, therefore, the more strongly opposed; and loud were the complaints of its cruelty, and predictions of its danger. The most searching inquiries were accordingly instituted with reference to its character and effects. The result of these investigations was the adoption of the System. The Eastern Penitentiary, erected in Philadelphia on the principle of individual separation, was opened in 1829 for the reception of prisoners. The admirable construction and management of this Penitentiary are too well known to justify us in entering into any detailed description of its government; nor shall we advert further to its discipline except to state that it affords irrefragable proofs that individual separation can be enforced for lengthened periods with perfect safety to the mind and health.

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* Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Gaols, 1819.

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There are prisoners who have now been in this Penitentiary for Years, during the whole of which period they have been confined alone in their cell, day and night, and cut off from all intercourse with the World, and with their fellow-prisoners; the solitude being mitigated solely by employment, and the visits of the prison officers, and others authorized to inspect the Penitentiary. And what is the result? It appears that, of twenty-six prisoners who have been in confinement for three years and upwards, all are apparently improved rather than otherwise in mind, and decidedly better in bodily health than when they entered the prison; while, in the opinion of those most competent to judge on such a subject, the deterring influence of the discipline has had a powerful effect in preventing crime. The success of this Establishment having overcome all opposition in Pennsylvania, a Penitentiary for the Western Division of the State has been built at Pittsburgh, on the same principle. A county gaol for the separate confinement of the Untried has also been erected in Philadelphia. Other States have followed the example of Pennsylvania. In New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Missouri, Penitentiaries on the separate plan have been erected; while, at New York, where public opinion has hitherto been strongly in favour of the Silent System, the Authorities have lately completed a gaol for the separation of prisoners before trial. We are enabled further to state that, the Legislature of Lower Canada having determined on the erection of a Penitentiary, Commissioners were despatched to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the most efficient plans of construction and discipline. These gentlemen, after personally examining the various Penitentiaries, have reported in favour of individual separation.

It is a curious fact that some of the strongest testimonies in favour of individual separation may be collected from those who are the best acquainted with the operation of the Silent System. We can assert with confidence that there is not one of the best-conducted prisons, in which the Silent System is effectually enforced, that we have not repeatedly visited and closely inspected; and we can truly state that, with one exception only, the governors of those prisons have acknowledged that, had they to decide upon the merits of the respective plans, they would unquestionably give their unqualified preference to the Separate System.

It affords us great pleasure to refer to another Authority to which we attach great value. In 1834 the Prussian Government, desirous of obtaining full information respecting the American Penitentiaries, commissioned Dr. Julius, a gentleman well known for his distinguished talents and benevolence, and unequalled perhaps in Europe for his knowledge and experience on the subject of Prisons, to proceed for this purpose to the United States. Dr. Julius left Europe with very unfavourable impressions of the Separate System. He has now returned, and the result of his investigation is a conviction that the Silent System is founded on mistaken principles, and is injurious in its effects;—that separation can be enforced with perfect safety to the prisoner's mind and health; and that it is the only discipline by which gaols can be rendered instrumental to deter, correct, and reclaim. The testimony of Dr. Julius is of great value, not only from his extensive knowledge of the subject generally, and the extreme caution which marks his character, but because, from his professional eminence, his opinions as to the mental and bodily effects of the System are entitled to peculiar weight. Dr. Julius, who is engaged in preparing his official Report, thus concludes a letter which he has been so good as to address to us:—" Such are the arguments by which I am led " to adopt with you the plan of Separate Confinement by day and night, in prefer- " ence to the Silent System with night-cells, wherever a new prison is erected for " convicts, or for prisoners before trial,—a class who ought to be more carefully " preserved from contamination than even convicts. These Arguments are the " result of my observations in America, and of my subsequent researches; and, " although I went to the New World with a strong bias for the Silent System, yet, " after having seen both plans, I must say that I fully concur in the sentiments " expressed in the following letter from my friend, the Rev. Charles R. Demme, " the respected minister of the German church at Philadelphia. This gentleman, " in adverting to the first establishment of the Eastern Penitentiary, observes,— " ' I then thought that the necessarily attendant evils of this System would be an " ' impaired constitution, brutal insensibility, and lethargy, or incessant anxiety, " ' gradually settling down to gloomy dejection and melancholy; and that, if the " ' prisoner should be aroused from that state, resentment, malignity, and feelings of " ' revenge on society, would be evinced by a repetition of the offence, or the commis- " ' sion of other crimes of still greater moral turpitude. I watched, therefore, with " ' deep solicitude, the progress of the building; and willingly would I have assisted

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“ ‘ in taking down every stone, and considered such a task a work of benevolence. When the system had been in operation for about six months, I was requested to speak to one of the prisoners, a German, who asserted his innocence of the crime for which he was sentenced. I went, but with reluctance. Since that time I have been to the prison repeatedly, and, as every opportunity was afforded me of doing so, I conversed with many of the prisoners. I have, consequently, become better acquainted with the principles of the Institution, and the effects which it has produced:—these communications have changed my sentiments, and I have since learned to regard the Penitentiary as an institution suggested by the most enlightened and active benevolence, and calculated to produce the happiest results on the moral character and condition of society.’ ”

In addition to these testimonies, we beg to add that of M. Ducpétiaux, the inspector-general of the prisons in Belgium, who is well known for his able works, and indefatigable labours for the improvement of prisons. This gentleman, some time back, visited England, when he examined every department of the Glasgow Bridewell. On his return home, he made such a Report of this Establishment, as to induce the Belgian Government to adopt the plan of individual separation. An additional wing has accordingly been erected, on this principle, at the celebrated National Penitentiary, “the Maison de Force,” at Ghent.

Deeply impressed with the great national benefit which the general introduction of the Separate System is calculated to produce, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification that the application of the System to prisoners before trial has received the sanction of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to “consider of the expediency of amending the laws relating to prisons.” That Committee has reported that “it is expedient to provide for the separate confinement of prisoners committed for trial before the Central Criminal Court;” and, although the subsequent recommendations of that Committee, in regard to Newgate, have not been carried into effect, we rejoice to be enabled to state that prisons on the separate plan are likely to be erected in different parts of the kingdom. Among the most gratifying features of the Separate System are its simplicity, and the fact that its efficiency is wholly independent of the size of the gaol, or the number of prisoners to which it is applied. No system of prison discipline that has hitherto been devised admits of such uniform application. The dimensions, furniture, and accommodation of a cell being in all cases the same, individual separation may be enforced in every description of prison, if it be but proportioned to the number of its inmates, from the lock-up house to the most extensive penitentiary. The constant detention and employment of a prisoner in his cell removes the many inconveniencies which have hitherto rendered small gaols so undesirable. Tread-wheels, and other cumbrous machinery for labour, are superseded. The duties of the officer are materially diminished and simplified, and a smaller prison establishment is consequently sufficient for all the purposes of inspection and superintendence. The ordinary attendance on a prisoner consists in giving to him his meals, and in visiting him for purposes connected with his labour. In small gaols, where the number of prisoners would not be sufficient to give full employment to a chaplain, the stated visits of a clergyman resident in the town would, in most cases, secure the requisite degree of religious instruction.

In expressing ourselves thus strongly in favour of the Separate System, we beg to assure your Lordship that we are not unmindful of the obstacles by which it is likely to be encountered, and which arise not only from erroneous conceptions, but also from mistaken views of economy. Unquestionably, the peculiarities of the System render it difficult to adapt ordinary prisons to its discipline at a moderate cost. We are far from undervaluing the importance of this consideration. But although this fact may retard, for a time, the alteration of many existing gaols, we are satisfied that where a new prison is to be erected, the separate principle of construction would not greatly exceed the expense of building an ordinary gaol, and certainly not to such an extent as to form a solid and reasonable ground for objection. The outlay would not be large when compared with the expense incurred in many counties, with more than prodigal profusion for the establishment of worthless systems; nor great, if we estimate the moral, religious, and political blessings which the general establishment of the Separate System would ensure, and the acknowledged and increasing evils from which that System would deliver us.

Much may, however, be done for the prevention of crime in gaols by the gra-

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dual introduction of the principle of Separation. The Untried form a class which stands more urgently than any other in need of its influence and protection; and as the advantages of individual separation become known, provision will, we trust, be made in the several county gaols, for keeping prisoners before trial individually apart.

Under any circumstances, we earnestly hope that whenever a new prison is to be erected, or an existing gaol enlarged, the principle of individual separation will be carried into effect.

But it is not in the Gaol alone that the separate confinement of prisoners should be enforced. We are persuaded that, as the importance of individual separation becomes understood, the more general will be the application of its principle, whatever be the nature of the custody in which prisoners are placed. That there are great and manifold evils arising from the association of untried prisoners, besides those which we have described to exist in ordinary gaols, will be evident if we regard the treatment of a prisoner on his first apprehension up to the period of his committal for trial.

And first, as to the Metropolis. A prisoner, on being taken into custody, is, nine times out of ten, conducted to a police station, where the means of separation are so defective, that he may be confined with drunkards, burglars, and pickpockets. With these companions he may pass the night, and also the Sunday, if apprehended on the preceding evening. When brought up to the Police-office, he is taken through the public streets, and at the office he finds a collection from the various stations of some of the worst characters in London, to whom he thus becomes personally known. A case lately occurred of a prisoner being robbed by his fellow prisoners in a lock-up room of one of the Police-offices, where he was detained upwards of five hours, and where nine men and four women were placed together in the same apartment.

If remanded for re-examination, or committed for trial, the prisoner is sent to the gaol in a Van employed for the conveyance of prisoners. There are three of these vans constantly engaged for this purpose. They are 8 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 5 inches wide, and 5 feet 5½ inches high, and will each conveniently accommodate about 20 prisoners; but upwards of 30 are occasionally conveyed. When the van is thus crowded, men and women are necessarily huddled together: several are obliged to stand, and women sit frequently on the men's knees,—a fact which has been repeatedly witnessed. In summer, the heat and stench are most oppressive; and women, on the arrival of the van at the prison, have been taken out fainting. No officer, either male or female, is inside the van. It can excite no surprise that, under such circumstances, scenes of gross indecency constantly occur. We have ourselves been frequently present when the van has reached the prison, and seen profligate characters, of both sexes, after being thus mingled together, descend from the carriage with clothing not sufficient to cover their nakedness. During the winter, in the afternoon vans, and at all times of the year in the case of those vans which are employed at night, the prisoners are in darkness.

That robberies should occasionally take place in these carriages must, we conceive, be regarded as a matter of course. Some time back a prisoner lost his watch during his conveyance to gaol; and very recently a prisoner, when in the van, had his pocket-book and gloves stolen from him. On the latter occasion it appears that there were *thirty-four* prisoners in the van, and that many (himself among the number) were consequently obliged to stand up, the prisoners being closely jammed together. On arriving at the gaol he made known his loss, and the articles were found on the person of one of the prisoners who stood next to him. There is, in fact, no means of escape from the most offensive and disgusting associations. Prisoners in a state of the most beastly drunkenness, infected with the itch, covered with vermin, and most obnoxious from their filth and effluvia—the desperate burglar, the notorious pickpocket, the abandoned prostitute, and even the unnatural offender—are here crowded together in the smallest possible space; and among them are not unfrequently prisoners of decent habits accused of trifling offences, servant girls, refractory apprentices, and others creditably brought up and reputably connected.

To be thus thrown into contact with some of the lowest and most infamous of mankind must be sufficiently distressing to any one not altogether lost to every sense of decency; but, in the case of those who are still alive to shame—a servant

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boy or girl, innocent of the imputed crime, or who has been guilty of a first and trifling offence—the association must be absolutely revolting. The assistant matron of the Clerkenwell Prison has feelingly described to us the dread with which the idea of a conveyance in the van is regarded by any woman of decent habits. We have ourselves seen a servant girl, on entering it, shrink with horror from the ruffians and prostitutes with whom she was about to be shut up; and we can truly say that a more painful scene it has seldom been our lot to witness. It should be observed that one van collects the prisoners from three Police-offices, calling at each in the order of convenience in which they are situated. This occasions a good deal of delay, as the van has frequently to wait a considerable time at each office, sometimes upwards of an hour. It has been stated to us that the eastern afternoon-van—which starts from the Thames Police-office, calls at Lambeth-street office, and then proceeds to Worship-street—is generally three hours before it reaches the Clerkenwell Prison, a distance of about four miles; while the night van, which seldom reaches that gaol until half-past ten or eleven o'clock, is usually two hours in conveying its prisoners. During the detention of the vans at the Police-offices, the time of the prisoners is stated to be most mischievously employed. So terrified are the superior class of female prisoners at this conveyance, that they frequently implore the governor of the Westminster Bridewell to allow them to proceed to the Police-office in any other way.

But the practice of conveying prisoners in vans from the Metropolitan Police-offices to the gaols is not general. From the Mansion-house and Guildhall, prisoners are conducted on foot through one of the most public thoroughfares in the City. At Hatton-garden office the prisoners are also removed in this manner to the Clerkenwell Gaol. The prisoners (women as well as men) are secured in pairs by hand-cuffs, each pair being connected with that preceding it by a chain. The party, which frequently amounts to ten, is thus taken through the streets. The distance in the case of Hatton-garden is not great; but prisoners are conducted to this gaol in the same way, and hand-cuffed, if necessary, longer distances —even from Kensington.

This exposure we deem to be cruel and unjust. The prison-gate is generally thronged by the friends and associates of the parties, and by many idle vagabonds, attracted by curiosity alone. It is not unusual for a prisoner to be remanded three, four, or even five times; every remand, of course, occasioning two removals. Be it remembered that, in this interval, the party is innocent in the eye of the law, and not unfrequently so in point of fact. It is not long since two young women, of good character, domestic servants, were charged with an offence so insignificant that the accuser was ashamed of prosecuting them. They were, however, committed to Clerkenwell prison, conducted and reconducted through the streets, with parties of notorious offenders of both sexes. We ask, my Lord, what reparation can be made to these women for the outrage thus inflicted on their morals, character, and feelings?*

The want of separation, however, is not alone felt in the Station-house, at the Police-office, and in the Prison Van. The means of separation should also be provided for a prisoner during his detention at the place of trial.

In our last Report we had occasion to make some observations on the very faulty arrangements which exist in this respect at the Old Bailey Sessions-house—remarks which are too applicable to the other criminal courts in the Metropolis, where prisoners are collected together without regard to age, character, or the offence with which they are charged. At the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, the sexes, while awaiting trial, although separate, and attended by an officer, are so closely situated that they can converse.

But it is not in the Metropolis alone that these subjects demand attention. The manner in which prisoners are removed and confined during the periods of holding Assizes and Sessions throughout the country is highly objectionable. When even the gaol is in the same town with that in which the trials take place the arrangements are, in most cases, extremely defective. But when, as is the case in nearly every county, Assizes or Sessions are held occasionally at a distance from the gaol,

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* Other evils attend this mode of removing prisoners. Between Hatton-garden-office and the Clerkenwell Prison there are not less than eight public-houses which the prisoners pass, and which afford opportunities for their associates who accompany them to supply them with beer, spirits, tobacco, and other objectionable articles. It is impossible for the officer in charge of the party to prevent these communications. In fact, many have arrived at the prison in a state of excitement evidently arising from liquor procured on the way. In the case of prisoners charged with murder and other atrocious crimes, and brought up to that office, the whole neighbourhood is sometimes kept in agitation for hours before and after the removal of the prisoners. Escapes have occurred.

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the evil is greatly aggravated, and prisoners are too often (at a period when, if ever, they are entitled to indulgence) subjected to privations which are neither consistent with justice nor humanity. They are usually removed in vans, which are open to all the objections which we have just urged. On their arrival in the Assize or Sessions' town they are lodged either in the town gaol (generally insufficient for its local purposes, and therefore quite incapable of affording the requisite accommodation) or they are placed in apartments provided in the Shire-hall or Sessions-house. Numbers are thus crowded together in small, damp, cold, and unventilated apartments. Of six rooms of this description, which we lately inspected, and which are appropriated to prisoners at the periods of trial in one of the largest counties in the kingdom, three only had any aperture (and that of the smallest dimensions), while the remaining three had no opening whatever for the admission of light and air. In one of these places, 15 feet by 14 feet 3 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches in height, we were assured by the keeper of the hall that as many as ten or eleven prisoners had been confined a day and a night, and occasionally for longer periods. When it is considered that, during this confinement, the ordinary regulations for the government of prisoners are suspended—that bedding is seldom furnished—that cleanliness is disregarded—that at night the prisoners do not, in most cases, take off their clothes—and that the want of ventilation is rendered yet more oppressive by the use of tubs as substitutes for privies—we submit to your Lordship that imprisonment of this nature, even for twenty-four hours, is treatment to which an untried prisoner ought not to be subjected. Nor are the moral evils of association a less fit subject for reprobation where the conversation and conduct of the prisoners are thus unrestrained by inspection and discipline, and where the young and inexperienced are certain to receive contamination from the vicious and depraved.

We are of opinion that, in the treatment of prisoners, the principle of separation should be universally applied; and that, in the cases now under consideration, separation might be adopted without incurring any considerable expense. The Prison Van might be fitted up with individual compartments on each side. A sufficient number of separate cells might be provided at the Police-stations, and similar arrangements made at the Shire-halls and Sessions-houses. The separation being required but temporarily, the divisions need be but slight; and, as regards solidity and expense, greatly inferior to the cells necessary to be built in ordinary prisons.

We are aware that it may be said that there are few respectable persons who cannot find bail, and thus avoid many of the evils to which we have felt it our duty to call your Lordship's attention. This is doubtless true, to a certain extent, among the upper and middle ranks of society; but, even of this class, individuals are often committed to gaol, for want of time to make the necessary arrangements for finding sureties. In the humble walks of life, however, the situation of the great majority is such as to render the procuring of bail almost impracticable; while there are thousands of industrious and valuable members of the community who, on being charged with crime, have no alternative whatever but to go to prison. In the cases of offences which are not bailable, the most wealthy are not secure, for a single hour, from experiencing, in their own persons, many of the evils which we have pointed out; and, if there be any who are disposed to treat these subjects with indifference, we would remind such persons, in the language of an eminent Judge, that "no rank or condition of life, no uprightness of heart, no prudence or circumspection of conduct, should teach any man to conclude that he may not, one day or other, be deeply interested in these researches."*

We close this part of our Report, strong in the persuasion of the soundness of our views, and convinced that they are sustained not more by argument than by facts and experience. Whatever be the obstacles against which the system will have to contend, we are satisfied that they must eventually yield to the force of discussion, and the power of truth. We earnestly hope, as well for the honour as the interests of the country, that the day that shall witness its general adoption will not be remote. Other nations, less enlightened and powerful, and of less extended resources, at this time engaged in the amendment of their penal institutions, are adopting this effective system of prison discipline. We trust that England will not incur the reproach of being outstripped in the race of social improvement, but that she may be foremost in the advancement of a measure which is not only closely connected with her own interests, but also with the peace, security, and welfare of mankind.

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* Sir Michael Foster.

# SECTION
## OF
## EXPERIMENTAL PARTITION WALLS
## *between Cells.*

Fig. N°. 1.

*Two 9 inch brick Walls with 2¼ in^s space between filled with Sand.*

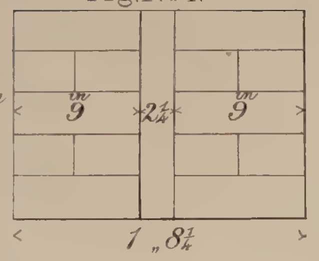


Fig. N°. 2.

*Nine inch brick Wall and 13 in Jagged Wall with 5 in space between*

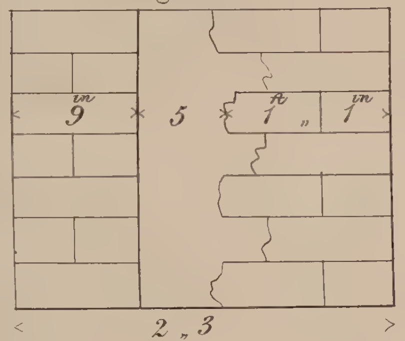


Fig. N°. 3.

*Two 13 inch Jagged Walls with 5 inch space between.*

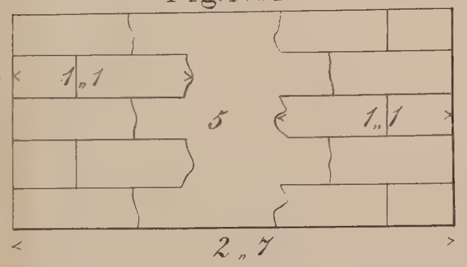


Fig. N°. 4.

*Two Walls as N°. 3 with 2 thickneſses of Sail-cloth hung in the middle*

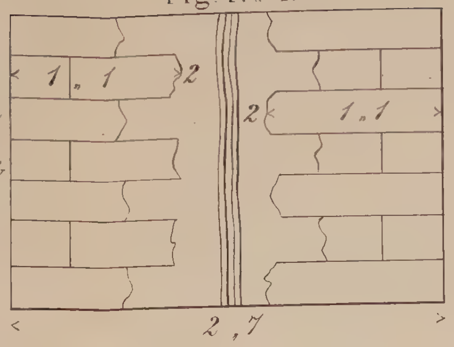


Fig. N°. 5.

*Two 9 inch Walls two spaces of 3¾ in. and 4½ inch Wall in the middle.*

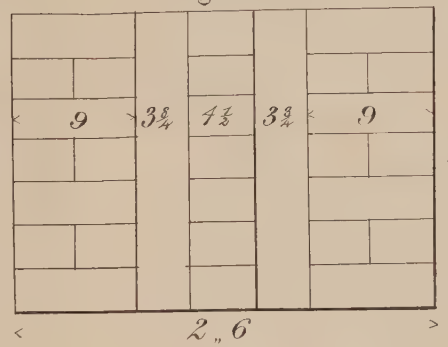


Fig. N°. 6.

*Walls as N°. 5 and the 2 spaces filled with Sand,*

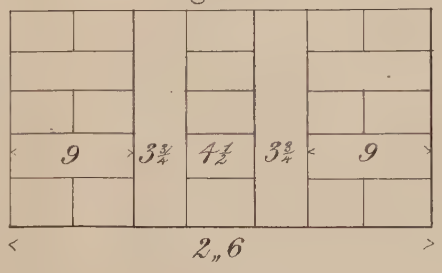


Fig. N°. 7.

*Two Walls of Bath Stone each 5 inches thick, and space between of 12 Inches*

Fig. N°. 8.

*Walls, as N°. 7 and the space filled with Sand*

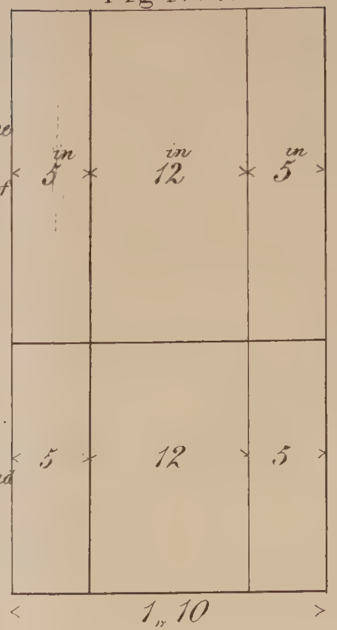


Fig. N°. 11.

*The same as Fig. N°. 7 but with Portland instead of Bath Stone*

Fig. N°. 9.

*Two Walls as N°. 7 2 spaces 4½ ins each, and York Stone 3 in^s thick in the middle*

Fig. N°. 10.

*The same as N°. 9 but the spaces filled with Sand*

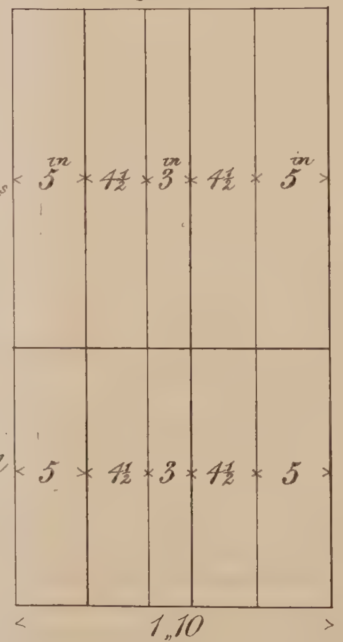
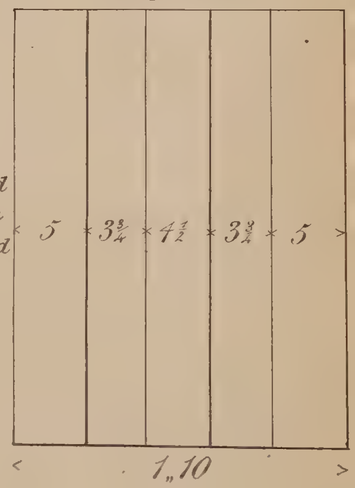


Fig. N°. 12.

*Two Walls of Portland Stone each 5 in^s thick 2 spaces each 3¾ in^s and ½ brick in middle*



*Scale* — *Inches* 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 — 1 — 2 — 3 *Feet*

*Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District* { W. CRAWFORD. W. RUSSELL.

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Prison Construction.

## PRISON CONSTRUCTION.

Another important subject which, from its close connexion with the Separate System of Prison Discipline, and from the circumstance of its being hitherto but little considered or understood, has necessarily engaged much of our attention, is the mode of constructing prison cells. It is our object, by means of good construction, to guard, with the greatest possible success, against the carrying on of intercourse between prisoners confined in contiguous apartments. The *necessity* of this is infinitely more obvious than its *difficulty*; and of this your Lordship will be able to form a conception, from the following account of the various expedients to which the nearly insurmountable obstacles in our way have compelled us to have recourse.

The restoration of those parts of the Milbank Penitentiary which had been destroyed by the late fire, afforded us an opportunity of constructing large and airy cells both for the separate confinement of prisoners whilst undergoing their sentence, and for the separate treatment of the sick, when under medical care. Parliament having voted a sum of money last session for this purpose, we deemed it our duty to avail ourselves of the opportunity of ascertaining the best mode of effecting so great a public benefit as the separate confinement of prisoners: accordingly, we proposed that Sir Robert Smirke should, in the first instance, construct, in furtherance of this design, and in conformity with our suggestions, two experimental cells. These, upon trial, we found to fail in two important particulars; first, the apertures for ventilation (which were formed after the model of those used in the new County Gaol, or House of Detention, at New York, recently built upon the Separate System) permitted sound to pass so freely, that the prisoners in the adjoining cells were thereby enabled to communicate with each other; and, secondly, the partition wall between the two experimental cells in question was found to admit of the transmission of sound from the one cell to the other, though with considerable difficulty.

Under these circumstances, the Superintending Committee of the General Penitentiary applied for and obtained your Lordship's sanction to make further experiments, with a view to remedy these defects; and, under this sanction, several most important and interesting experiments have been made by us, an Account of which we proceed to submit to your Lordship.

It was not long before we were enabled to devise a mode by which the thorough ventilation of the cells might be so secured, as, at the same time, to prevent the means by which this necessary end was accomplished from becoming a channel through which prisoners in adjoining cells might carry on conversation. But the difficulty of preventing intercommunication still recurred. We consulted several scientific men; amongst whom were Professor Farraday, F. R. S., and Dr. Reid, M. D. F. R. S. E., the latter of whom has recently so successfully directed the alterations in the House of Commons, in reference to ventilating and acoustic arrangements; and to both of these gentlemen we are under great obligations, for the ready courtesy with which they were so good as to afford to us their valuable advice and assistance.

At Professor Farraday's suggestion, we proceeded to erect a series of walls between the two experimental cells already noticed, and we carefully recorded the successive experiments which we made upon each wall, before it was removed to be replaced by another. These experiments are figured in Plate A, figs. 1 to 12.

The partition first erected by Sir Robert Smirke (fig. 1.) consisted of two nine-inch brick walls, worked in cement, with two inches and a quarter space between, filled with sand. This wall, though 20¼ inches thick, permitted the transmission of intelligible sound; that is to say, two persons in these cells, separated by this partition, could, by speaking distinctly and slowly, in a loud tone of voice, make themselves understood by each other.

Professor Farraday's next suggestion was, that the inner surfaces of these walls should be jagged, so as to break up and interrupt the regular propagation of sound. He judged that the effect of this alteration would be, that the irregular surfaces would so disturb the vibrations of that portion of sound which was transmitted through the walls forming the partition, as to render it indistinct and unintelligible. He likewise suggested that there should be a wider intervening space between the walls. We, therefore, in the first instance, removed one of the nine-inch brick walls, as shown in fig. 1, and erected in its stead the 13-inch jagged

I.
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Prison Construction.

wall, with a space of five inches between the walls, as shown in Plate A, fig. 2. In this experiment, the whole partition was 27 inches thick; the inner surface of one of the walls of which it was composed being jagged, and the other smooth; thus having an opposite and very irregular action upon the vibrations of sound. This partition-wall we found to be a decided improvement upon the last; for, though intelligible sounds could be transmitted, still the effort required a greater exertion of voice than in the former case, and the fatigue of keeping up a communication became considerable.

In our third experiment we removed the other nine-inch brick wall, and built in its place a second 13-inch jagged wall, with five inches space between, as shown in Plate A, fig. 3. The whole partition was, in this case, 31 inches thick; the irregular jagged surfaces of the walls which composed it being opposed to each other. Here we found a further improvement; the difficulty of communicating was increased: the efforts of the speaker to make himself understood became quite painful, and could not be kept up for more than a few minutes. Monosyllables alone could be heard, and those only by allowing long intervals between each: words of two or three syllables were confused, and quite unintelligible.

Professor Farraday also recommended that, in addition to the two jagged walls, with space between them, we should try the effect of suspending a curtain, of one or more folds' thickness, between the walls. Our fourth experiment, therefore, consisted in suspending two thicknesses of sail-cloth, hung in loose folds, between the walls, as shown in Plate A, fig. 4. We have the satisfaction of stating that through this partition we could not succeed in transmitting any intelligible sound. We could hear knocking, a shrill whistle, and the mere sound of the voice, though faint and distant; but we did not succeed in discerning any significant sound whatever; though the greatest possible efforts were made by individuals of powerful voice, uttering the shortest and simplest words, and leaving an interval between each, so as to allow the vibration caused by one sound to die away, before the next was uttered. And we have no doubt that it will be a matter of much satisfaction to Professor Farraday to learn that his suggestions, respecting a mode of preventing the transmission of intelligible sound, were attended with a success so complete as that which we obtained by means of the experiment recommended by him.

There are difficulties, however, in the construction of this partition, which would render the adoption of it, in the case contemplated by us, very inexpedient. Much labour would be expended in breaking the bricks, so as to give them the requisite jagged surface. The cost of the materials, and the expense of construction, in addition to the ordinary labour, would be very considerable. The curtain between the walls, being excluded from the external air, and liable to damp, would soon perish. We, therefore, carefully considered in what way we could arrive at the same successful result in a more permanent and less costly shape; and, upon the suggestion of Mr. Bullar, to whose experience, skill, and industry, we have been on many occasions much indebted, we constructed the partition as shown in Plate A, fig. 5, consisting of two nine-inch brick walls, two spaces (three inches and three quarters), and a four-and-a-half-inch brick wall in the middle, which performs the office of a permanent curtain. This partition is 30 inches in thickness, consumes fewer materials, and is considerably less costly than the last (Plate A, fig. 4). Through this partition, also, we failed in our attempts to transmit intelligible sound; and it proved, in every respect, as successful an experiment as the last.

As there was considerable reverberation upon striking either of the outer walls of which the partition is composed, arising from the void spaces between them, we tried, as our next experiment, the filling up of these spaces with sand, as shown in Plate A, fig. 6. This diminished the reverberation; but it appeared to us that the transmission of sound was, though but slightly, rendered more easy. It is possible, however, that the trifling difference which we marked in the two cases was owing to a variation in the state of the atmosphere on the different days on which the experiments were made; so that we are not prepared to say whether it would be more advisable to leave the spaces between the walls void, or to fill them with sand.

In all the foregoing experiments the material of which the walls were composed was brick; but as, in some places, stone is more abundant, and cheaper than that article, we deemed it advisable to submit to the test of experiment a partition composed of stone. Our next experiment, therefore, was to construct a partition consisting of two walls of Bath stone, each five inches thick, with a void space of

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HOME DISTRICT.
Prison Construction.

12 inches between, as in Plate A, fig. 7. Intelligible sound passed through this with more facility than through any of the previous partitions; although a great deal of exertion of voice, and much management, were necessary to maintain anything approaching to conversation. We next had the void space filled up with sand, as shown in Plate A, fig. 8; and though, in this case, we found that the sound was less easily transmitted than when the interval was void, still the difference was very immaterial.

The partition which formed our last experiment was composed of two walls of Bath Stone, each five inches in thickness, having between them two void spaces (four inches and a half each), and a wall of York Stone three inches thick in the middle, as shown in Plate A, figs. 9 and 10: the spaces we subsequently caused to be filled with sand. This proved to be a great improvement upon the last (figs. 7 and 8), but was still decidedly inferior to the experiments indicated by figs. 4 and 5.

By your Lordship's direction, Sir Robert Smirke has constructed six cells upon the plans proposed by us; and in three of those cells he has used *Portland* Stone in the construction of the walls which compose the partitions between them. Each of these walls is five inches in thickness, with 12 inches' space between them, as shown in Plate A, fig. 11. In the partitions of the other three cells, Portland Stone has been employed; each of the walls being five inches in thickness, having between them two spaces of three inches and three quarters, and a brick wall, four inches and a half thick, in the middle; as shown in Plate A, fig. 12. These last-mentioned walls are exceedingly good; but our experiments prove that Brick is more of a non-conductor of sound than Stone.

In giving this short narrative of the different results of the experiments which we have made, and which we consider important, as conveying information and faithfully recording facts with reference to the transmission of sound, (a subject which has been but little experimented upon, at least with the precise view and under the peculiarly advantageous circumstances under which our experiments were made,) it has been our endeavour and design, simply and accurately to register those results which passed under our own observation, without any attempt at scientific or technical description. And it will afford us much gratification if our experience in this case (of which we have here given a faithful account) shall be found to supply any additional information upon a subject so interesting in itself, so useful in its practical application, and which may prove valuable to those who are better qualified than ourselves to apply it. But, so far as our own object has been concerned, (the construction of a separate cell,) we have arrived at this important conclusion:—that any one of those partitions which we have caused to be constructed renders the communication so extremely difficult, that, for all practical purposes, entire separation is secured; and all attempts at intercommunication are rendered hopeless by the almost insurmountable barrier which these partitions present against the transmission of sound, and which would render any attempt to communicate, on the part of the prisoners, an effort at once so painful and exhausting, that the agent would feel the continued exertion of it almost as a punishment. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that, whilst the sound is thus with difficulty transmitted from cell to cell, it passes freely to the passage or corridor adjoining, in which the officer on duty is stationed; so that the very effort of one prisoner to communicate with another, insures his detection; whilst, by knocking on his door, the prisoner can, on any emergency, apprize the officer in attendance of his wants. Thus have we at once (that which is most important in a prison) facility of communication with the officer on duty, and extreme difficulty of communication with the prisoners in adjoining cells, together with the complete discouragement of any attempt at clandestine communication, by the certainty of immediate detection: and it is a most important feature in the Separate System of prison discipline, that, whilst few officers and little inspection are necessary, that inspection is rendered thoroughly efficient.

We have carefully watched over these experiments, and minutely inspected the cells which have been constructed in the Milbank Penitentiary; and we are of opinion that they are decidedly better prison apartments than any that have hitherto been erected in this or any other country. The remaining works may be completed on the same plan: but we beg explicitly to state to your Lordship, that in the erection of other prisons, or in the alteration of those now existing, we do not intend that the Milbank cells should be regarded as exact models for imitation. The form of these cells, and several other particulars in their con-

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Prison Construction.

struction, were dictated rather by the structure of the building, as we found it, than by our own judgment of its propriety, which we were obliged to sacrifice to the necessity of the case. We have endeavoured to point out the *principles* upon which such cells ought to be constructed; but, in the details, the Milbank cells do not precisely coincide with our opinion of what the case requires. The mode of ventilation for these cells, which circumstances have compelled us to adopt, is objectionable, in some particulars, with reference to communication: though taking into consideration the circumstances of this Penitentiary, it is sufficiently good for all practical purposes; and, as a means of keeping the cell airy and pure, all that could be desired. For these reasons, then, we have given in this Report a detailed plan, and full description of a prison cell, for the purpose of separate confinement (Plate M, page 32), and to that we beg leave to refer your Lordship for full and accurate information as to our views and ideas on this subject.

We have also prepared a statement of the general principles which we think should be observed in the construction and arrangement of a prison (page 24). And in a series of plans we have shown those which we consider to be the best forms in which these various particulars should be arranged; commencing with a gaol for only four prisoners, adapted to the small boroughs which have received the grant of Quarter Sessions; and proceeding, by regular gradations, up to a gaol for 500 prisoners—a number which we regard as quite the *maximum*, which, under the operation of the Separate System, is likely to be congregated in any single gaol in the kingdom, and which is perhaps as large as can be advantageously confined at one time in any one prison.

We have devoted much time and attentive consideration to the subject of prison construction: there are so many places in which new prisons are likely to be built, and some of them so very important, that we have considered it indispensably necessary to obtain the fullest information which it has been in our power to acquire; and here again we have to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Bullar for the plans which he has prepared upon the principles suggested by us.

These designs have been framed with much care, and we believe will be found to be very valuable: but in adapting our principles to the many alterations in the existing gaols which are at present contemplated by the magistrates, and in the preparation of plans for new prisons, we hope to derive much benefit from the hints which we doubt not will be suggested by the many skilful and intelligent architects in various parts of the kingdom, whose attention will be directed to prison construction;—a subject at present but little understood.

We have given much consideration also to the best and most effectual means of ventilating and warming prison buildings. We have conferred upon this subject with several scientific and practical men, and have collected much information with reference to it. In the construction of a new prison, we should strongly recommend the application of that principle of ventilation which has been so successfully introduced into the House of Commons, and which is also acted upon in mines, and manufactories, with uniform and complete success. We have briefly defined our mode of application in the description of a prison cell (page 32), and have figured the air-drains in Plate M. But we shall be prepared, at no distant period, to place before your Lordship full and accurate plans and details with reference to the subject both of Ventilation and Warming. In the meantime, we shall be ready to confer with those who may be at present contemplating either the construction or the alteration of prisons; and glad to afford all the assistance and information upon either subject which our inquiries may enable us to give.

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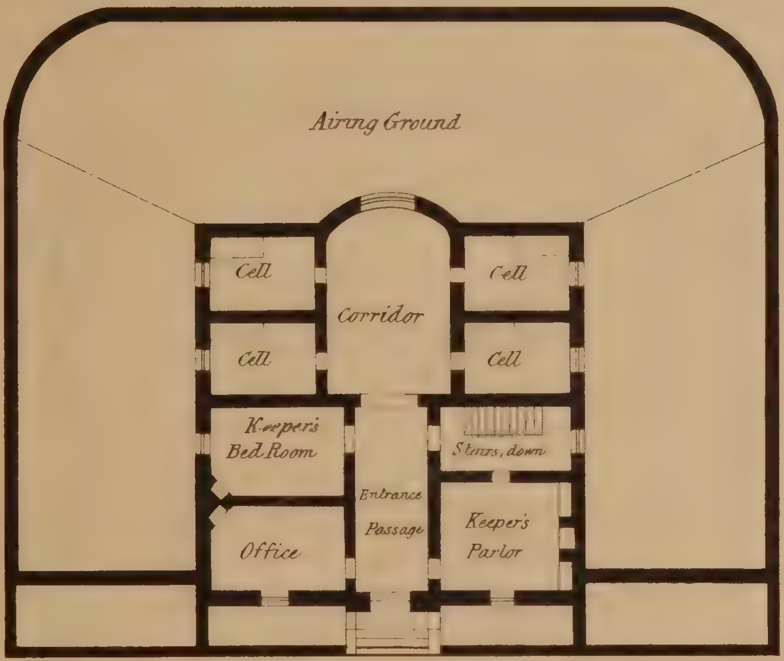
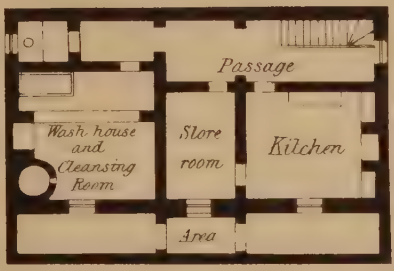
## GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONS.

The selection of an eligible site for a new prison is an object of the first importance. The situation should be healthy, open, and calculated to secure a free circulation of good air. It is highly objectionable for a prison to be surrounded with buildings of any description: for this reason, a position detached or isolated, as far as may be, ought to be chosen. Attention is also requisite to the proximity of the gaol to the offices and courts of justice, so as to facilitate the removal of prisoners before or after trial. It is necessary that the situation should be open and airy, as there must be an extensive sub-division of the internal parts, to provide for the confinement of each prisoner in a separate cell. The site should also be

# PLAN
OF A
# PRISON,
to contain –
FOUR SEPARATE CELLS.

GROUND FLOOR.



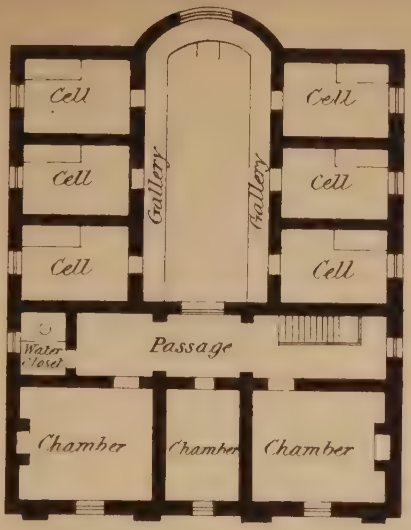


BASEMENT FLOOR.

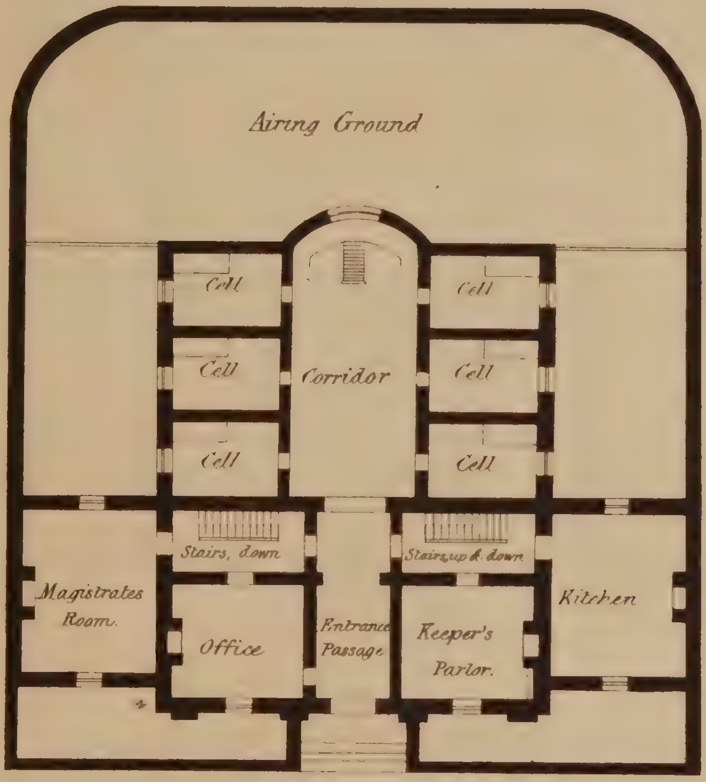
Inspectors of Prisons } W. Crawford
for the Home district. } W. Russell.

Standidge & Co. Lithog. London.

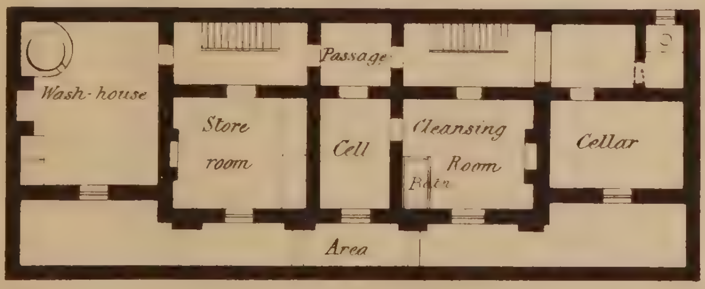
# PLAN
of a
# PRISON,
to contain
TWELVE SEPARATE CELLS.



UPPER - FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR.



BASEMENT FLOOR

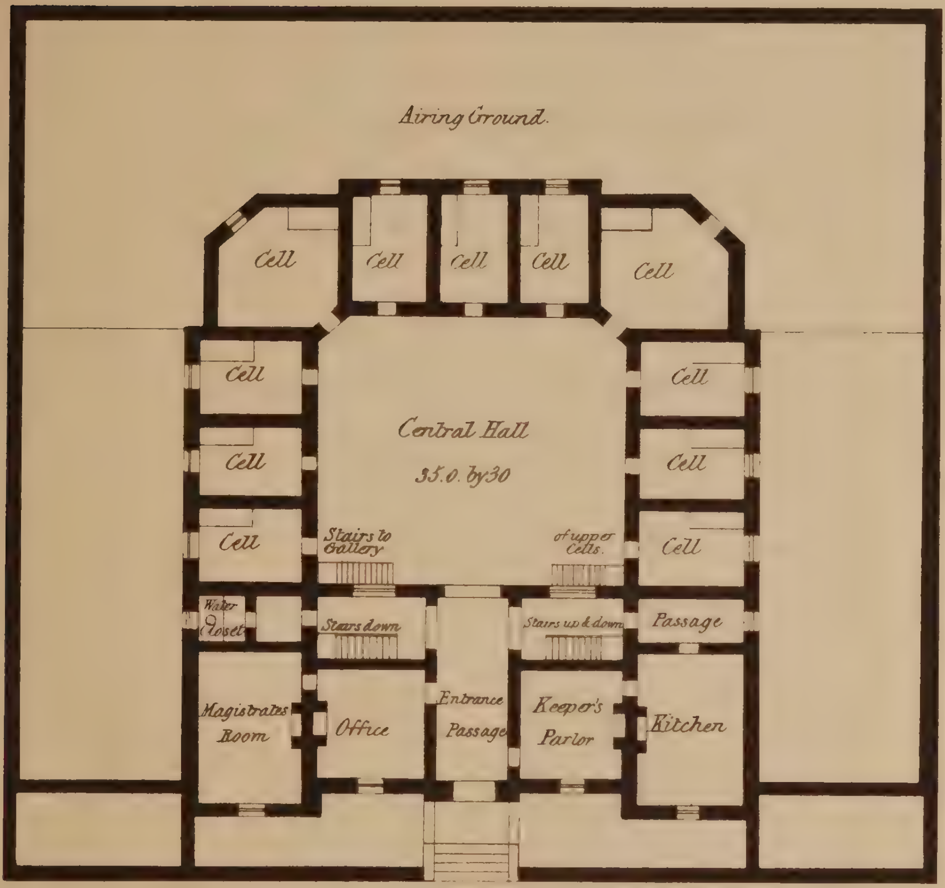
Inspector of Prisons } W Crawford
for the Home District } W Russell

Standidge & Co Lithog: London

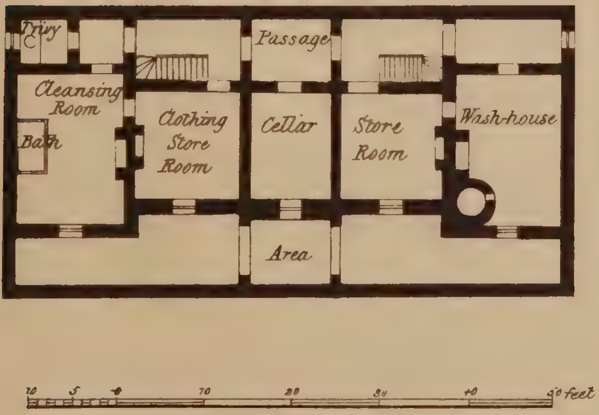
# GROUND PLAN OF A PRISON,

to contain

TWENTY-TWO SEPARATE CELLS. —



PLAN OF BASEMENT STORY.



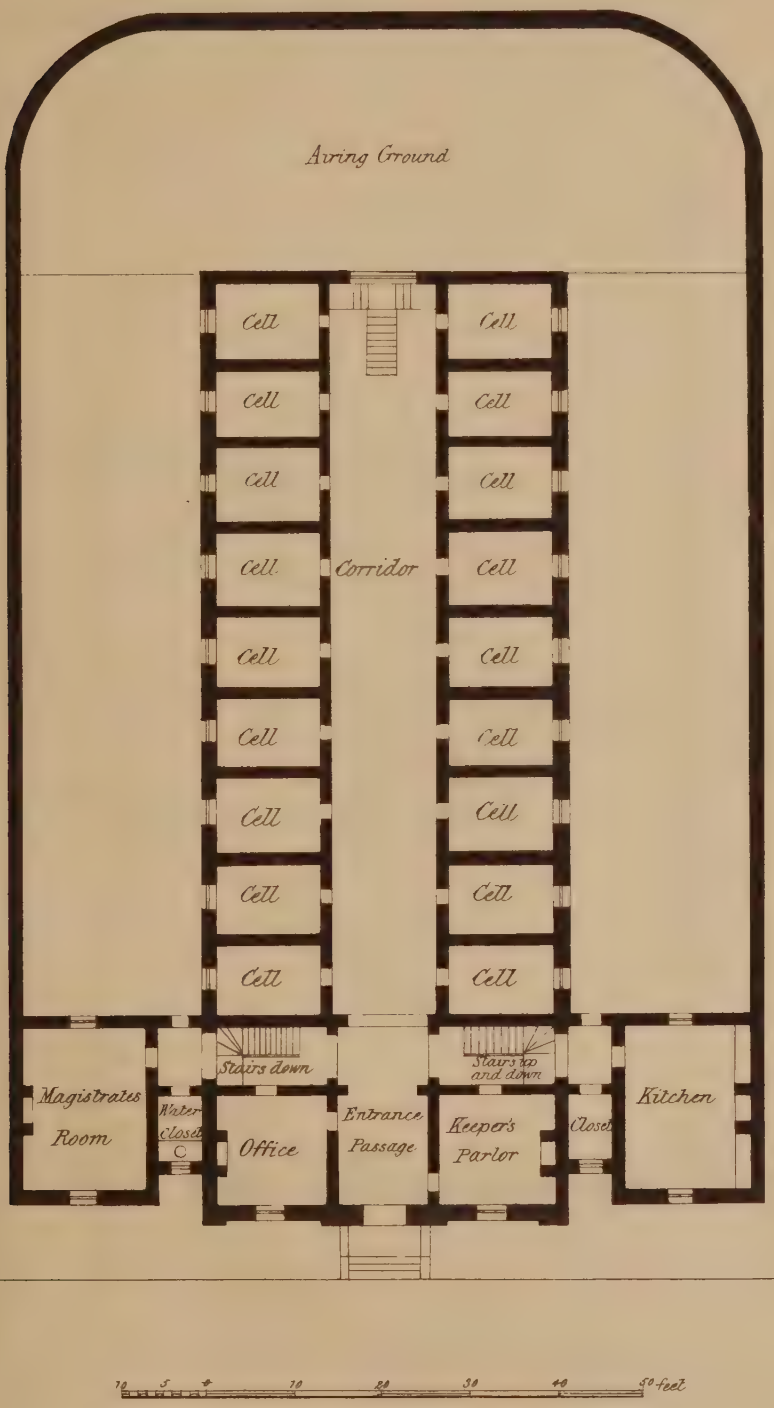
Inspectors of Prisons } W. Crawford.
for the Home District } W. Russell.

Standidge & Co. Lithog. London

# GROUND PLAN OF A PRISON,

to contain

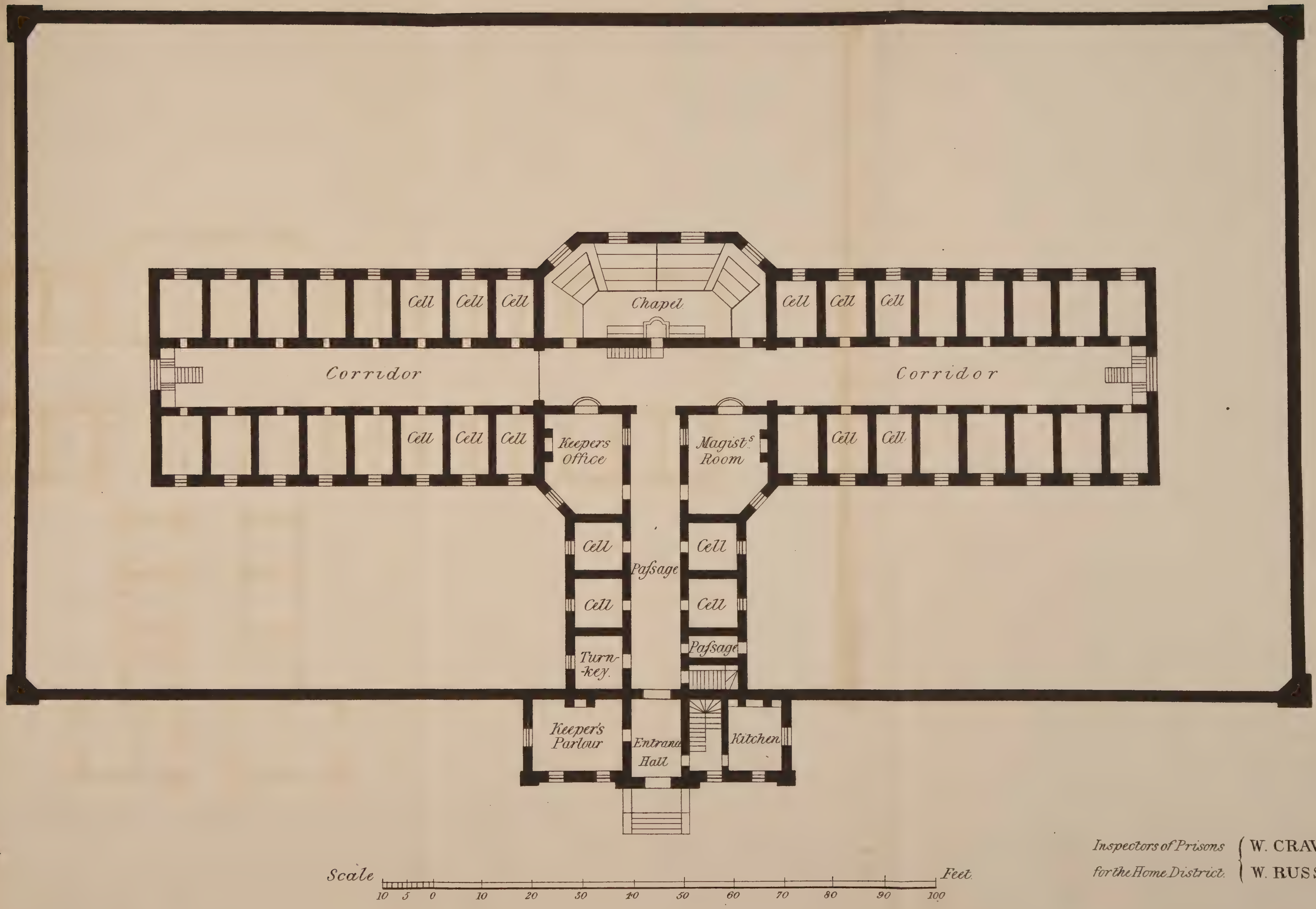
*THIRTY-SIX SEPARATE CELLS.*



*Inspectors of Prisons* } *W. Crawford*
*for the Home District.* } *W. Russell.*

Standidge & C° Lithog. London.

# GROUND PLAN
OF A
# PRISON,
*To contain 64 separate Cells.*



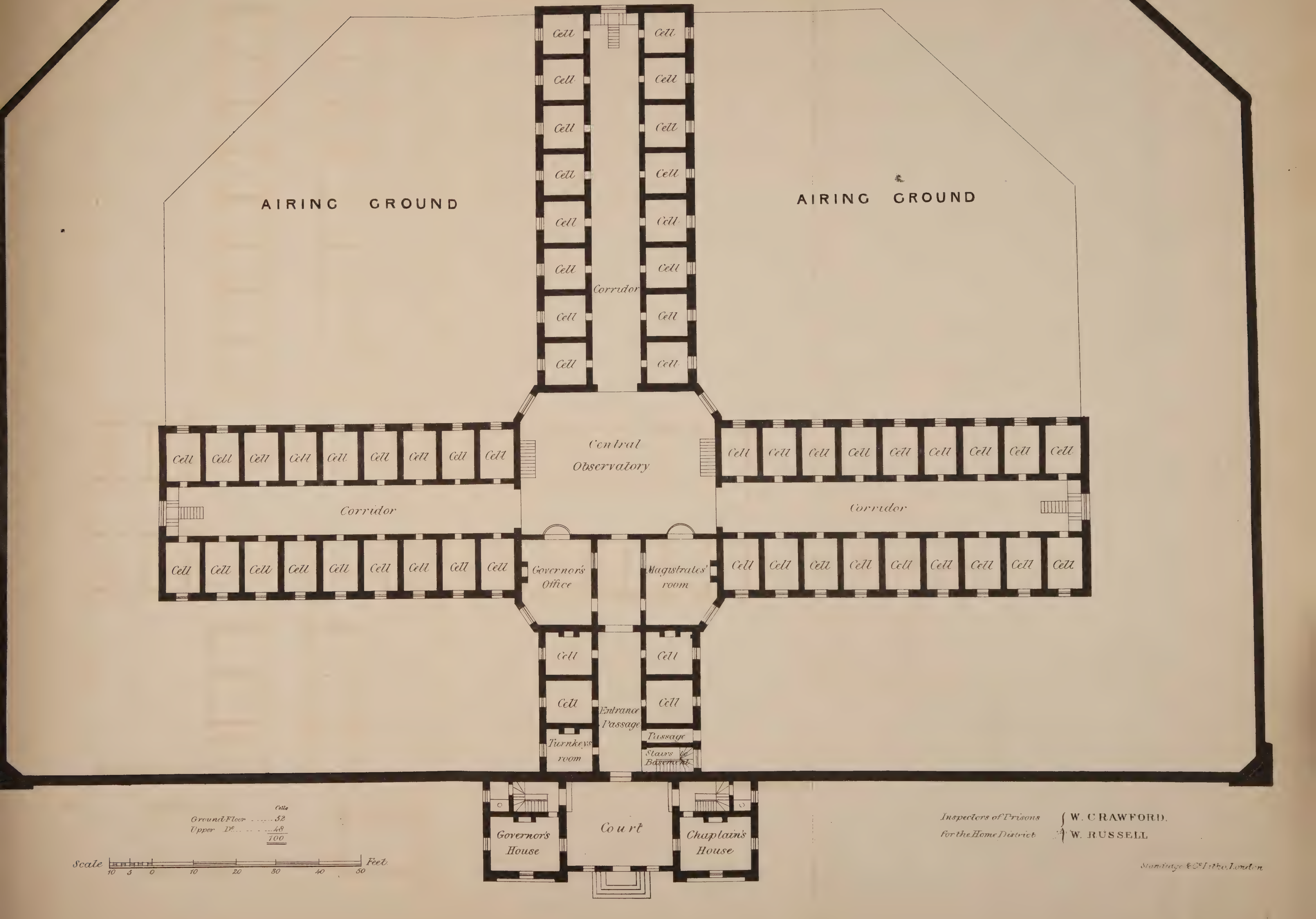
*Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.* { W. CRAWFORD.
W. RUSSELL.

Standidge & C^o. Litho, London.

# GROUND PLAN OF A PRISON,

*to contain*

# ONE HUNDRED SEPARATE CELLS.



| | Cells |
|---|---|
| Ground Floor | 52 |
| Upper Dº | 48 |
| | 100 |

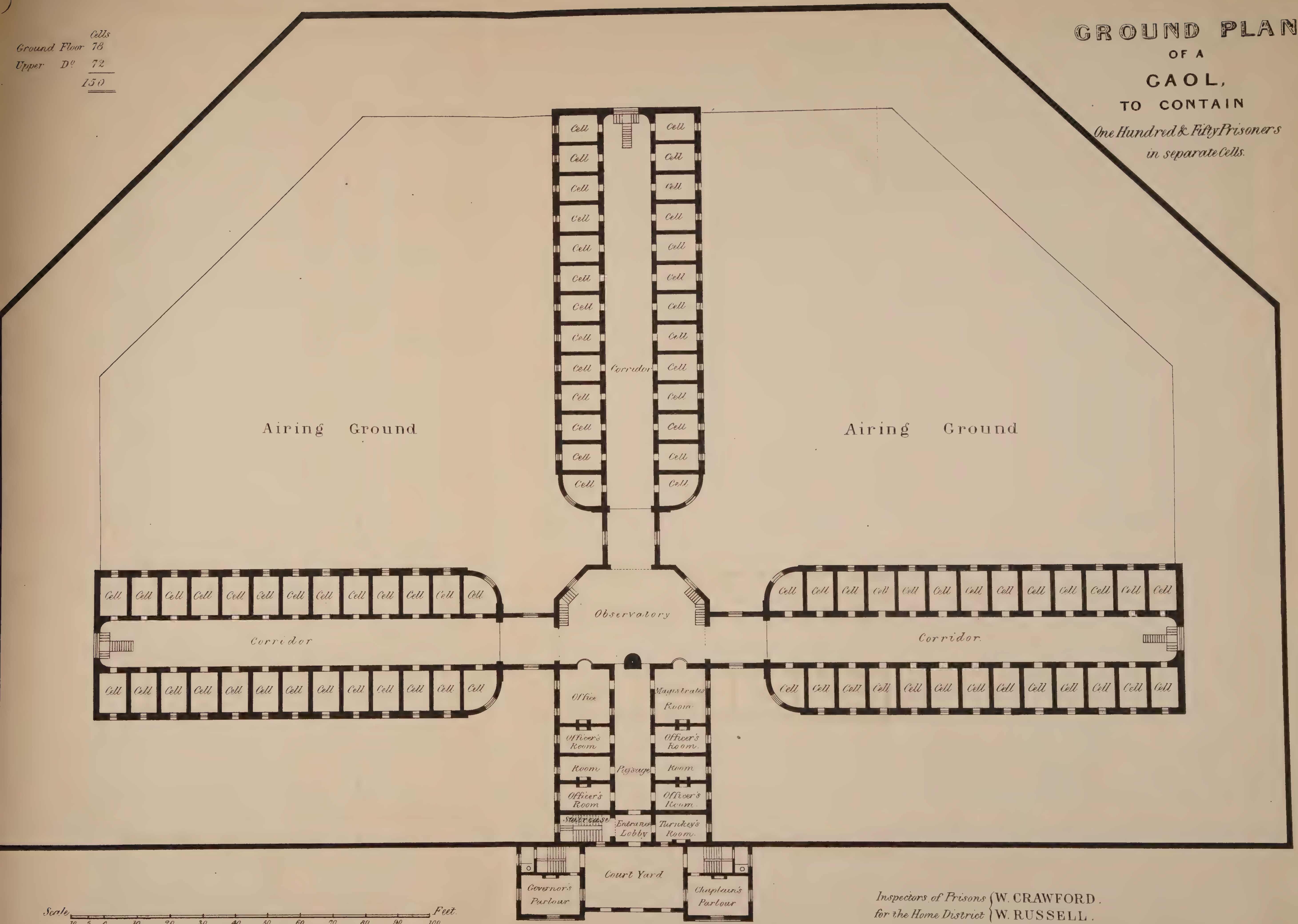
*Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District* { W. CRAWFORD. W. RUSSELL

*Standidge & Cº Litho, London*

(H)

# GROUND PLAN
OF A
# GAOL,
TO CONTAIN
*One Hundred & Fifty Prisoners*
*in separate Cells.*

| | Cells |
|---|---|
| Ground Floor | 78 |
| Upper D^o. | 72 |
| | 150 |



*Inspectors of Prisons* { W. CRAWFORD.
*for the Home District* { W. RUSSELL.

Standidge & C^o. litho London.

(No. 8)

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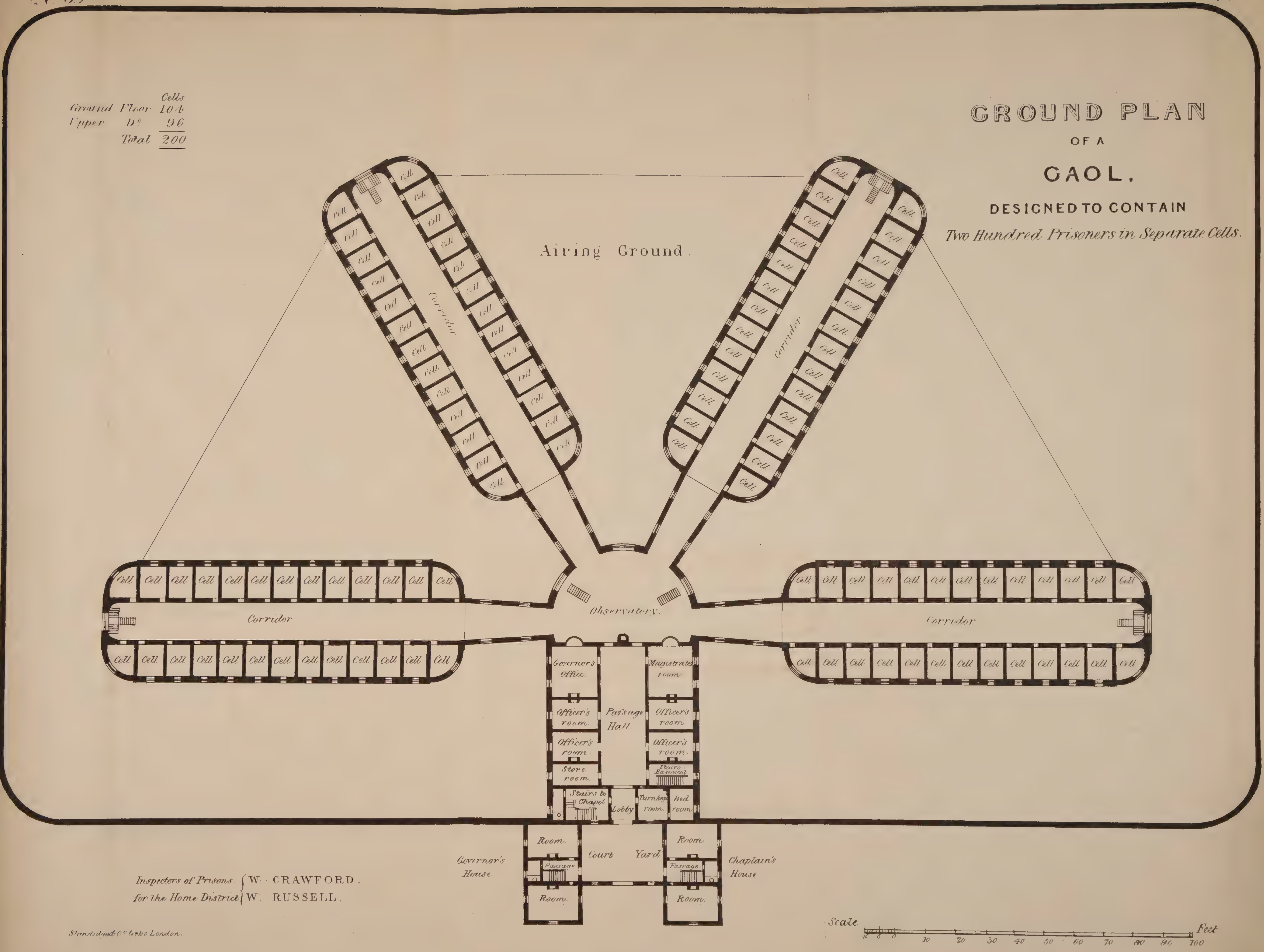


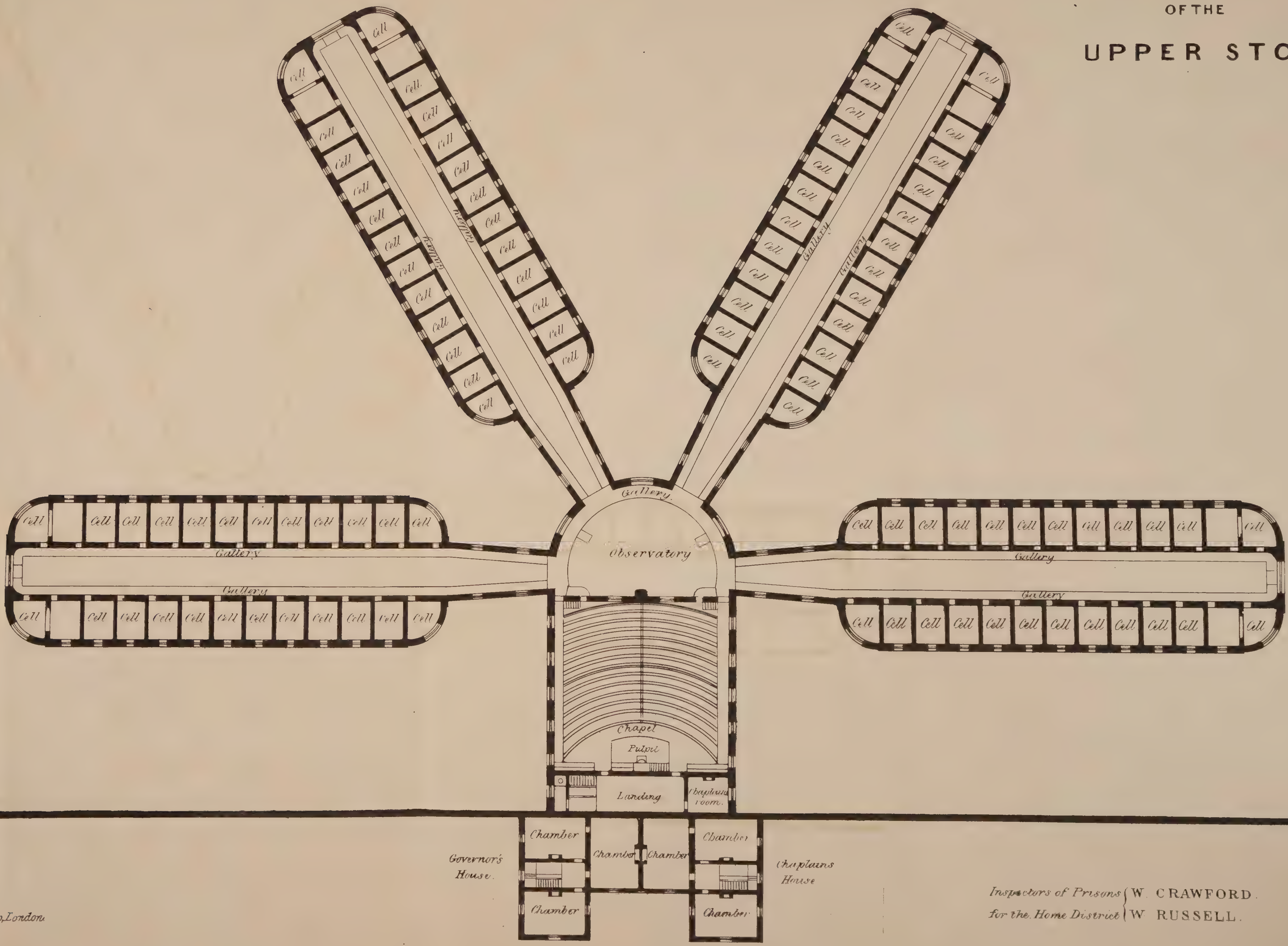
# GROUND PLAN
OF A
# GAOL,
DESIGNED TO CONTAIN
*Two Hundred Prisoners in Separate Cells.*

| | | Cells |
|---|---|---|
| Ground | Floor | 104 |
| Upper | Do. | 96 |
| | Total | 200 |

*Inspectors of Prisons* } W. CRAWFORD.
*for the Home District* } W. RUSSELL.

Standidge & Co. litho London.

# PLAN
## OF THE
## UPPER STORY.



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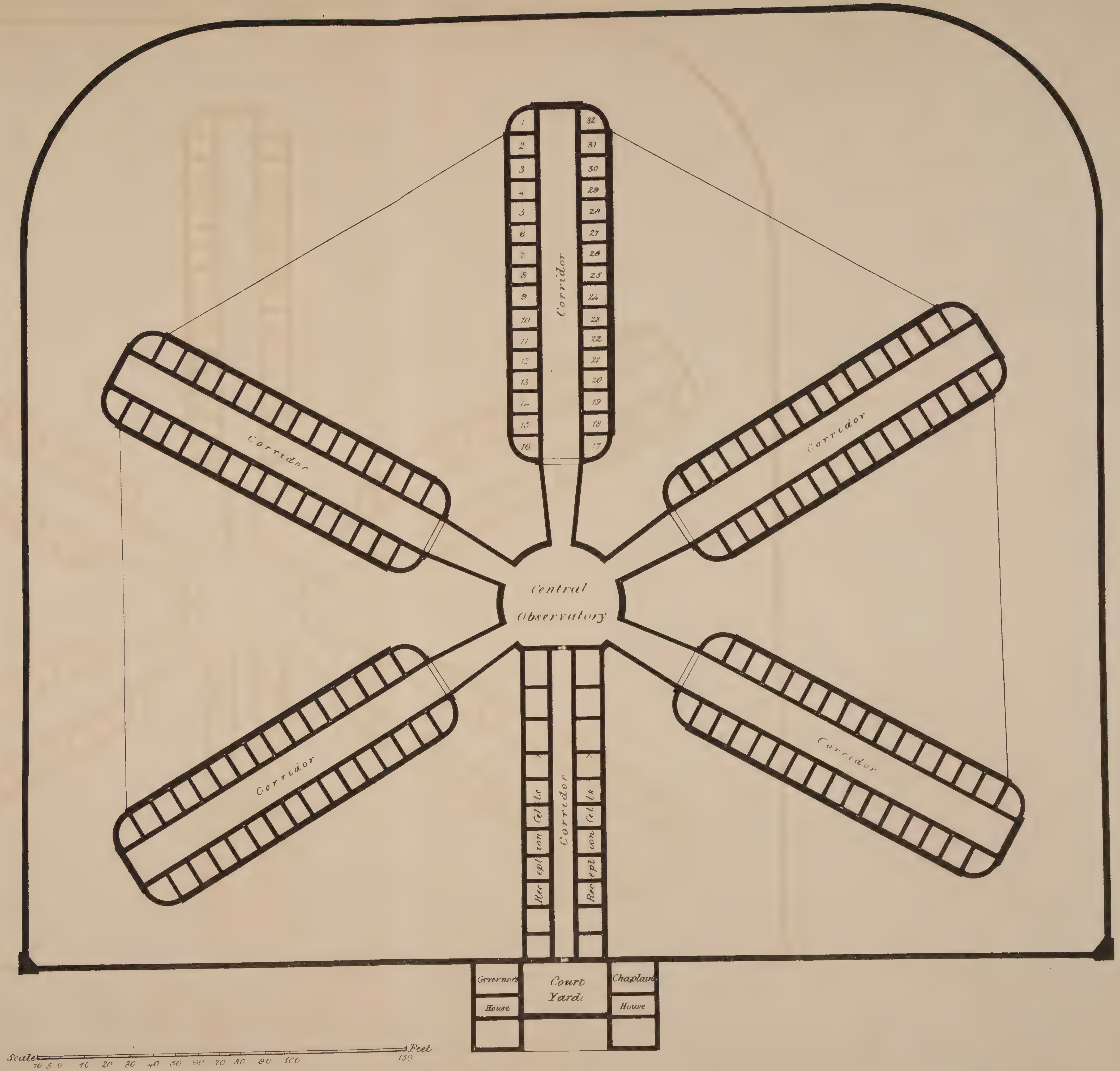
(No. 9)

(L)

# GROUND PLAN
of a
# PRISON,
TO CONTAIN,
Five Hundred separate Cells.



| | Cells |
|---|---|
| Ground Floor | 172 |
| Middle Do | 164 |
| Upper Do | 164 |
| | 500 |

Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District { W. CRAWFORD. W. RUSSELL.

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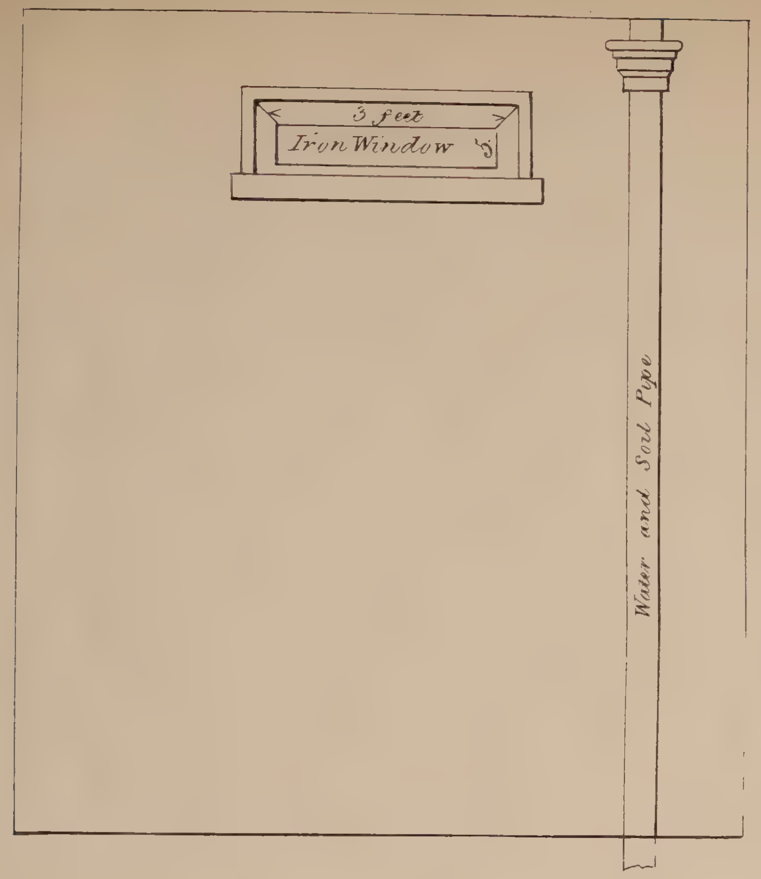
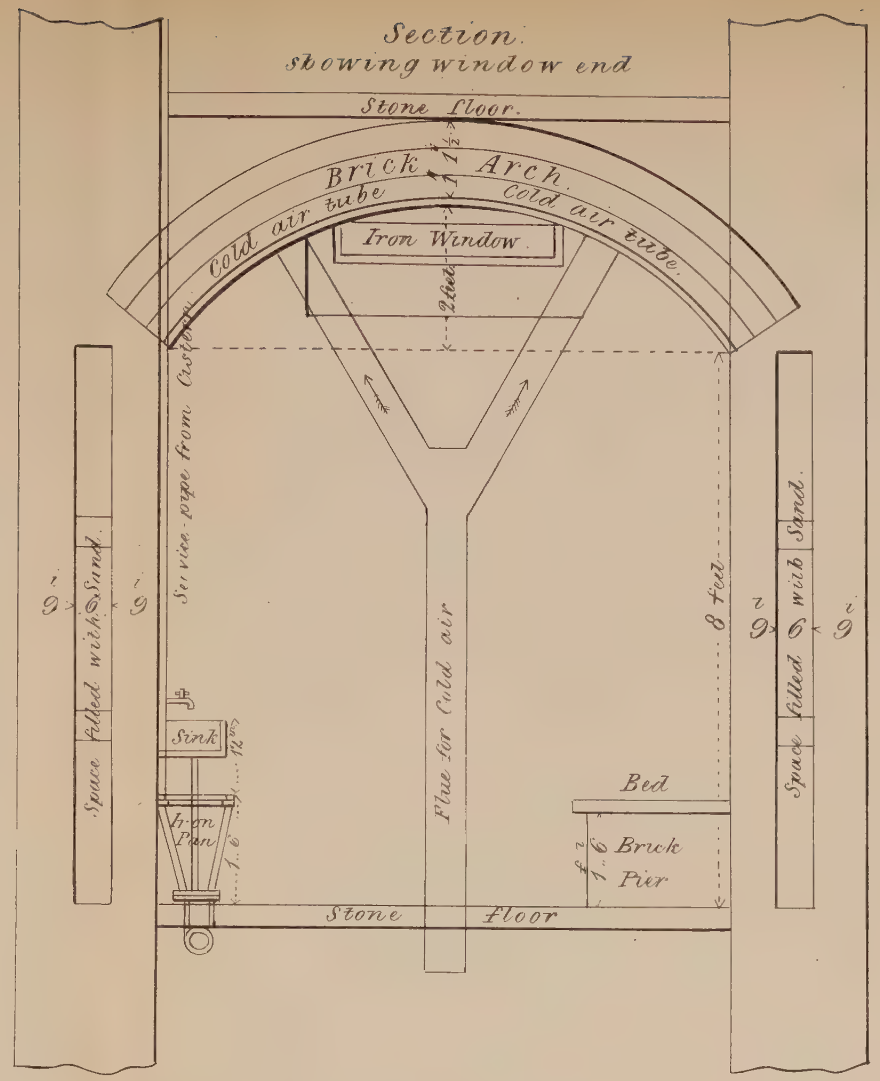
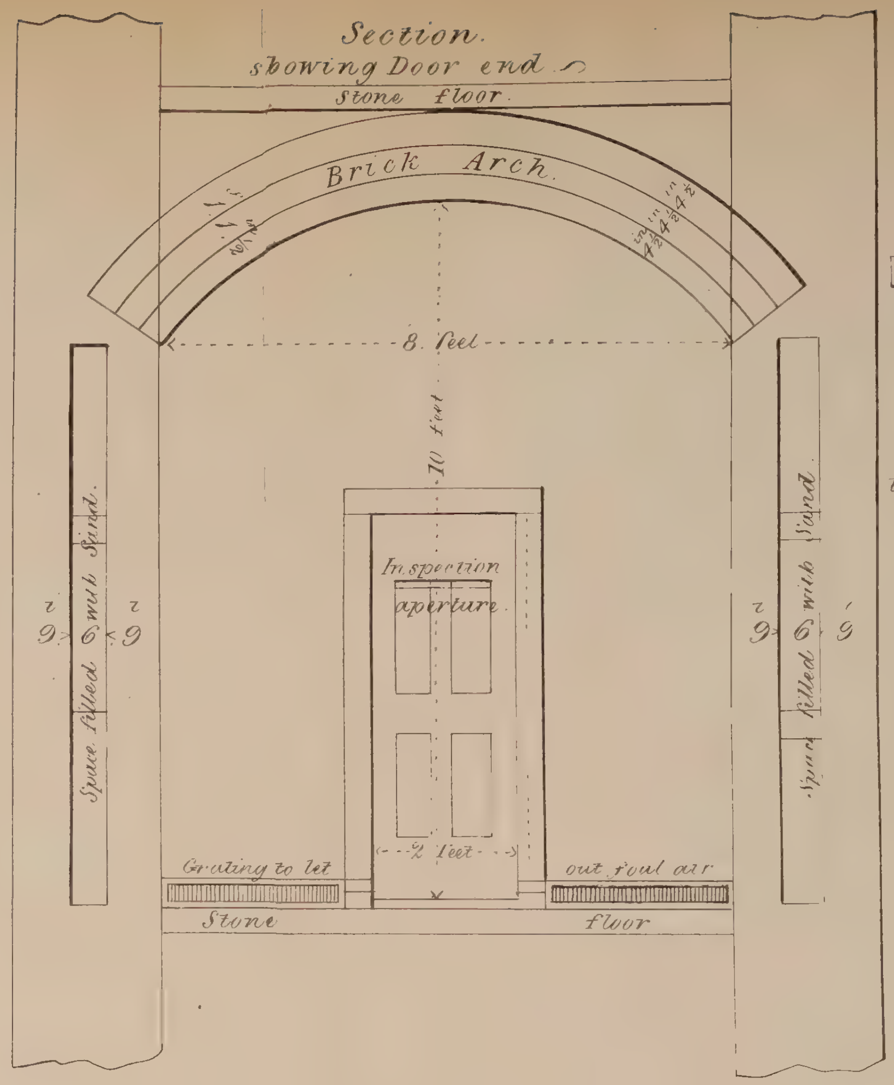
(M) 59

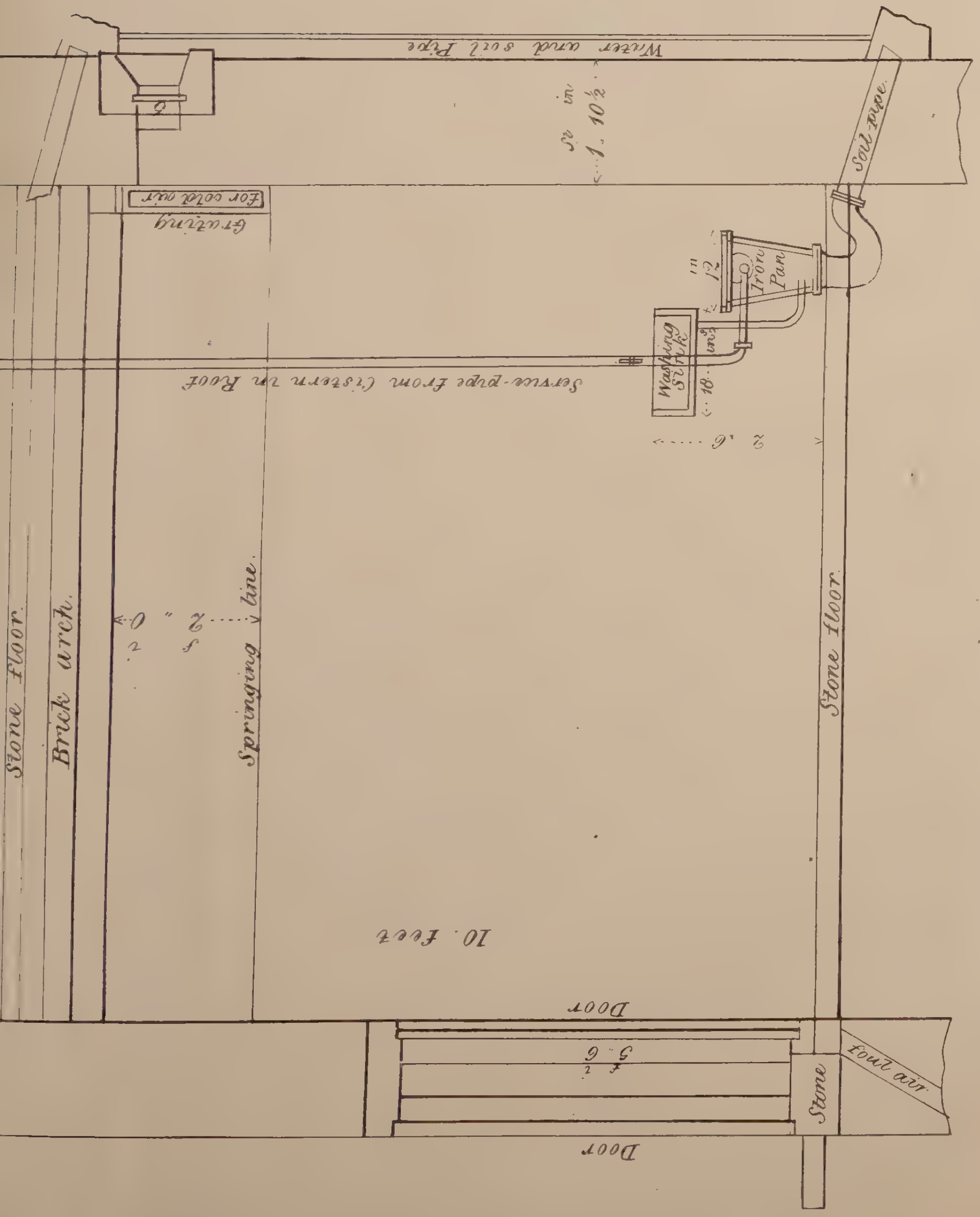
# PLAN
# ELEVATION AND SECTIONS,
OF A
# PRISON CELL,
intended for Separate confinement.

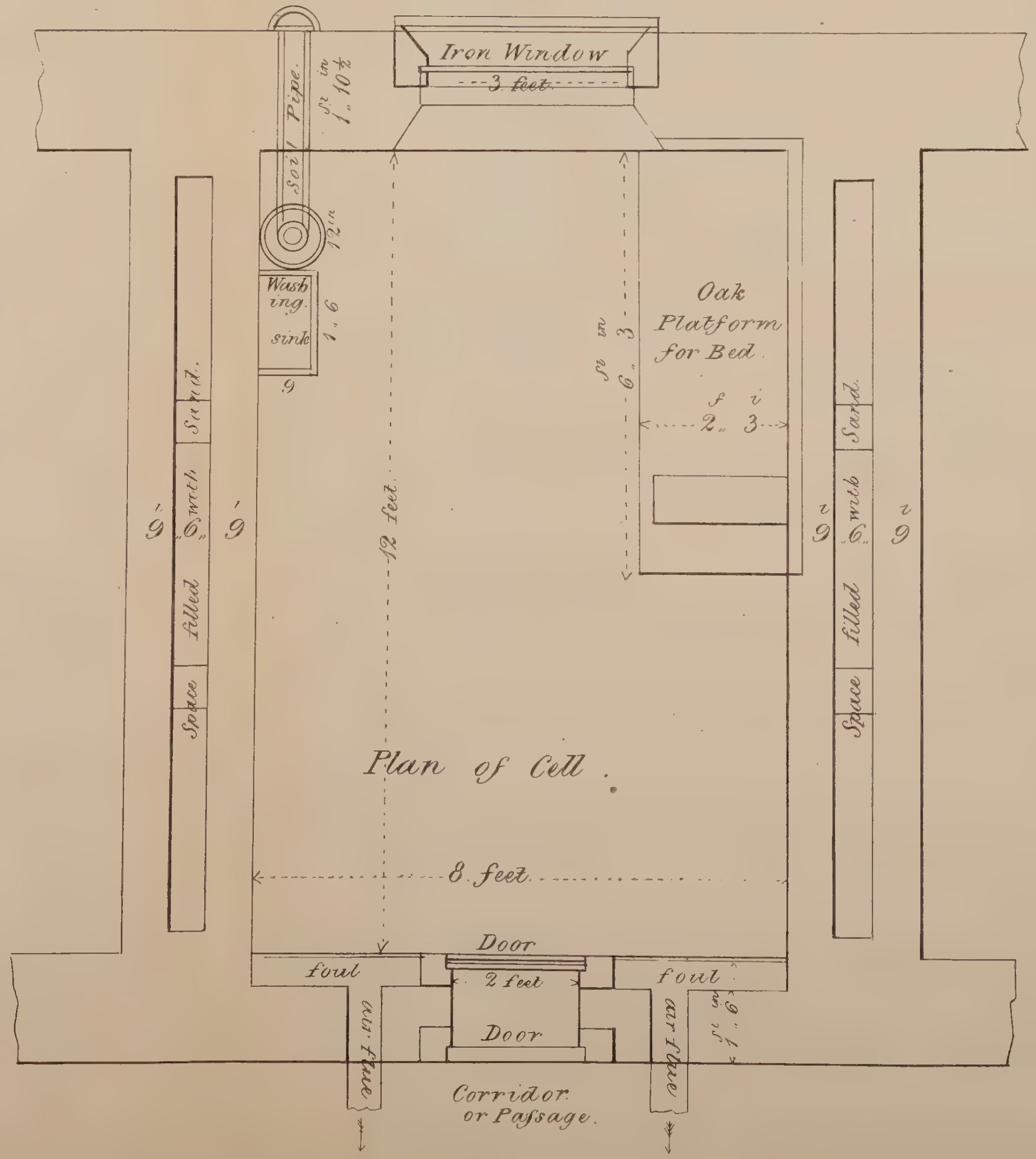
Front Elevation outside.

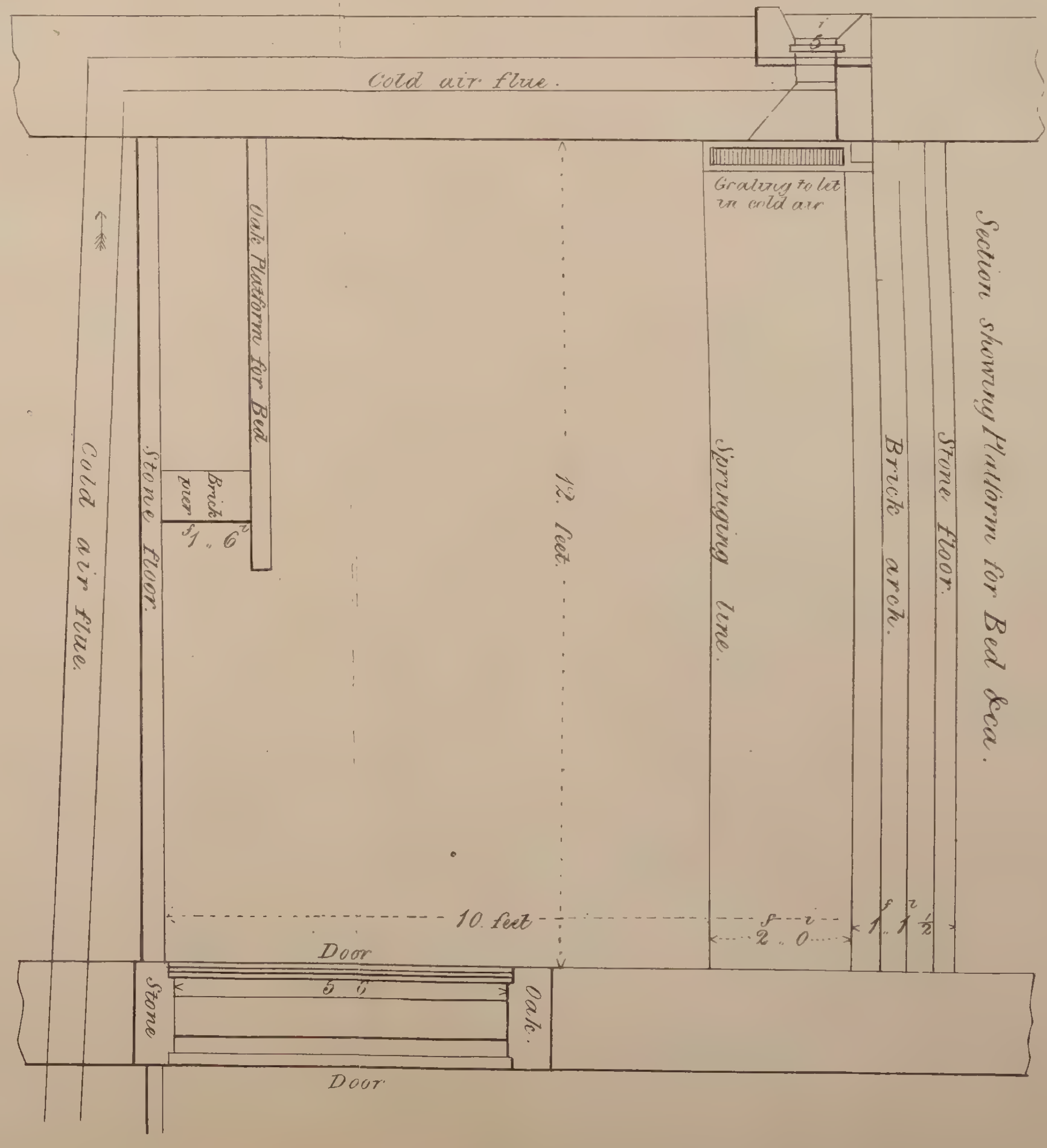












Inspectors of Prisons (W. CRAWFORD.

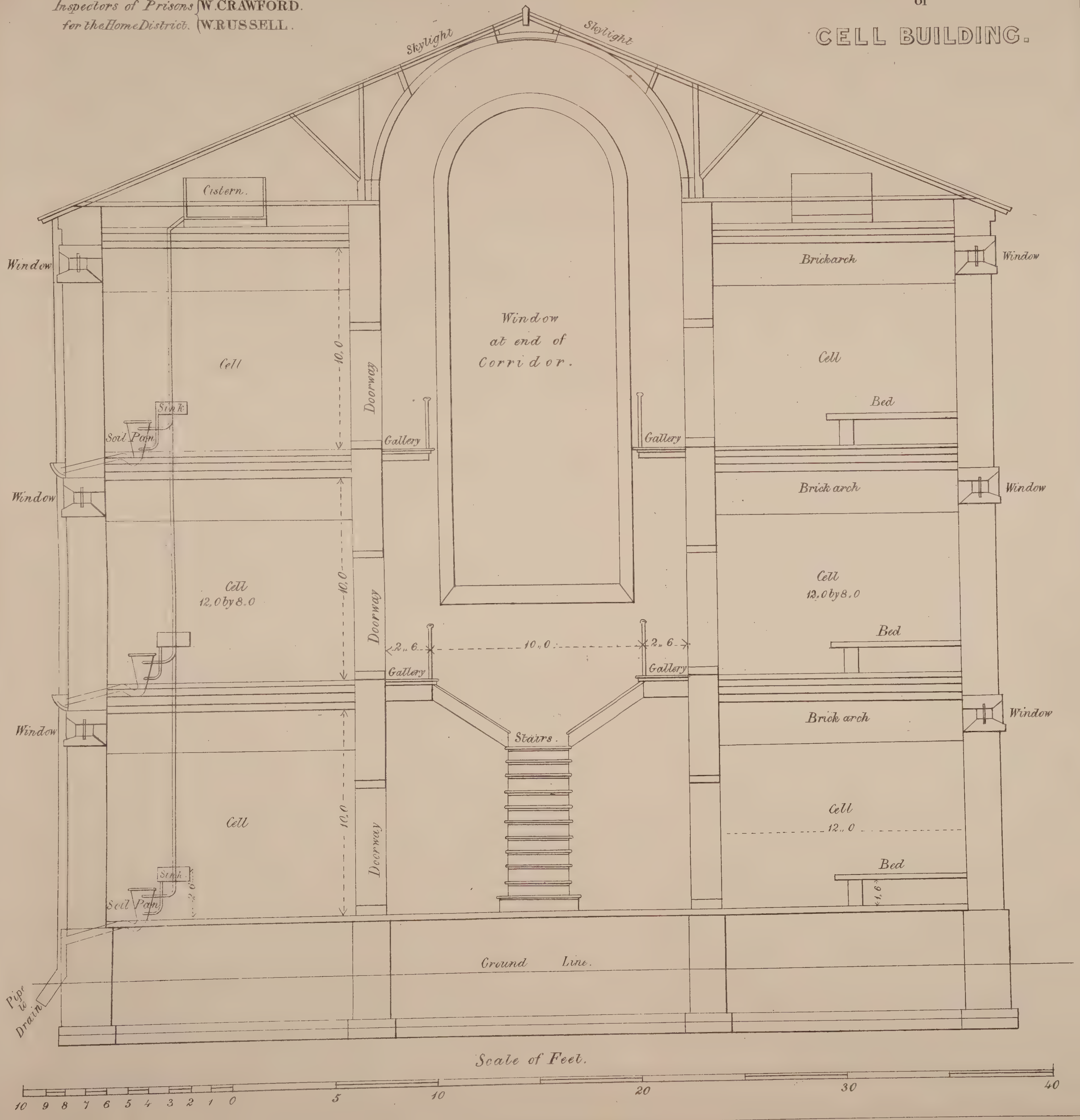
Scale

Feet

N

# SECTION
# of
# CELL BUILDING.

*Inspectors of Prisons* W. CRAWFORD.
*for the Home District.* W. RUSSELL.



I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Prison Construction.

dry, and the surface free from any injurious effects of marshy or damp soils: this is essential, on account of the limited space in which prisoners are to be placed for lengthened periods, under restricted habits, combined with constant occupation; and also from the peculiar construction of the buildings—comprising many solid walls, composed of materials liable to absorb moisture—with stone floors, staircases, &c.—all of which will require frequent washing to preserve cleanliness. An elevated situation is also desirable, in order that the prisoners may be exempted from the noxious effects of fogs, which are prevalent on low flat surfaces, or in the vicinity of rivers: the same precautions will also be requisite to secure the buildings against inundation, and the consequent injury of the foundations or drainage. The site of the prison should be elevated, so that no part of the interior may be exposed to view from the adjacent grounds: the buildings should, therefore, be secluded from external observation, to prevent any secret means of communication from without, and to render the prison secure against attempts to assist the prisoners in escaping: by these means, also, the most perfect system of ventilation may be introduced.

The plot of ground to be appropriated must be enclosed with a strong boundary wall, of sufficient height to preclude escape, and prevent the interior from being overlooked. The external wall should present an even surface on both sides; but if, from its height or extent, it is considered necessary to strengthen it, by adding piers or buttresses, the angles of all such projections must be splayed or rounded, so as to prevent any person from climbing the wall by means thereof; and, for the same reason, the stone coping, or other finishing on the top of the wall, should not overhang in such a manner as to admit of a rope being attached to the projecting part.

By adopting the radiating form for the prisoners' buildings, a considerable portion of the boundary may be brought into view from the central station intended to be occupied by the officers; an arrangement which will render the interior more secure than by having intermediate enclosures. Beyond the boundary-wall a clear open space should be left round the outside (not less than 30 feet in width), in order that no erections of any kind may be placed against the external enclosure. The buildings to be occupied by the prisoners must not adjoin, or be connected with, the boundary-wall, but a wide open space is to be preserved round the interior. There should be only one gateway, or opening, in the boundary, to form the general entrance to the prison; this is to be placed in front, and opposite the central building, having a wide corridor or passage leading in a direct line thereto.

At the entrance to the prison, dwelling-houses should be provided for the residence of the governor and the chaplain; but these buildings should be placed on the *outside* of the boundary-wall, in order that the families of these officers may be so far removed or separated from the interior, as that their visits or presence may not interfere with the general discipline and regulations.

In arranging the buildings within the boundary, intended to be occupied by the prisoners, the grand requisites are security; the means of inspection; facility of access to the several departments; the individual separation of each offender by day and by night, by the provision of a sufficient number of cells, the particular construction of which should preclude all communication between the prisoners, and at the same time combine adequate space with proper means of ventilation, to ensure their health, and admit of continued labour or employment. It should, therefore, be a primary object to secure the most effectual separation of each individual, and to provide that the means of constant and unobserved inspection over the whole Establishment may be exercised by the officers to the fullest extent. For this purpose, the prisoners' buildings should be so arranged that the interior may be under close observation from a central station to be assigned to the governor or keeper, and his assistants; contiguous to which should also be the magistrates' room and the clerk's office. From this central position there should be immediate access to the cells, in order that the prisoners may be, at all times, subject to inspection. The central station should also be so connected with the corridors or galleries into which the cells open, that the daily provisions, materials for work, &c., may be distributed with order and facility; and, by similar means of convenience, prisoners are to be brought into, or removed from, the cells, without risk of communication: visits may also be made to the untried, by their relatives or legal advisers, without interfering with the general business or discipline of the prison. The chapel, in which the prisoners are to assemble daily for religious worship and instruction, should also be contiguous to the central building, in order that the prisoners may have ready and convenient means of access thereto.

I.
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The important objects which have been enumerated may be attained by observing the arrangements in the form and construction of prisons which are shown in the plans accompanying these remarks, and to which particular attention is directed in order to elucidate the position of the various apartments, which will be hereafter more particularly described.

In forming the Design for a new prison the radiating plan should be adopted as a general outline; it having been found, from experience, that the various purposes of inspection, facility of access, convenience, and security, cannot be obtained so completely in any multiplied form of building, as those which diverge from a central point of observation.*

The general entrance to the prison should be from an enclosed court-yard, between the houses of the governor and the chaplain. On passing through the inner gate in the boundary-wall, there should be a strong arched lobby, containing the gatekeeper's or turnkey's room on one side, with a sleeping-room adjoining; on the other side of the lobby a private staircase (for the use of the chaplain, magistrates, &c.) should be placed to ascend to the chapel on the upper story. Beyond the entrance-lobby, secured with iron gates, a wide corridor or passage should conduct to the central building: on each side of this passage, rooms should be provided for the use of the matron, surgeon, and superintendents, or assistant officers, with two large apartments at the end of the passage next the centre, one of which should be appropriated for the use of the visiting magistrates, and the other for the clerk's office. These two apartments should look into the central observatory, and also command a view of the corridors leading to the prisoners' cells. At the other end of the passage, next the entrance, a staircase should go down to the basement story, in which are to be the reception-cells for prisoners on their first admission. (These cells are more particularly described hereafter.) The central hall or observatory is intended for the principal station of the officers during the day, and also of the inspectors at night: this should be a large building, of semicircular form, and into which the corridors or passages should enter from the several ranges of cell-buildings to be occupied by the prisoners. These buildings should radiate from the centre towards the external boundaries, and be equidistant from each other: by this arrangement the interior of each corridor will be seen from the same point of view, and the courts or areas between the buildings will also be overlooked from the central station. The corridors should run longitudinally through the radiating buildings; and the cells, being ranged on each side, should open into them, so that the officers may have immediate access to the prisoners. The observatory, and also the corridors, should be open the whole height, from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air, and facilitate the ventilation and inspection of the interior. At the end of each corridor a small staircase should be fixed to lead to the cells on the upper stories; and there should also be staircases from the central hall to the galleries round it. The cell-buildings should be two or three stories high, or may be more if requisite, according to the number of prisoners to be accommodated.

The general dimensions of the cells should be each 12 feet by 8 feet, and 10 feet high, or so as to contain about 1,000 cubical feet. All the cells should be fitted up for the purpose of separate confinement, and so as to prevent any communication between the prisoners. To secure this object the partition-walls between the cells should not be less than 24 inches in thickness, composed of two nine-inch walls, with at least six inches space between them, and so constructed as to preclude, as far as may be practicable, the transmission of sound from cell to cell. The ceilings are to be arched, and paved over to form the floors above. Each cell should have double doors; the inner one, next the cell, to be in two thicknesses, with iron plating between, and an aperture should be formed therein for inspection. The window-frames should be of wrought iron, placed close to the ceiling, and not to exceed five inches in height, and glazed with unpolished glass. Each cell should be fitted up with an iron soil-pan, about 18 inches high, with valve and close cover (on the best principle), large soil-pipe to run through the external wall, with head outside, and upright pipe to go into the drain below the surface. A small washing-sink should also be fixed in each cell, with waste-pipe to run into the soil-pan; the water to be laid on to each sink and pan, with strong service-pipe and cocks, from

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* The number of radiating buildings may be reduced or increased from those shown in the plans referred to according to the number of prisoners to be provided for; care being taken in arranging them that the length of each building is not extended so far as to preclude complete inspection from the centre.

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a cistern or reservoir to be fixed in the roof. The platform for the bed should be fixed in the wall, formed of oak-plank, on strong bearers. (For a more particular description of the proposed construction and manner of fitting up the cells *vide* details of the plan, sections, and elevations, at large, Plate M, page 32.)

The Cells on the upper stories should be arranged in a similar manner to those below, with the exception that, at the end of each radiating building, two cells may be laid together to form larger apartments to be used as infirmaries for such prisoners as may have infectious disorders, which require their removal from the ordinary cells. This provision will, it is considered, render it unnecessary to have a separate building for an hospital or infirmary.

The upper cells should be entered from iron galleries, about two feet six inches wide, fixed along the sides of the corridors, with iron hand-rails and banisters. Similar galleries should be continued round the central observatory, to enable the prisoners to go to the chapel in small divisions.

The Chapel should adjoin the central building, and extend to the front; where there should be a private staircase, near the entrance lobby, for the use of the Chaplain, Magistrates, or Visiters, &c.; a small room for the Chaplain should be provided on the upper landing, with a water-closet. The pulpit, desk, and officers' pews, should be in the front part. During the time of assembling the prisoners for religious worship and instruction, individual separation and vigilant inspection should be invariably maintained. Each offender should, therefore, be placed in a distinct stall, or sitting, within the view and control of the officers, and under the close observation of the Chaplain. Each row of seats should rise above the one before it; the prisoners in the back sittings should go to them by separate staircases, which may be placed over the side passages leading to the front sittings; by these means several distinct entrances may be formed to the Chapel.

One or more of the radiating buildings should be appropriated exclusively for the reception of female prisoners, according to the numbers for whom accommodation is to be provided.

On their first entrance, prisoners should be placed in reception-cells previously to being examined, by the surgeon or other officers, as to their state of health, cleanliness, clothing, &c. For these purposes, suitable rooms and cells should be fitted up on the basement-story, in that part of the building which is between the entrance and the centre. It will be necessary to provide a cleansing-room, fitted up with bath and copper; a fumigating-room, fitted up with oven, for drying and purifying the clothes of prisoners who may be in a diseased or dirty condition; a room for clothing the prisoners in the gaol dress, and another in which to deposit their own clothes until their discharge; with several reception-cells, which may also be used for night-charges, disorderly persons, or those committed for re-examination.

That part of the basement-story which is under the central building should contain the general kitchen for the service of the prison, with the wash-house and laundry adjoining; the latter to be under the building appropriated for the women: in this should also be provided separate reception-cells for females, with a cleansing-room and clothing-rooms. Part of the basement story, under the other radiating buildings, may be fitted up for servants' rooms, scullery, pantry, bread-room, store-rooms, and cellars. Separate cells should also be provided, in the basement-story of each building, for the punishment of refractory or hardened offenders, and such as are sentenced to close confinement in solitude. The windows of these cells should be constructed with iron blinds, to exclude the light when required. In order that the basement story may be rendered perfectly dry, and be well ventilated, a wide area should be formed round the same. The floor ought not to be more than three feet below the surface of the ground; and, to gain the necessary height for the rooms, the level of the ground floor should be five or six feet above the surface.

By the arrangement of the prison on the radiating plan, a large court, or area, will be formed next to each of the buildings; and these courts, together with the open space surrounding the whole, will secure a free circulation of air, and contribute to the salubrity of the interior. Part of the intermediate space between the buildings may be enclosed with iron-railed fences, in order to its being appropriated for airing-grounds whenever the same may be requisite.

The mode of construction to be observed, and the materials to be used, in the component parts of the several buildings, should secure their being fire-proof. Great consideration should also be paid to the interior of the cells. They should at

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all times be well ventilated, and warmed in winter, by flues or pipes, in the most effectual manner.

As the prison-buildings will be, in a great measure, secluded from public observation by the surrounding enclosure, the use of ornament or embellishment in the exterior is not requisite. The style of architecture should be in character with the designation of the structure: the front elevation of the entrance-buildings should therefore be plain, bold, and appropriate, but divested of all unnecessary and expensive decoration.

### No. 1, Plate B.—*Plan for a small Gaol, to contain Four Prisoners in separate Cells, on the ground floor; or Eight if Two Stories high.*

The keeper's dwelling-house in front comprises an entrance passage, office, parlour, and bedroom, with a staircase leading to the basement story: this contains the kitchen and the wash-house (the latter to be fitted up with a bath, in order to its being used as a cleansing-room for prisoners when required), a store-room and water-closet. A sleeping-room for a servant may be formed in the roof. The prisoners' cells are in the rear of the keeper's house, and are ranged on each side of a corridor, or passage, 14 feet wide. This corridor may also be used for the performance of religious services. Each cell is intended to be 12 feet by 8 feet, and 10 feet high in the clear; the ceiling is to be arched in brick-work. The partition walls between the cells to be formed of sufficient thickness to prevent the prisoners from communicating together; and the interior of each cell to be constructed and fitted up for the purpose of separate confinement, in the same manner as is particularly described in reference to the plan, sections, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The building will be surrounded on three sides by a space of ground 20 feet wide, part of which (in the rear) may be appropriated for an airing-court. The whole to be enclosed by a boundary wall at least 15 feet high above the surface.

By adding another story of cells, to form an upper floor, this plan may be adapted for eight prisoners; the upper cells to be entered from an iron gallery fixed on each side of the corridor, which is intended to be open the whole height, from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air. In this case, also, three chambers may be formed over the dwelling-house in front, for the use of the keeper's family; and this arrangement will admit of one of the apartments on the ground floor being appropriated for the use of the visiting magistrates, chaplain, or surgeon.

### No. 2, Plate C.—*Plan for a small Gaol, to contain Twelve Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories.*

This design is on a similar principle to No. 1, but the cell building is extended in the rear, and is intended to be two stories high, containing six cells on each floor. The keeper's dwelling-house, in front, contains on the ground floor a parlour, kitchen, magistrates' room, and office, with staircases to the upper and lower floors. The basement story to contain a wash-house, cleansing-room, (fitted up with bath,) store-room, and cellar; also a reception-cell for prisoners who may be found, on admission, to be in an unfit state to be placed in the other cells. The chamber story will contain three bed-rooms for the keeper and his family. The end wings over the magistrates' room and kitchen are not intended to be carried up on the chamber floor.

The prisoners' cells, in the rear, are ranged on each side of a corridor, or passage, 14 feet wide, which is intended to be open the whole height from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and ventilation. The cells on the upper floor to be entered from a gallery, on each side, of open iron-work. The corridor may also be used for the performance of religious services by the chaplain.

Each cell is intended to be 12 feet by 8 feet, and 10 feet high in the clear; the ceiling to be arched in brick-work. The partition walls between the cells to be formed of sufficient thickness to prevent the prisoners from communicating together; and the interior of each cell to be constructed and fitted up for the purpose of separate confinement, in the same manner as is particularly described, in reference to the plan, sections, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The building to be surrounded on three sides by a space of ground; part of which (in the rear) may be appropriated for an airing-court. The whole to be enclosed by a boundary wall 15 feet high above the surface.

By extending the building in the rear, and thereby increasing the number of cells, this plan may be adapted for the accommodation of either 16, 20, or 24 prisoners, in separate cells; and, for either of these cases, the dwelling-house and offices in front will not, it is considered, require any enlargement.

### No. 3, Plate D.—*Plan for a small Gaol, to contain 22 Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories.*

In this design the cells are placed round three sides of a central hall, the dwelling-house and offices in front forming the other side of the same. The arrangement of the keeper's house is nearly similar to that of the former plan, (No. 2,) and there will be the same number

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of rooms on each floor: the end wings, over the magistrates' room and kitchen, are not intended to be carried up on the chamber floor.

In consequence of the large area formed in the centre, the prisoners' cells are placed at a greater distance from each other than in the plans Nos. 1 and 2. There will be two stories of cells, with a gallery round the central hall, from which the upper cells are to be entered. This hall may also be used for the performance of religious services by the chaplain.

The dimensions of the cells are intended to be the same as those described in the former plans, with the exception of the two angular cells on each story, which will be about 14 feet square; these may be used as infirmaries. The construction and fitting up of each cell to be agreeably to the descriptive particulars, in reference to the plan, section, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The building is surrounded on three sides by a space of ground, and the whole is intended to be enclosed by a boundary wall 16 feet high above the surface.

### No. 4, Plate E.—*Plan for a small Gaol, or House of Correction, to contain* 36 *Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories; or* 54, *if Three Stories high*

The principle of this design is similar to that of No. 2, it being considered the most economical form of building, in point of expense, occupying less space than any other, and being very convenient in its general arrangements.

The dwelling-house in front contains, on the ground floor, the keeper's parlour, kitchen, and store-closet, magistrates' room, office, and water-closet. The basement story to contain the prison-kitchen, wash-house, cleansing-room, clothing-room, store-room, and privy. The officers' sleeping-rooms to be on the upper floor, comprising three rooms in the centre part, as the side buildings are not intended to be carried up.

The cell building in the rear to be two stories high; the cells being ranged on each side of a corridor or passage, 14 feet wide, which is intended to be open the whole height from ground floor to roof, to admit light and ventilation, as well as to facilitate the inspection of the interior. The cells on the uppper story to be entered from a gallery, on each side, of open iron-work.

The corridor may be used for the performance of religious services by the chaplain.

The dimensions of the cells are intended to be similar to those in plan No. 2; and the construction and fitting-up of each to be agreeably to the descriptive particulars, in reference to the plan, section, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The building is surrounded on three sides by a space of ground 20 feet wide; and the whole is to be enclosed by a boundary wall 16 feet high above the surface.

### No. 5, Plate F.—*Plan for a Gaol, or House of Correction, to contain* 64 *Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories; or* 96, *if Three Stories high.*

This design is different in its arrangement from the foregoing plans, in order to obtain increased cell-room, combined with the central station for the officers, &c. The main building is placed nearly in the centre of the ground, which forms a parallelogram, having its greatest extent in front. The governor or keeper's house forms the entrance to the prison, in front, but it projects before the boundary wall, with a view that the officer's family may not unnecessarily interfere with the internal arrangements. On entering the passage from the central gate in the boundary wall, is the turnkey's room; and on the other side a staircase, leading down to the examination and cleansing-room in the basement story. There are also four cells next the entrance-passage for prisoners received at night, or for re-examination; beyond these is the magistrates' room and the office, both of which apartments are in the central position, and command a view of the corridors which run through the building longitudinally, and into which the cells open on each side. In the rear part of the centre building is the chapel, intended to be fitted up with separate sittings; the prisoners in the upper story of cells to sit in a gallery level with the same. The cell-buildings are to be two stories high, except the part in front. The upper part of the central building, towards the front, may be appropriated as infirmaries for prisoners who have infectious disorders, which require their removal from the ordinary cells.

The cells are ranged on each side of the corridors, which are intended to be open the whole height, from the ground floor to roof, in order to admit light and air, and facilitate the inspection of the interior. The upper cells to be entered from galleries fixed along the sides of the corridors. The dimensions of the cells are 12 feet by 8 feet each, and 10 feet high in the centre; the ceiling to be arched in brick-work, with paving over, to form the floor. The construction and fitting-up of each cell to be agreeably to the descriptive particulars, in reference to the plan, section, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The basement story, under the centre part, to contain the general kitchen, with wash-house and laundry, pantry, and store-room. The part under the front wing to contain an examination and cleansing-room, with bath, fumigatory, and store-room for clothing.

The building is surrounded by a space of ground 40 feet wide; and the whole is to be enclosed by a boundary wall 16 feet high above the surface.

The keeper's house, in front, to have a basement story, and also a story over the ground-floor, with sleeping-rooms; but neither of these is to communicate with the prison buildings in the rear.

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No. 6, Plate G.—*Plan for a Gaol, or House of Correction, to contain* 100 *Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories ; or* 150, *if Three Stories high.*

This design, although similar in its general principles to that last described, possesses great advantages, in its capability of accommodation, by the introduction of another wing-building in the rear.

At the entrance in front, projecting before the boundary wall, are two convenient dwelling-houses, intended for the residence of the governor and chaplain, in order that the families of these officers may be removed, so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the internal arrangements of the prison.

An enclosed court leads to the prison entrance, on passing the gate of which is the turnkey's room, and on the other side of the passage is a staircase leading to the basement story ; beyond these are four reception-cells, for night-charges, or prisoners for re-examination; next the centre is the magistrates' room and the office, both of which apartments command a view of the corridors into which the cells open. The central building is also formed into an observatory, or inspection-hall, intended as the principal station for the officers, and from this the three wing-buildings radiate at equal distances ; these contain the cells, which are ranged on each side of the corridors. The cells are to be two stories high; but the corridors and observatory are intended to be open the whole height from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air, and facilitate the inspection of the interior. A small staircase in each corridor leads to the upper story of cells, which are to be entered from galleries fixed along the sides of the corridors ; and the same to be continued round the observatory, to form the passage-way to the chapel in front.

The cells on the upper story will be similar to those below, except that, at the end of each wing-building, two cells are intended to be laid together, to form infirmaries for prisoners who may have infectious disorders, or require to be removed from the ordinary cells.

The wing-building in the rear is proposed to be appropriated for the female prisoners.

The dimensions of the cells are the same as those in the last plan. The mode of construction and fitting-up of each cell to be agreeably to the descriptive particulars, in reference to the plan, section, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M).

The chapel is intended to be over the part in the front wing, extending from the centre building to the boundary wall; to be fitted up with separate sittings, and each row of seats to rise above that in front. A private staircase to go to the chapel from the entrance-passage, and a small room for the chaplain to be made on the landing. The basement story, under the wing in front, to contain an examination-room for male prisoners, cleansing-room, (to be fitted up with bath and copper,) fumigatory, (with oven,) and store-room for prisoners' clothing. The part under the central building to contain the general kitchen, pantry, bread and store rooms, with a wash-house and laundry adjoining to and connected with the womens' department in the rear; also a cleansing-room for females, and reception-cells, to be formed under a part of the same building.

The two dwelling-houses in front, for the governor and chaplain, are to have a basement story, ground floor (as per plan), and chambers on the upper story.

The boundary wall encloses a space of 40 feet beyond the ends of the radiating wings, and affords a large area between each of the buildings.

By adding another or third story of cells over the three wing-buildings, this plan may be made to accommodate 150 prisoners.

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No. 7, Plate H.—*Plan for a Gaol, or House of Correction, to contain* 150 *Prisoners in separate Cells, on two Stories ; or* 220, *if Three Stories high.*

This design is very similar, in its general arrangement, to No. 6 ; but, in order to afford more space round the centre building, the radiating wings are receded from the same, having connecting passages the width of the corridors.

On each side of the entrance in front is a convenient dwelling-house, projecting before the boundary wall ; one of these houses is intended for the residence of the governor or keeper, and the other for the chaplain, in order that the families of these officers may be removed, so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the internal arrangements of the prison.

On passing through the prison gate, in the boundary wall, is an enclosed lobby, containing the turnkey's room ; and across the lobby is a staircase leading to the chapel on the upper floor, and also to the basement story. Beyond the entrance lobby is a range of rooms for the matron, surgeons, and male and female superintendents; also the magistrates' room and office near the centre, both of which apartments command a view of the corridors, into which the cells open.

The central building forms an observatory or inspection-hall, intended as the principal station for the officers ; and from this centre the three wing-buildings radiate, which contain the prisoners' cells, ranged along the sides of the corridors. The cells are to be two stories high ; but the corridors and observatory are intended to be open the whole height from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air, and facilitate the inspection of the interior. A small staircase in each corridor leads to the upper story of cells, which are to be entered from galleries fixed along the sides of the corridors; and the same to be continued round the observatory, to form passage-ways to the chapel in front.

The cells on the upper floor will be similar to those below, except that, at the end of each building, two cells are intended to be laid together, to form infirmaries for prisoners who may have infectious disorders, or require to be removed from the ordinary cells. The wing-building in the rear is proposed to be appropriated for the female prisoners.

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The dimensions of the cells are 12 feet by 8 feet each, and 10 feet high in the centre; the ceilings to be arched in brick-work, with paving over to form the floors. The particular mode of construction and fitting-up of each cell to be agreeable to the description in reference to the plan, section, &c., of a cell at large (vide page 32, Plate M). The chapel is intended to be over the part in the front wing, extending from the centre building to the boundary wall. A small room for the chaplain to be made on the landing from the private staircase next the entrance lobby. The chapel to be fitted up with separate sittings, and each row of seats to rise above that in front.

The basement story, between the boundary-wall and centre, to contain four reception-cells for male prisoners, night-charges, and re-examination cases; cleansing-room with bath and copper, fumigatory with oven, and store-room for clothing.

The basement under the central observatory to contain the general kitchen, with a wash-house and laundry adjoining, the latter rooms being connected with the women's department; also a cleansing-room for females, clothing-room, and two reception-cells, to be formed under a part of the building occupied by the women; adjoining the kitchen to be a pantry, bread and store rooms, and cellars.

The two dwelling-houses in front, for the governor and chaplain, are to have a basement story, ground floor (as per plan), and chambers on the upper story.

By adding another or third story of cells over the three wing-buildings, this plan may be made to accommodate 220 prisoners.

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No. 8, Plates I and K.—*Plan for a Gaol, House of Correction, or Penitentiary, to contain* 200 *Prisoners in separate Cells, on Two Stories; or* 300, *if Three Stories high.*

On each side of the entrance in front is a convenient dwelling-house, projecting before the boundary wall; one of these houses is intended for the residence of the governor or keeper, and the other for the chaplain, in order that the families of these officers may be removed, so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the internal arrangement of the prison.

On passing through the central gate in the boundary wall the prison is entered by an enclosed lobby, containing the turnkey's room, with a sleeping-room adjoining; on the other side of the entrance a staircase (for the use of the officers) leads to the chapel on the upper floor. Beyond the entrance lobby is a wide passage, on each side of which are rooms for the matron, surgeon, and male and female superintendents, with two large apartments at the end, one for the magistrates, and the other for the office; these command a view of the central observatory and corridors. The central observatory, intended as the principal station for the officers, is a large semicircular hall, into which the corridors or passages enter from the four ranges of cell-buildings occupied by the prisoners. These buildings radiate from the centre, and are equidistant from each other, so that the interior of each corridor can be seen from the same point of view. The prisoners' cells are placed on each side of the corridor, and open into it.

The cell-buildings are two stories high, but the corridors and observatory are intended to be open the whole height, from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air, and facilitate the ventilation and inspection of the interior. At the end of each corridor a small staircase leads to the upper story of cells, and there are staircases from the central hall to the gallery above.

The cells on the upper story are similar to those below, with the exception that, at the end of each building, two cells are to be laid together, to form infirmaries for prisoners who may have infectious disorders, or require to be removed from the ordinary cells. The upper cells are to be entered from iron galleries fixed along the sides of the corridors, and the same to be continued round the central observatory, to enable the prisoners to go to the chapel in small companies, there being four separate entrances to it.

The chapel is intended to be fitted up with separate sittings, and each row of seats to rise above that in front. The pulpit, desk, and officers' pews are next the front, with a small room for the chaplain on the landing from private staircase.

It is proposed that one of the four wing-buildings should be appropriated for the female prisoners.

A staircase near the entrance leads to the basement story, which contains reception-cells for male prisoners, also those for re-examination and night charges; a cleansing-room with bath and copper, fumigatory with oven, and store-room for clothing. The part under the central observatory to contain the general kitchen, with the wash-house and laundry adjoining, the latter rooms being connected with the women's department; also a cleansing-room for females, clothing-room, and two or more reception-cells; these to be formed under a part of the building occupied by the women. Adjoining the kitchen are servants' rooms, pantry, bread and store rooms.

The general dimensions of the cells are 12 feet by 8 feet each, and 10 feet high in the centre; the ceiling to be arched in brick-work, with stone paving over to form the floor. Each cell is intended to be fitted up for the purpose of separate confinement, and to prevent any communication between the prisoners; the partition walls must therefore be constructed so as to preclude the transmission of sounds: this object will be best effected by having two walls, each nine inches thick, with a space between, about six inches wide, filled with sand (vide plans and description at large, of separate cells, page 32, Plate M). The iron window to be placed close under the ceiling, and to be only one pane high, not exceeding five inches. Each cell to have double doors; the inner one to be lined with iron plating, and a beveled aperture formed therein for inspection. A water-closet to be fixed in each cell, consisting of iron pan, with valve and cover; large soil-pipe, with cistern-head outside the wall; the pipe to go down

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into a drain below the surface. Washing sink to be fixed in side wall, and the water laid on to serve the sink and pan, with strong pipe from reservoir or lead cistern in roof. Platform for bed, of three-inch oak, to be fixed in wall.

By adding another or third story of cells over the four wing-buildings, this plan may be made to accommodate 300 prisoners.

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### No. 9, Plate L.—*Plan for a Gaol, House of Correction, or Penitentiary, to contain 500 Prisoners in separate Cells, on Three Stories.*

In this design the front wing-building is extended in length, in order that the central building may be placed nearer the middle of the ground. This alteration will admit of several cells being made in the front or entrance wing (besides various apartments for the officers); these may be used as reception-cells, or for prisoners committed for re-examination, &c. There are five wing-buildings in this plan (instead of four, as in the design No. 8), and these being placed at equal distances from each other, there will be more space between them than in the former plan.

The buildings are intended to be three stories high, and they will contain on the ground floor 172 cells, on the middle floor 164 cells, and on the upper floor 164 cells, making altogether 500 cells. In other respects this design is similar, in its general arrangements, to No. 8; and the former description of the buildings, &c., will also be applicable.

N. B.—In each of the plans which have been described a space, not less than 20 feet in width, should be left round outside, to prevent any buildings or nuisances being placed against the boundary wall.

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### Plate M.—*Description of the Drawings of a Prison-Cell, intended for the purpose of separate Confinement.*

Each cell to be 12 feet by 8 feet in the clear, and 10 feet high to the under side of the arched ceiling. The external wall to be two bricks and a half thick; the internal wall, next the corridor or passage,* to be two bricks thick; the division walls, between the cells, to be worked in two thicknesses, of nine inches each, with a space of six inches in the middle, filled up with dry sand. The ceiling to be arched in brick-work, with three rings, each half a brick thick, turned separately, and each course grouted with cement. Brick piers and spandrels to be formed, to support the floor, which is to be of four-inch rubbed York stone. Flues, for ventilation, to be worked in the walls (as per drawing) nine inches by six, to be rendered inside with cement. The brick-work inside of cell to be worked with close joints, and lime-whited when dry.

The windows to have stone sills, sides, and head, wrought and splayed, pluffed with iron at the joints, and run with lead. The iron window-frame to be let into a groove round the stone-work. The sash to be of wrought iron; the bars framed through, at top and bottom, and riveted together, with proper rebates for glass. The glass not to be polished. Stone step to doorway the width of wall, mortised for four door-posts of oak, scantling of each six by five inches, framed into lintel or head, the width of wall; the whole to be wrought and rebated. The edges of doors, or door-frame, to be covered with felt, or similar material, to shut close, so that sounds may not pass through. Each cell to have two doors, framed flush on both sides; the inner one, next cell, to be in two thicknesses, with strong iron plating fixed between, and riveted together. The doors to be hung with large iron butt hinges; a strong iron-rim three-bolt lock to each door, and two large barrel bolts to the inner door; this is also to have an iron beveled frame, with cover, let into aperture for inspection.

The platform for bed to be of three-inch wrought oak-plank, let into wall, and secured to a brick pier under ditto, to be worked in cement and rendered over.

The water to be laid on to cell, with strong service-pipe and cock, from a reservoir or cistern to be fixed in the roof; a washing sink of Portland stone, to be fixed in side wall, with strainer and waste pipe; cast iron pan for water-closet, with service-pipe, cock, and valve; iron soil-pipe, with stink-trap in ditto, to go through the front wall, into a cess-pool head, and large iron pipe to run down into a drain below the surface; the whole to be fitted up on the best principle. The cover to pan to be hung, to shut down close into a rebate, so that no smell may escape upwards.

It is proposed that the ventilation of the cells shall be effected by having a large air-drain, to run under the corridor of each building longitudinally, the air to enter the same from apertures at the end, to be raised above the surface, and covered with iron gratings. The current of fresh air thus admitted is to pass by small transverse drains into ascending flues, to be constructed in the external walls of the cells, and to be let out from thence at the arched ceiling from grated tubes or pipes perforated with holes. The foul air is intended to be carried off from the cells, by means of gratings fixed near the floor (in the side walls next the corridor), into descending flues, which are to lead into another main drain under the floor, and to communicate with a large chimney-shaft to be erected in the central part of the prison; this shaft must be constantly heated (either by a furnace or by the fire of the kitchen for the service of the prison), in order that it may have sufficient power to draw off the impure air from the cells, and cause it to pass away by the central shaft, which must be considerably elevated above the roofs.

### Plate N.—*Section of Cell Buildings.*

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* The cells are supposed to be ranged on each side of a corridor or passage, about 14 feet wide. The corridor should be open the whole height, from the ground floor to the roof, to admit light and air to the interior;—the upper cells to be entered from iron galleries, along the sides of the corridors.—Vide Section of Cells, place N.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Borough Gaols.

## BOROUGH GAOLS.

We now proceed to report the results of the special visits which we have made, agreeably to your Lordship's direction, to the Gaols of the several Boroughs to which the privilege of holding Quarter Sessions has been conditionally granted.

We understand the terms of these conditions to be, that the Authorities are either to make and keep the gaol in all respects fit and proper for the maintenance of prison discipline, or to build a new gaol, or to contract with the county for the reception of the Borough prisoners in the County Gaol: and if, notwithstanding such contract, the Borough Gaol shall be used for the confinement of prisoners on summary conviction, or for any other purpose, it is to be kept in a fit state for the purposes of prison discipline.

In order that your Lordship may the more conveniently decide upon the steps which it may be advisable to take, in reference to these prisons, we have divided them into the following classes:—

First. Prisons requiring to be re-built.

Second. Prisons requiring to be enlarged only.

Third. Prisons which, with certain alterations, should be retained as lock-up houses only, for the custody of prisoners under examination.

Although the Municipal Act gives to the respective Corporations the choice of transferring their prisoners to the County Gaol, when such an arrangement can be effected, yet the latter part of the conditions entered into by the corporations does, in fact, enable your Lordship to induce the Authorities, in most cases, to build or enlarge their Prisons. It is rarely that the Borough Magistrates, even when they contract with the County, can dispense with having some place of confinement. At present, the Contract is generally limited to the maintenance of prisoners committed for trial, or sentenced by a Court to hard labour; and does not include prisoners sentenced to imprisonment but not to hard labour, prisoners summarily convicted, prisoners under examination, and debtors. By requiring, therefore, the observance of proper regulations for any prison that may be retained for these classes, your Lordship will oblige the Magistrates to make such alterations in the Buildings as will render it the interest of the Borough, in a pecuniary sense, to abandon the Contract with the County, and have one good Gaol for the custody of all their prisoners.

Your Lordship is aware that the superior system of superintendence which can be introduced into most County Gaols, gives to these prisons many advantages over gaols of a smaller class. We have kept this consideration in view whenever we had to form an opinion as to the expediency of rebuilding Borough Prisons. In every Borough in which a commitment of the prisoners to the County Gaol has been practicable, and has appeared to be free from objection, we have uniformly recommended the Magistrates to make this arrangement. The cases in which we have considered such a proposition objectionable have been whenever the transfer of the Borough Prisoners has been calculated to disturb the discipline, or prevent the improvement, of the County Gaol; whenever the County Gaol has been in such a bad state as to render any increase of prisoners inexpedient; and whenever the distance of the County Gaol from the Borough has been such as to operate unfavourably in the administration of justice.

In every case in which a prison is to be rebuilt, or enlarged, in a Borough remote from a County Gaol, the public interests would be greatly promoted if the County Magistrates and Town Councils would unite their exertions and resources in the establishment of a District Prison; and we beg to recommend that in every such case, before any proceedings be taken, the attention of the respective Authorities be directed to the advantages of such a measure. Unwilling, however, as we have been to recommend the building or alteration of small Gaols, as well from a desire to avoid unnecessary expenditure as to supersede prisons which do not admit of an enlarged scale of superintendence, we have frequently been compelled to adopt this course, in order to counteract the disadvantages which result from the remoteness of a county gaol from the place of commitment. This distance (which occasionally exceeds twenty and even thirty miles) often operates most unfavourably in bringing offenders to justice, and also with hardship on untried prisoners, who, when removed to the county gaol, are in a great measure cut off from all personal intercourse with their friends and legal advisers. The expense of conveying a prisoner, on his committal, to the County Gaol—back to the Borough to take his trial—and again to the County Gaol after conviction—is such as to bring, not unfrequently, a degree of public odium on the committing magistrate, who is thus

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Borough Gaols.

inclined to allow young offenders, apprehended on slight charges, to escape with impunity. This consideration has had great weight in inducing us to suggest the erection and enlargement of the smaller class of prisons. Upon consideration, it has appeared to us preferable that the Magistrates should have in their own Borough a prison constructed on the Separate System, which, although unattended with the advantages of a large Establishment, would present the ready means of inflicting salutary punishment, and afford no inducement to withhold it, rather than that they should be compelled to have recourse to a County Gaol conducted on the associated plan, the expense of conveying a prisoner to and from which tends to discourage the commitment of Offenders, and the discipline of which is not favourable to their correction and reform. There is, in fact, the less objection to the erection of the smaller class of Prisons, as many of the evils which now exist in gaols of this description may be remedied by the adoption of the Separate System; and as it is quite practicable to subject them to such regulations as will, under the superintendence of the Visiting Justices, insure good order and discipline.

In our visits to the several Boroughs, we have generally found that the Town Councils required time to deliberate upon the suggestions which we had offered to them. The number of Boroughs which we have had occasion to visit, and the wide distance which many of them lay from each other, have prevented us from remaining long in any one place. The utmost that we could do, under such circumstances, was to examine the Prison with a view to its amendment, explain the views of prison discipline which it is advisable to adopt, and inspect any site which might have been selected for the erection of a new gaol. We have thus, we trust, prepared the way for such communications as it may be deemed advisable to make; and the Councils of the respective Boroughs now await your Lordship's instructions as to the course which they are to pursue.

We have not considered it advisable to prepare a plan of the proposed new gaols, or of the alterations necessary to be made in those which require enlargement, inasmuch as we found a difference of opinion to prevail in several of the Boroughs as to the numbers of prisoners for which it will be necessary to provide;—a point of great importance, the responsibility of deciding which, we submit, should rest with the local Authorities. The information relating to the construction of Gaols, contained in this Report, will afford great assistance to any Architect whom the Town Councils may employ on the occasion. The Designs of Prisons which accompany our Report will fully explain the principles on which it is desirable that these Gaols should be erected; but if, instead of employing their own Architect, the Council of any Borough should require a plan to be transmitted to them, we should have no difficulty in furnishing it, under your Lordship's directions.

In preparing this Report, we have refrained from entering into many particulars respecting the general condition and management of the several gaols, conceiving such matter to come more properly within the duty of the Inspectors of the respective Districts, and that the evils arising from mismanagement may be remedied by the adoption of proper Regulations. For these reasons we have, in general, confined ourselves to the description of the Building, and the measures which we have considered it advisable to adopt for the fulfilment of the conditions on which the privilege of holding Quarter Sessions has been granted.

After having given the most careful consideration to the peculiar circumstances of these several gaols, we beg leave, as the result of our inquiries, to submit to your Lordship the following suggestions:—

1. That the Councils of the following Boroughs be instructed to erect new Gaols with a view to the separate confinement of Prisoners by day and by night; to state the number of Prisoners for which it will be necessary to provide; to apprize the Secretary of State when a suitable Site shall have been procured; and to submit, for his sanction, a plan on the principles of separate construction described in this Report: *viz.*,—

Newbury.
Bideford.
Saffron Walden.
Ludlow.
Wigan.
Plymouth.
Hastings.
Andover.
Dartmouth.
Ipswich.
Scarborough.
Southampton.
Banbury.
Bridgewater.
Windsor.
Hereford.
Walsall.
Gloucester.
Chichester.

2. That the Councils of the following Boroughs be instructed to rebuild or

enlarge their respective Gaols on the principle of separation by day and by night; to state the numbers for which it will be necessary to provide; to submit to the Secretary of State, for his sanction, a plan of such buildings or alterations, taking as a guide the mode of separation and dimensions of the cells described in the plates which accompany this Report.

Northampton.
Doncaster.
Bridgenorth.
Tiverton.
Lincoln.
Great Yarmouth.
Carmarthen.
Grantham.
Poole.
Canterbury.

3. That the Councils of the following Boroughs be instructed to contract with the County Justices for the maintenance of all Debtors, as well as all Prisoners fully committed for trial, or sentenced by a Court, or summarily convicted; that the Gaol of the Borough be henceforth used only as a Lock-up House for Prisoners under examination; and that no Prisoner of any description, not under examination, be detained therein for a longer period than forty-eight hours. That the Councils be further instructed to make such arrangements in these Lock-up Houses as shall provide effectually for the separation of the Sexes, and a separate though slight compartment for every prisoner.

Colchester.
Winchester.
Pontefract.
Hythe.
Faversham.
Sudbury.
Devizes.
Reading.
Folkstone.
Buckingham.
Maldon.
Newark.
Guildford.
Deal.

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It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to learn that the Authorities of the several Boroughs which we have visited, have, in general, expressed themselves highly gratified with the beneficial effects which have already resulted from the establishment of Quarter Sessions in their respective Jurisdictions. A strong conviction prevails among the Magistrates and Members of the Town Councils, that, but for the facilities thus afforded for the trial of Offenders on the spot, a large amount of Crime would pass unpunished. As far as we have been enabled to form a judgment on the subject, in the progress of these Inquiries, we are satisfied that there is much truth in this Opinion, and that the Judicial System established in these Boroughs works well. In regard to the encouragement which it affords for the punishment of Offences, we beg to state that the mayor of one Borough (Folkstone) informed us that the Expense attending the prosecution of two Offences, when the parties had to repair to Maidstone, amounted in the one case to £53, and in the other to £70; while the costs of two Prosecutions in the Borough, since your Lordship has granted the privilege of holding Quarter Sessions, amounted, in the one instance, but to £6. 13*s*., and in the other to £5. 13*s*. We have availed ourselves of this feeling in favour of the local administration of Justice to impress on the Authorities the importance of their having at hand adequate means not only for the trial of Offenders, but also for the punishment of Crime; and it is but justice to the gentlemen with whom we have communicated, to state, that they appear to be much interested in establishing an effective system of prison discipline, and desirous of providing a good Gaol within their jurisdiction, not more from a desire to comply with the conditions into which they have entered, than from a sense of what is due to the public security and welfare.

The state of the Municipal Funds presents unfortunately, in too many instances, serious obstacles to the erection and enlargement of Prisons; but, even where strong pecuniary difficulties exist, the Authorities have assured us that every exertion shall be made to carry your Lordship's wishes into effect.

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## NEWBURY.

*Newbury.*

THIS gaol is occupied as a County as well as a Borough prison, part of Newbury (Speenhamland) being in the jurisdiction of the County. The prison is part of an old building which was formerly occupied as a Workhouse. It consists of five cells on the ground-floor, which are of the following dimensions:—

No. 1, 9 feet 9 inches by 8 feet 6 inches.
No. 2, 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 6 inches.
No. 3, 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 4 inches.
No. 4, 10 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.
No. 5, 10 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.

The Cells are cold and damp; they are badly ventilated, and offensive from the state of the privies, of which there is one in each Cell. The Cells are very insecure. Two Prisoners effected their escape in September 1835.

The Prisoners can hold communication with persons from without, the Court-yard leading to the Cells being accessible to the Public. Spirits and other objectionable Articles may be conveyed to them through the Windows of the Cells in the rear of the House.

The Gaoler does not reside in the Prison. He takes the ordinary allowance of food to the Prisoners at 8 o'clock every morning, after which they are generally left to themselves for the day.

The Prisoners are not allowed to go into the open Air.

The Borough contracts with the County Magistrates for the maintenance of all Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour. The Prisoners confined in the Borough Gaol are those under examination, Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment and not to Hard Labour, and Vagrants.

It appears that, in 1835, 154 Borough Prisoners passed through this Gaol, 21 of whom were under 17 years of age. The greatest number of Borough Prisoners confined at one time in that year was nine; and of County Prisoners 11. In the last year four Prisoners were committed for the several periods of 22, 24, 30, and 38 days; but the ordinary period of confinement appears to have been from seven to twenty-one days.

As the distance from Newbury to Reading is 16 miles, much inconvenience is occasionally experienced by the County Magistrates in sending Prisoners thus far. The Borough Magistrates are sensible of the necessity of having a new Prison, and we inspected a site which had been thought of for the purpose. The situation is far too noisy, and objectionable from its proximity to several Buildings. The Mayor accompanied us to one of the most active of the County Magistrates, who expressed a strong desire that some arrangement should be brought about between the County and the Borough for the erection of a Gaol for prisoners of all classes committed within their respective Jurisdictions.

## ANDOVER.

*Andover.*

THIS Prison adjoins the Workhouse, and consists of a room for Men 18 feet by 12 feet, and apartments above of the same size for Females. The Window of the lower Room opens into a Yard into which any person may easily enter. The Cell on the ground-floor has a privy, through which two men escaped in April last. There is no Privy in the upper Room. The Prisoners are not allowed to take exercise in the Yard.

All descriptions of Prisoners are committed to this Gaol, but the numbers are very small. Five is the greatest number that has been in custody at one time for some years. In 1835, a Prisoner underwent a sentence of six months. In 1836, two Prisoners had been confined 49 days, one 26, and another 27 days.

The Magistrates are aware of the defects which we have described, and are ready immediately to build a new Prison.

## SCARBOROUGH.

*Scarborough.*

THERE are two distinct Prisons in Scarborough—a Gaol and a House of Correction.

The ground-floor of the Gaol is occupied by the Keeper. On the upper floor are four Rooms, two of which are appropriated to Debtors, 13 feet by 11 feet. The other two, which are 10 feet square, are occasionally used for Debtors and Criminals. There is no Yard, nor are there any means by which the Prisoners can take exercise in the open Air. The number of Prisoners confined in this place is very small; the House of Correction being generally preferred for the committal of Offenders. There were but three Prisoners in the year 1835.

The House of Correction adjoins the Workhouse, and the same person superintends both Establishments. It consists of four Rooms; two on the ground-floor 13 feet by 9 feet. These Rooms are very close and insecure. Escapes have been effected, and in order to prevent them a chain is affixed to the floor of one of the Apartments, to which Prisoners are occasionally fastened. The Untried and Convicted are sometimes placed together. The Men and Women can communicate. There is great facility for maintaining intercourse with persons from without.

Prisoners whose escape is apprehended are sometimes sent to the House of Correction, Northallerton, a distance of 57 miles. The cost of conveying a prisoner thither is £3. 15*s.*

The total number confined in the House of Correction in 1834 was 19; in 1835, 8; and in the first six months of 1836, 21.

The Town Council are impressed with the necessity of erecting a new prison, and agreeably to their request we examined a plot of ground which had been selected for the proposed building. The site, however, is objectionable, from the facility which would be afforded for disturbing the quiet of the prison from the neighbouring Buildings. Under these circumstances, we strongly recommended the Mayor to endeavour to procure other ground.

I.
Home District.

Borough Gaols.
*Wigan.*

## WIGAN.

This prison is a very old and dilapidated Building. The ground-floor is appropriated to the Governor's Apartments. In the rear of the House is a Yard, in which (several feet below the surface) are two dungeons infested by Rats, damp, perfectly dark, and unventilated. Prisoners are occasionally confined in these dungeons; places which the gaoler acknowledged were "not fit to put a dog in."

The ordinary Prison is on the upper floor, in which are two Rooms; one for Men, 16 feet by 14 feet. In this Apartment the gaoler informed me that 14 Persons had been at one time in confinement. A room opposite is appropriated to Females: it is only 10 feet by 5, and as many as eight Women have been placed therein. Spirits, or any other objectionable articles, may be handed to the Women from a lean-to building near the Window. The Prisoners never go into the open Air, and have not access to any privy. Tubs, as a substitute, are placed in each Room. The Windows of adjoining premises look into the Prison yard.

All Prisoners fully committed, and after sentence, are sent to the County House of Correction at Kirkdale.

Although the Magistrates are disposed to take immediate steps for having another Prison, they are still inclined to adhere to their Contract with the County for the maintenance of certain classes of their Prisoners in Kirkdale. The distance is 23 miles. Considering the absolute necessity of a new Prison being built at Wigan for such Prisoners as are not sent to Kirkdale, we would suggest whether it be not for the interests of the borough that the Council should erect a prison sufficiently large for the custody of all the prisoners committed within its Jurisdiction.

## WALSALL.

*Walsall.*

This gaol is in the basement of the Town-Hall, four feet under ground; the entrance is through an Inn-yard. There are four sleeping Cells of small dimensions, viz. two 9 feet by 5 feet, and two 7 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. These Cells have no Windows, and are very damp and badly ventilated by a small opening in the door. There are also two day rooms, one for the males, 17 feet by 7 feet 2 inches, and a smaller one for the females, 9 feet by 7 feet 3 inches. In the latter, three Women have been placed. There are also two small Airing-courts, which, for greater security, are iron-barred overhead, from wall to wall; but, from their exposure to the public street on one side, and the Inn-yard on the other, the Prisoners have been frequently supplied with Saws, with which they have managed to cut the bars, and make their escape. The Mayor said that himself, and other of the Magistrates, had frequently, when standing in the Town-Hall, detected persons in handing Articles to the Prisoners. The Gaoler does not reside in the Prison.

Prisoners when fully committed, and after sentence, are sent to the County Gaol at Stafford. As many as 98 Prisoners, however, were committed to this Borough Prison in 1835. The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in custody in that year was 13 Men and three Women. The longest periods of detention have been three months.

The Prison is very insecure, and very unjustifiable means are resorted to, to prevent escapes. A few days before our visit, a lad of 17, confined for a breach of agreement with his master, had, after having been excited by Ale given to him by his fellow-prisoners, succeeded in getting out, but was retaken. To prevent a further attempt, he was chained down to his bed in the situation in which we found him three days afterwards. The Cells are dark, damp, and unventilated. There is no female Officer.

The Magistrates have determined to erect a Prison, and have fixed on an excellent Site.

## HEREFORD.

*Hereford.*

In the rear of the Gaoler's House is a block of Prison Buildings, divided for male and female Prisoners, each having a Yard. The walls of the Yard are, however, not seven feet high, and the Prisoners talk with each other freely. The Men have a day room and six Cells. The Women have three Cells, nine feet square: the Windows of these Cells look into the Men's Yards, and we observed a man climb up to the Window of one of the Women's Cells, and a female prisoner hand him a light for his pipe.

The debtors reside in the Gaoler's House: his kitchen forms their day room. Their Airing court adjoins the male and female criminals' yard, so that there is a general communication among all classes.

The Borough contracts with the County for the maintenance of certain of its Prisoners, and reserves its present Gaol for slight cases of felony and misdemeanor, and Vagrants. The total number in custody in 1835 was 92; but a considerable increase has since taken place in the number of commitments owing to the vigilance of the new Police. In the first six months of the last year there had been 283 Commitments. The greatest number in custody in 1835 was 26, and in 1836, 27. We find that the greatest number of Borough Prisoners confined at one time in the County Gaol was in

| | |
|---|---|
| 1833 | 13 |
| 1834 | 12 |
| 1835 | 10 |
| 1836 | 21 |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Borough Gaols.

The Council are most anxious to build a new Prison; and we examined two Situations which had been fixed upon. They are, however, both unfavourable from the proximity of other Buildings.

## BRIDGEWATER.

*Bridgewater.*

THIS Building contains five Apartments of the following dimensions, two on the ground-floor, and three rooms above:—

No. 1, 18 feet by 17 feet.
No. 2, 17 feet by 15 feet.
No. 3, 19 feet by 18 feet.
No. 4, 20 feet by 18 feet.
No. 5, 20 feet by 20 feet.

These Rooms, although defective in the means of inspection, afford much more space than is required for the Prisoners belonging to the Borough. The whole of the Apartments are, however, used for the accommodation of the County Prisoners when the Assizes and Sessions are held in Bridgewater. On such occasions the place is crowded. There have been as many as 140 Prisoners confined here awaiting trial, and sometimes for a period of a Week, or 10 days.

The Borough contracts with the County Magistrates for the maintenance, in Wilton House of Correction, of Prisoners fully committed, and Prisoners sentenced to hard labour. The distance is 12 miles. The Borough Prison is at present applied to petty Offenders and Police Cases.

The total number of Prisoners committed in the course of the year 1835 was sixteen, and seven was the greatest number at one time in confinement.

The Council have determined to discontinue the arrangement now subsisting between themselves and the County for the maintenance of Prisoners, and to build a new Gaol for the custody of all the Prisoners committed within the Borough. We inspected a Site which appeared to be eligible.

## GLOUCESTER.

*Gloucester.*

AT the entrance, and adjoining the gaoler's apartments, is a yard and day room, 26 feet by 15, for female prisoners. A passage, through the gaoler's apartments, conducts to a Yard, a day room, and two sleeping cells, each 12 feet square, for Untried Prisoners. In one of these cells we found five, and in another four, beds. A door in this yard leads to the convict prison, where there are a day room 13 feet by 10 feet, and four cells, each 10 feet by 7 feet. Two beds were placed in each of them. The upper floor is occupied by sleeping Apartments.

No. 3, for untried felons, 12 feet square.
No. 4, for convicts, 10 feet by 7.
No. 2, for ditto, 13 feet by 6.

The Debtors are confined in the upper floor in two Rooms 16 feet by 15 feet, and 16 feet by 7 feet. The Windows of the Women's sleeping Apartments look into the men's yard, and Attempts at communication are frequently detected. The only Yard for the exercise of the Debtors is that used by prisoners sent to hard labour. Although the Prison is nominally divided for the Untried and Convicted, both Classes are placed together; and as the rooms are free from the inspection of the Gaoler, communication can go on unrestrained.

The Ventilation throughout the Prison is very defective. The Cells are damp. The Infirmary is not fit for the confinement of a sick Prisoner. Scenes of disorder are of perpetual occurrence. The only punishment resorted to for Convicts is confinement in the dark hole. This place is not in any degree ventilated, and is so situated that the Prisoner under punishment can talk with the Prisoners outside. This constantly occurs when a female Prisoner is confined in the dark hole.

The matron stated that she had had in custody at one time in the last year 16 women and two children; that it was quite impossible, from the construction of the Building, to keep order among them; that it was lamentable to see any Woman of decent habits in such a place; and that girls, who had been reputably brought up, were necessarily in close contact with Prostitutes and others of the most abandoned habits. She mentioned the case of a young Woman of this description who was committed on a slight charge on the 7th May, and who remained until the 11th July, when she was acquitted. This person stated to the Matron that "it was enough to make one's hair stand on end" to hear her associates, as they lay in bed at night, relate the robberies and outrages in which they had been concerned.

This Borough has no Contract with the County for the maintenance of any of its Prisoners. In 1835, the total number of Commitments was 122 men and 36 women. The greatest number in custody at one time in the first six months of 1836, was 58. Prisoners are occasionally committed for one, and even two years.

We are of opinion that no alteration that can be made in this Prison would effect any material improvement in its construction, and that a new Gaol was never more urgently required, than at present, in the city of Gloucester.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Borough Gaols.
*Southampton.*

## SOUTHAMPTON.

THERE are three Prisons in this Borough, all under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the city and county of Southampton.

The Gaol consists of five Apartments; two of the rooms are on the ground-floor, the one 11 feet by 10, and the other 11 feet by 19, the height of both being 9 feet; these are used as day rooms. There are two Apartments of the same size above. The airing yard is 30 feet by 7 feet. Here there is a small deep cell, adjoining the privy, 16 feet square, used as a punishment Cell.

Persons charged with and convicted of various Offences are committed to this place. The total number of Prisoners in 1835 was 31, and for the six months ending June 1836, 14. The greatest number in confinement at one time has been 12. Prisoners committed for trial may remain nearly three months; and on examining the books it appears that convicted Prisoners have been in confinement for periods of even six months. There is no employment in the Prison, nor are there any means of inspecting the Prisoners, but by entering their Apartments. The Untried and Convicted thus associate in idleness, and the contracted space to which they are confined must greatly tend to increase the mischievous effects of the imprisonment. No women are sent to this Prison.

Adjoining the *Gaol*, but a perfectly distinct building, is the *Debtors' prison*. The principal room is 18 feet by 12 feet, having a small closet 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. There are three floors of similar dimensions. The drains are in bad order, and the prison is throughout deficient in the means of Cleanliness and Ventilation.

*The House of Correction* has two day rooms on the ground-floor, each 12 feet by 10 feet. There is also on this floor an irregular octangular cell, 10 feet in diameter, nearly dark, and very insufficiently ventilated. This place is used as a Punishment Cell. There are two floors above. On the first story are two sleeping Cells of the same dimensions as those below. On the second are also two Apartments, one of which is used as the Chapel. The Yards afford great facilities for escape. Through the Chapel, and over the gateway of the Building adjoining to which the prison stands, is the Apartment for female prisoners, consisting of two sleeping Cells 14 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches. There is also a Day-room and kitchen, the dimensions of each of which are but 14 feet by 8. This Apartment is exceedingly confined, and must at times be most injurious to the health. The access to this part of the Prison is difficult; the mode of communication being from the upper part of the keeper's house across the upper floor of the men's prison, and through the Chapel. There is no other Airing yard for the Women than the keeper's private yard: this is very insecure, the walls being low.

The Magistrates usually send to this place persons committed for trial, those sentenced to imprisonment only, those sentenced to hard labour, and all female Prisoners. At the period of this inspection there were 26 persons in custody, of whom two were for trial, two for Assaults, and not sentenced to hard labour, and the remainder for hard labour. Of the 26, ten were females, of whom two were for trial, and two for smuggling. The total number committed to this prison in 1835 was 71, and in the six months ending June 1836, 75. The increase of offenders was attributed to the vigilance of the new police. The greatest numbers in confinement at one time were 19 Men and 11 Women. The average number at one time was estimated at 21. It appeared, on referring to the books, that several of the Prisoners had been committed for lengthened periods; one had been sentenced for a twelvemonth, and four for six months.

The Male prisoners committed to hard labour are placed at the tread-wheel. Females, thus sentenced, are employed in mending the prison clothing.

The dimensions of the day rooms and cells in these Prisons are very contracted. They are miserable places, and do not admit of the possibility of any material amendment. The inconvenience of having three distinct Prisons, and those so defective, in a Town like Southampton, must be at once apparent; and when the importance of this Borough, and the extent of its population, are considered, it is but reasonable to expect that the Magistrates should provide a place of confinement which, while it ensures from contamination the morals of Prisoners charged only with offences, will maintain such a strict system of discipline, as shall deter offenders from a violation of the Laws.

## PLYMOUTH.

*Plymouth.*

THIS Borough gaol is built in the form of a Tower. It contains five Floors. On the ground floor are three Cells, each 9 feet by 6 feet, and two Rooms appropriated to female Prisoners, being a day-room and sleeping apartment, 11 feet square. On the first floor are three Cells, 14 feet by 7, and two, 7 feet square. On the second floor are two Cells, 9 feet square. On the third floor are two Rooms, 11 feet by 10. On the fourth floor are two Rooms, 11 feet by 10, and above is an Apartment 20 feet by 13 feet.

The Gaoler, who is Town serjeant, resides on the ground floor. Nothing can be conceived more unfavourable to inspection than the position of the prisoners' apartments, and every species of corruption can go on in the several Rooms unobserved by the Gaoler. They are, moreover, dark, and those on the ground floor are damp. The Drains are very defective, and the lower Cells are infested with rats. We observed a rat-trap in one of the cells. From a window near the entrance to the ground-floor cell, passengers may be seen in the street.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Borough Gaols.
*Plymouth.*

The Borough contracts with the County for the maintenance of Capital Offenders who are sent to the County Gaol at Exeter—a distance of 43 miles. All other descriptions of Prisoners, including Debtors, committed within the jurisdiction of Plymouth, are confined in this Borough Gaol.

The discipline of the Prison is much neglected. We found in one room pipes, tobacco, and a song affixed to the wall, intituled "One glass more."

The Females are not under the care of a Matron, although the Wife of the Town serjeant occasionally attends to them; but this is quite voluntary on her part.

The prison is not attended by any Clergyman of the Established Church. But for the occasional visits of a Dissenting Minister, the Prisoners would be without any religious instruction.

The total number confined in the Borough Gaol at Plymouth in 1835 was 288, and in the first six months of 1836, 151. The greatest number of Prisoners in custody at one time was 26; the longest period of confinement, five months.

This Prison is quite inadequate to the wants of so large a population as that of Plymouth. Of this the magistrates are sensible, and they have long been desirous of building a new Gaol. In order to provide a fund for this purpose, as well as for the erection of a new Guildhall, the Corporation some years back imposed a fine upon every person to whom the freedom of the Borough was presented; and from this Source a sum of £3,300 has been obtained. This Money is now in the hands of Trustees. The Amount is not sufficient for the attainment of either of the Objects for which the Money was raised, and a difference of opinion prevails as to the manner in which it should be disposed of. Doubts have since arisen as to the power of the Corporation to apply this sum to the erection of a new Gaol.

A County Prison is much wanted for the Prisoners committed by the County Magistrates at Stonehouse and Devonport, as well as at other places in this part of the county; and we believe that the Town Council of Plymouth would readily unite with the County Magistrates in building a Prison adequate to the purposes of both County and Borough.

We beg earnestly to recommend that some measure should be taken to induce the Magistrates of the County and Borough to effect this desirable Object. The distance from Devonport and Stonehouse to Exeter is 44 miles. The remoteness of the County Gaol operates with great hardship on Prisoners, as well as unfavourably on the administration of Justice; and when it is considered that the population of Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth is estimated at little short of 100,000 souls, the importance of having a Prison on the spot, for the custody and proper discipline of offenders, must be at once obvious.

For the temporary confinement of Prisoners in and within three miles round Devonport, the only provision consists of one Day-room and three Cells for Men, and the same for Women; each Cell being 10 feet by 6 feet, and 6 feet high. The female prisoners are not attended by any Woman. Prisoners have been detained here as long as three weeks, and there have been at one time as many as eighteen in confinement. The Gaoler assured me that he had been obliged to place three Prisoners in one of these contracted cells. In 1835, 320 Prisoners had been committed to these cells, of whom 190 were discharged upon examination.

At Stonehouse, the Prisoners are kept in the old parish Workhouse. There are but two Cells, each 8 feet by 4 feet, and 8 feet high. A small Room in another part of the Workhouse is appropriated to female prisoners.

This is the extent of accommodation for Prisoners at Stonehouse. No one seems to consider himself responsible for the care and management of the Prisoners. One of the Overseers stated that the servants of the workhouse were not required to attend to the cleaning of the Cells, and that the police officers refused to do so; the consequence was, that the night buckets were sometimes left in the Cells unemptied for four or five days.

From January to September 1836, 50 prisoners were committed to these filthy and unventilated cells. One was in confinement seventeen, and another twenty days.

## DARTMOUTH.

*Dartmouth.*

THIS Prison literally consists of two Cells, 11¾ feet long, 7 feet wide, and 8 feet high. One of these Cells is appropriated to male and the other to female Prisoners. There is a grating at the back of one Cell which looks into a public thoroughfare, and the prisoners may thus communicate with persons from without. The Gaoler has known six persons confined at one time. The floors of the Cells are damp, and they are in a very dirty state. There is a small Yard (the length of the cell) in which the prisoners are allowed to walk during the day. This Yard is separated from the public Street by a wall only 10 feet high. The Gaoler sleeps in an apartment above the Cells; but being also the Police Officer of the Town, and resident elsewhere during the day, he is seldom at the Prison, except at night.

Female prisoners are not attended by a Woman. The total number of Prisoners in 1835 was 22; but from January to June 1836, there had been 36 in confinement.

The Town Council are desirous immediately to build a new Prison. We inspected two Sites, one of which is extremely well adapted to the purpose.

## BIDEFORD.

*Bideford.*

THE Gaol at Bideford forms part of the parish Workhouse. There are six Cells, three for the Gaol on the ground floor, and three on a floor above. The Gaol-cells are 12 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, but the Prisoners can converse together without difficulty from Cell to Cell; the Cells above are 10 feet 4 inches long, and 6 feet 2 inches wide. They admit of the same communication as those below.

Fourteen has been the whole number committed in the year 1835, and six the greatest number in confinement at one time.

The Council are disposed to attend to any suggestion that may be made for the amendment of this Gaol, or the erection of a new Prison, and we beg to recommend the latter as a measure in every respect preferable.

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## WINDSOR.

*Windsor.*

We have already reported to your Lordship that the magistrates of this Borough contract with the County Justices for the maintenance of Debtors and Prisoners sentenced to hard labour in the County Gaol at Reading.

The Borough Magistrates, therefore, reserve their Gaol for Prisoners committed for trial, prisoners convicted, but not sentenced to hard labour, and Vagrants.

The part of the Gaol appropriated to male Prisoners consists of a floor containing four Cells (the doors of which are constantly open during the day), 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches. Here all classes of male prisoners are placed together. The floor above is allotted to female prisoners, and consists of two Cells of the same size, and a Day-room.

The situation of the Prison is low and damp. It is in a bad Neighbourhood. The Windows of some of the Cells communicate with the Street, and the Prisoners can therefore converse with persons from without. Spirits, and other objectionable articles, may be introduced without difficulty.

The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in confinement in this Borough Gaol, in the last three years, is stated to have been sixteen.

The very contracted space in which the Gaol now stands renders it impossible materially to enlarge it, and the present Site is so highly objectionable, that a new Gaol is indispensable. Should this be determined upon, it will be for the magistrates to say whether, under these circumstances, they will not make provision for all their prisoners, rather than continue to incur the expense of conveying any part of them to Reading, a distance of 17 miles.

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## LUDLOW.

*Ludlow.*

This small prison stands in a garden at the back of a House occupied by an Officer of Police. A brick paved passage on the right conducts to two Cells, each 8 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 9 inches. One of them is occupied by Men, and the other by Women. A grating between the Cells is the only mode of admitting Air to the inner Cell, in which females are confined. The Men's Cell has a Window into a Garden. There is, therefore, every facility for the conversation of prisoners in the respective Cells. We found a female in the women's Cell: it was exceedingly close and offensive, as well as damp. It had not been before unlocked that day, although it was 12 o'clock. These lower Cells are not fit to be inhabited. In a floor above are two Rooms, the windows of which look into the garden. In this garden the Prisoners are allowed to take exercise daily for an hour; the men and women alternately. On these occasions conversation goes on with the prisoners of both sexes. We found two men and two women in the upper apartments. The number of commitments to this gaol is small. In the year 1835 but nine prisoners were in confinement. An increase has taken place, as in the first six months in 1836, 14 prisoners had been committed.

The female prisoners are not attended by a female officer. There is no separate Apartment for the Sick, nor any religious instruction. One Debtor was in confinement a year and 73 days. The prison-garden can be overlooked from adjacent Buildings, and attempts are frequently detected of throwing articles over the wall to the Prisoners when walking therein.

At the period of this visit we found six persons in confinement, three men and three women. We were, however, assured that this was above the average number, which did not exceed four. We beg to recommend the erection of a sufficient number of Cells which will not admit of communication.

The distance to Shrewsbury is 30 Miles, and the expense of conveying a prisoner to the County Gaol is 30*s.*

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## SAFFRON WALDEN.

*Saffron Walden.*

This Prison is within the walls of the Workhouse. The Male Criminals are confined in four Cells; two of which are together, having a Yard. The Cells are 8 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet high. There is in each a barrack bedstead, 7 feet by 3 feet. Two of the Cells open into a Yard, 16 feet by 15 feet, and the others into a Yard, 16 feet long by 12 feet 10 inches wide.

Above the Men's Cells is an Apartment for female Prisoners, the windows of which look into the Yards below, to which the men have at all times access.

The Borough contracts with the County for sending a part of the prisoners to Chelmsford, a distance of 28 miles. The cost of conveying a prisoner is £1. 16*s.* 6*d.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Borough Gaols.

The total number of Prisoners confined in the Borough Gaol in 1835 was 15. In the first six months of 1836 there were 17. The greatest number in custody at one time, in 1836, has been seven. During that year, there were 15 prisoners at Chelmsford, at the expense of the borough. At the period of our visit, seven prisoners were in custody.

The Magistrates are prepared to build a new prison, and the County Magistrates in this division of Essex, feeling the great inconvenience which arises from the want of a County prison, are, we believe, disposed to unite with the Borough Magistrates in the erection of a Gaol sufficient for the custody of prisoners committed within their concurrent jurisdictions.

This prison is in a very dirty state, and the prisoners appeared to us to be neglected. There is not sufficient room for two persons in the men's barrack bedstead.

No vigilance is exercised in excluding improper books. We found in the Cells a novel, intituled "The Old English Baron," "Paul and Virginia," and "Almoran and Hamet."

At the period of our inspection there were three women in one apartment. Two were hardened "Tramps," who had been convicted of forging Passes, and sentenced to transportation. They were evidently experienced Offenders. The third was a decent servant girl, aged 16, belonging to a neighbouring village, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. She had been well brought up, and her connexions were respectable. She had been, however, for some weeks in close contact with these women, during which she had not had a separate bedstead. This was the more inexcusable as there were several bedsteads in an adjoining room, in which the girl might have been confined apart.

## BANBURY.

*Banbury.*

PRISONERS sentenced at Sessions to hard labour are sent to Oxford. The prisoners committed to the Borough Gaol are Debtors, Prisoners committed for trial, summarily convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment only.

There are three floors. On the ground floor is a day-room for Men, 16 feet by 13 feet, and 8 feet high. This room has a Window, the only means of admitting Air, 2 feet by 1 foot 10 inches.

On the same floor is the sleeping room for the Men, 13 feet by 14 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet high; it has a window, 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches. In this room there are three bedsteads, each 6 feet by 4 feet. There have been as many as 10 Men confined in this Apartment at one time.

On the first floor is a room 14 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6, and 10 feet 6 inches high. There are four Windows, about 14 inches square. This room is generally appropriated to female prisoners. Adjoining is a small tread-wheel.

On the upper floor are three garrets. No. 1, 12 feet 6 by 6 feet 6, and 7 feet high, having a Window, 1 foot by 1 foot 10 inches. No. 2, 12 feet 6 by 6 feet, and 7 feet high. No. 3, the same.

These rooms are divided merely by lath and plaster walls.

The Windows of all these Apartments, excepting those on the ground floor, look into the market-place, and the Prisoners can hold communication from persons outside without difficulty. A bag containing tobacco was not long since attempted to be conveyed into the prison by one of these Windows. The prisoners can also hear almost everything which passes in the Yard below.

This Yard is 18 feet by 13 feet. Here we found a male and female prisoner washing clothes. The privies are very offensive. There is evidently but little personal separation between the Sexes during the day; nor indeed does the nature of the Building admit of its being otherwise.

There were 43 Prisoners committed to this Borough Gaol in the year 1836, of whom 10 were females. The greatest number in confinement at one time was 14.

The Authorities of the Borough are fully aware of the improper state of this place of confinement, and quite disposed to build a new Gaol. Situated as is Banbury, on the borders of four Counties, and at a considerable distance from any County Gaol, it would be very desirable if the Magistrates of those Counties could be induced to unite with the Council of Banbury to erect a Prison for this District.

## CHICHESTER.

*Chichester.*

THE gaol in this city is an old building, and very ill adapted to the purposes of a place of confinement. The ground floor is occupied by the Apartments of the Keeper, in the rear of which is a small yard, in which the prisoners are allowed at certain hours to take exercise. On the first floor are two Rooms, one appropriated to Debtors, 15 feet by 8 feet 10 inches, and another, the only apartment for females, 12 feet by 11 feet. In an upper story are four small rooms or cells.

No. 1, 10 feet 8 inches by 9 feet;
No. 2, 5 feet by 6 feet;
No. 3, 11 feet 10 inches by 6½ feet;
No. 4, 12 feet by 11 feet.

The Windows of the Women's Apartment and the Cells in the upper Story look into the High Street, and, notwithstanding they have hopper blinds, there are means of communicating with persons from without. The keeper stated that he had detected attempts of the kind, especially in the case of the female prisoners, most of whom are Prostitutes, and have connexions in the City.

The Corporation contracts with the County for the support of Prisoners sentenced to hard labour. All Prisoners of this description are sent to Petworth, a distance of 14 miles. The cost of conveying a Prisoner thither is seventeen shillings. The Town Gaol is consequently appropriated to Prisoners under examination, prisoners summarily convicted, but not to hard labour, and debtors. But few Vagrants are committed, not that there are no such offenders in the Borough, but because, as we were informed, the gaol does not admit of their being confined therein, and the expense of conveying them to Petworth is considered too serious to be incurred for such light offenders.

In the morning, the doors of the Men's Cells are unlocked at seven o'clock, when they breakfast, and are allowed to go down into the Yard until half-past nine. They are then locked in their Rooms, and the women are permitted to take exercise in the yard until half-past ten. They are then confined in their Rooms, and the Men have again access to the Yard, until the hour for locking them in their Cells for the night. During the day and night the Prisoners have no other resource but conversation with each other. The Keeper frequently hears them talking at night.

On unlocking the cells in the morning, they are described to be exceedingly offensive. The Keeper says that if he has ten Prisoners in Gaol, four or five of them become soon ill from the want of ventilation in the Rooms. The situation of the Women is truly deplorable. Debtors, Prostitutes, persons committed on suspicion of the slightest offence, and others of criminal habits and hardened character, are placed together in one small apartment.

The Town-Council are quite sensible of the defects of this prison, and most creditably anxious to build a new gaol. We have examined a Site adjoining the court-house which is in all respects very eligible, but some doubts appear to exist as to whether it can be obtained.

## HASTINGS.

*Hastings.*

This prison stands in a densely populated part of the Borough. The Windows of the prisoners' apartments look into the street; but, although hopper blinds have been placed at the Windows, there are great facilities for communicating with the Prisoners. Any person in the street hallooing may be distinctly heard by a prisoner. There is a small yard at the entrance, divided from the street by a wall about 12 feet high.

On the ground-floor are the keeper's sitting-room, and an apartment for Male prisoners, 14½ feet by 11½ feet, and 8 feet high.

On the first floor is the keeper's bed-room, and two sleeping cells for Male prisoners.

On the second floor is the female prisoners' bed-room and two sleeping cells for men.

On the third floor is the Women's day-room, 14 feet 7 inches by 10½ feet, and two sleeping cells for Male prisoners.

On the upper floor is an apartment 14 feet 7 inches by 10½ feet, in which female prisoners are allowed to walk, and also another day-room for Men, 15½ feet by 12 feet, and 8 feet high.

There are thus two day-rooms and six sleeping cells for Men. Each of the Men's sleeping cells is 11 feet by 5½ feet, and 7 feet high, with a Window 2¼ feet by 3½ feet. In each cell are three wooden bedsteads, 6 feet by 2½ feet. The partition walls of the cells are of wood.

The Women's night apartment is 14 feet by 7½ feet, and 8 feet high. It contains three wooden bedsteads, each 6¼ feet by 2½ feet. Two Women lay occasionally in one of these bedsteads.

We found five Male prisoners in the ground-floor apartment. They are allowed to wash themselves in the yard adjoining their room, but at no other time are they permitted to go into the open Air. From morning to night they are confined together in their day-room, without any occupation. The Men in the upper day-room are not allowed to descend into the yard to wash; they never therefore go into the open Air.

From the closeness of the apartments, we are convinced that there is a good deal of physical suffering in this gaol. The health of such persons as those who are generally committed to this prison—men accustomed to live much in the open air—cannot fail in a short time to be seriously injured. We are compelled to add that this fact did not appear to us to have been duly regarded by the Authorities. The surgeon, who ought, under such circumstances, frequently to visit every room, and to see that the apartments are kept in a state as favourable as possible to health, does not appear to consider this as part of his duty. One man, a sailor, *charged* with an offence, who had been six weeks in the prison, said that he had complained of illness a fortnight ago, but that he had never seen the Surgeon since he had been in confinement. The Keeper, who was present, admitted that he had neglected to report the complaint to the surgeon; but we are of opinion that, in such a prison as that at Hastings, it is especially necessary that the surgeon should frequently visit every sleeping cell and apartment in the prison, with a view to suggest any means that may appear to him desirable for the preservation of health: and that he should see every prisoner in the gaol at least twice in the week.

The condition of the female prisoners is truly deplorable. We found four women shut up in their day-room, of the ages of 18, 21, 26, and 63. They are not attended by any female, and, when any one is unwell, the others have to attend upon her. One of these women was suffering under a venereal complaint; but, although thus afflicted, and to all appearance seriously ill, the other women were shut up with, and obliged to sleep in the same apartment with her. There is no separate place for the sick; and, notwithstanding this case of illness, there had been washing in the room only the day before, and the wet clothes were hung up to dry.

Notwithstanding the closeness of this apartment, the women are never allowed to go into the open Air. From the proximity of their apartment to the Men's sleeping cells, and the Men's upper day-room, constant conversation between the Males and Females, by day and by night, is unavoidable. This, indeed, could not be effectually restrained, if the Keeper, or some one acting for him, were always on the spot; but this is, we apprehend, far from being the case. The Keeper being a widower, without family or servant, there is no one in charge of the prison when he leaves it. On both occasions on which we visited the prison we found the Keeper absent; and on our first visit we had to wait about half an hour before he could be found.

The situation of the prison is damp. The rooms and cells ought to be frequently whitewashed.

By a Contract which the Corporation has made with the County, Capital offenders, and others sentenced to hard labour, are sent to the House of Correction at Lewes. The distance is 32 miles; but Debtors, Persons committed for trial, or summarily convicted, are sent to this gaol. In 1835, 112 Prisoners were in confinement, and in 1836, 111. The greatest number in 1836 was 15, of whom four were Women. This, however, must not be taken as an Estimate of the extent of crime in the jurisdiction of the Borough of Hastings, as we were informed that magistrates are often induced to pass over Offences in consequence of their reluctance to commit to a Prison which is calculated to inflict much bodily suffering and moral injury to all confined within its walls. We are glad, however, to be enabled to state that the Magistrates are sensible of the evils of the Gaol, and are desirous of taking immediate measures for building a new prison.

## BATH.

*Bath.*

ALL Prisoners when fully committed for trial, and after conviction by a Court, are sent to the County Gaol at Shepton Mallet, under a Contract which has been entered into by the City with the County Justices. The Prisoners confined in this gaol are those under examination, Prisoners convicted summarily of breaches of the peace, others committed for want of bail, and Debtors.

The Prison contains two Day-rooms, two Yards, and six Sleeping Cells for Prisoners committed for want of sureties, &c., five Cells for Vagrants, four Sleeping-rooms for the superior class of debtors, and one Sleeping-room for common Debtors, who have also a Day-room. There is also an Apartment for Female Debtors. Two rooms, occasionally appropriated to the Sick, are also used for the superior class of Debtors. We found in confinement 10 Debtors, three Men convicted of assaults, and four female prisoners.

The male and female prisoners can converse together without difficulty. The male debtors can communicate with persons in the street.

The greatest number in custody from January to July 1836 was 256 males and 64 females. Of these, 86 were debtors. The greatest number in custody at one time during that period was 54. The greatest number of Untried Prisoners in the County Gaol at the expense of the Corporation from January to July 1836 was 41.

We have the pleasure to state that the magistrates have determined to erect a new gaol, a plan of which has received your Lordship's sanction. We inspected a piece of land which had been selected for the building. This ground appears to us to be open to certain objections which we pointed out to the Gaol Committee, and the Council are now engaged in endeavouring to purchase a more eligible spot.

## TIVERTON.

*Tiverton.*

THIS House of Correction contains a Day-room 15 feet square, and three Cells 9 feet by 8 feet for Males. On a floor above are the same number of Cells for Female Prisoners. The Cells are built of solid stone; the partition walls are 15 inches thick; they have each a privy; they are secure and dry, and the ventilation is tolerably good. With a trifling expenditure, these cells might be rendered very suitable for the application of the Separate System.

The Borough contracts with the County for the maintenance of any number of Prisoners not exceeding ten, convicted at sessions, or by justices out of sessions, for any felony or misdemeanor. They are sent to Exeter, a distance of 14 miles. The total number committed in 1835 to the Borough Gaol was 38; the greatest number in confinement at one time has been seven. Three have been detained here a twelvemonth, and several for two or three months.

The prisoners' Cells are open, however, to a serious objection, as the Windows look into a garden which adjoins the lane in which the Prison stands. Any one may without difficulty get into this garden, and thus communicate with the Prisoners.

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The apartments appropriated to the Debtors form the worst part of the Prison. There is but one room for their confinement by day and by night. They take Air and Exercise in the garden, and, unless constantly watched, they may talk to the other Prisoners through their cell-windows.

The Magistrates are disposed to do whatever may be thought necessary for the amendment of the Gaol, and we are of opinion that it may be enlarged and considerably improved at a moderate expense.

## GRANTHAM.

*Grantham.*

This Prison is situated in the rear of the Town-Hall. There are four Yards, in each of which is a day-room and four cells on the ground-floor 8 feet by 6 feet. The Yards may be inspected from a Window in the turnkey's room. There are in the whole 16 Cells. There were but five Prisoners in confinement at the date of our visit.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at a Tread-Wheel.

The prisoners associate freely; but we are of opinion that, considering the small number of commitments, the Gaol may be so altered as to prevent this communication; we would, therefore, recommend the adaptation of the Building to the purposes of Separate Confinement.

There is no Register of Commitments to this prison before January 1835. From that period to August last, the ordinary average number in confinement had been 12 prisoners.

## CARMARTHEN.

*Carmarthen.*

There are in this Gaol eight cells for Criminal Prisoners, each 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, and two rooms 13 feet by 12 feet, with a day-room and a yard for each sex. The Debtors have four rooms and a yard, but there is not a proper degree of separation between the Debtors and Felons.

The Borough does not contract with the County Justices for the custody of any of its Prisoners; there is, indeed, no occasion for any such arrangement, as the Gaol is sufficiently capacious for the Prisoners committed, although the arrangement of the cells requires amendment.

The total number of Criminals committed from the 1st January to 1st August 1836 was seven Men and three Women, and 20 Male Debtors and two Female Debtors. The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in confinement has been two Criminals and seven Debtors.

The small number of commitments to this Gaol renders it very practicable to adapt it to the Separate System, and we recommend that the necessary alterations be made for that purpose.

## DONCASTER.

*Doncaster.*

This Gaol is modern, and built on the radiating principle, with the Keeper's House in the centre. There are four Buildings occupied by Prisoners, to each of which an airing Yard is attached. The Day-rooms on the ground floor are each 15 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. The sleeping apartments above are of the same dimensions.

Prisoners committed for trial, as well as those sentenced by a Court, are sent to the House of Correction at Wakefield. The Prisoners ordinarily in confinement are Persons under examination, Vagrants, and Debtors.

The number of Prisoners which passed through the Gaol in 1835 was 367; the greatest number in confinement at one time was 32. The greatest number of Prisoners at one time at Wakefield, sent from this borough, was 14.

This Prison was built with a view to classification, and, as the Prisoners are associated in Day-rooms and Sleeping apartments without inspection, the utmost facilities are afforded for corrupt intercourse. The rooms, however, admit of being divided into separate Cells, and the Prison of being enlarged; a measure which we suggested to the Authorities, and which, on your Lordship's recommendation, they are disposed to adopt.

## IPSWICH.

*Ipswich.*

There are two Prisons in this borough, the Borough Gaol, so called, and the Bridewell.

The Borough Gaol contains six Day-rooms, with Sleeping apartments, and four Yards. They are thus appropriated, viz., to Male Debtors, Felons after trial, Misdemeanors, Felons before trial, Female debtors, and Female Felons.

The Prison is very insecure. A Stockade, at the end of each Yard, might easily be converted into the means of Escape; and the disposal of the Prisoners is such that they could, without difficulty, combine and make a general rush. Each of the classes which we have

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named has a Day-room and Sleeping cells above. The Day-rooms are about 17 feet by 12 feet. There are 20 cells, each 10 feet by 7, and 10 feet high.

Conversation and Idleness prevail throughout this Gaol. The Prisoners in their day-rooms are beyond the reach of inspection. The discipline is very lax, nor, indeed, would it be possible materially to improve it, in this badly formed Prison, where the means of association abound in every direction. The Prisoners can in fact communicate with each other from yard to yard, round the Gaol, in a few minutes. The numbers committed render its improvement a matter of importance. The total number in confinement in 1835 was 132, and in the first six months of 1836 there had been 89 Committals; the greatest number in the prison at one time was 36. Some of the Prisoners are sentenced for long periods. Four women were, not long since, imprisoned for 18 months, and a girl for a twelvemonth. The Untried and Convicted Females are placed together. Vagrants, and occasionally other Prisoners, are sent to the borough bridewell. The duties of the gaoler are performed by a Female.

## IPSWICH BOROUGH BRIDEWELL.

*Ipswich Borough Bridewell.*

This is part of an ancient Establishment under the control of an Institution called "Christ's Hospital;" the keeper also superintends the Mendicity-house, which is in the same Building. In the Prison there are, on the ground floor, a Day-room and four Cells; and three cells above, with a covered gallery which serves for the Prisoners to walk in. The day-room is 12 feet by 14, and the cell 12 feet by 7, and 18 feet high. The Prisoners, and even the sexes, can communicate with each other.

The prison is very insecure; there were two escapes over the wall in May last. The privy is in the yard, but in a filthy state, some of the boards of the floor having been taken up. The Men and Women are allowed to take exercise in the yard alternately, for an hour daily, during which the sexes can converse. The Gaoler states that his wife occasionally attends to the Women, but she is not required to do so, and receives nothing for her services. No Clergyman attends, nor is there any Religious Service. A bath is occasionally given to a Prisoner. Friends are allowed to visit. Re-commitments are frequent. The Gaoler stated that one of the prisoners must have spent the greatest part of the last seven years in the Prison.

At the period of this visit we found six Men and three Women in confinement; two of the Women had scarcely a covering. The total number of Prisoners confined in this miserable place in 1835 was 286 Males and 20 Females. The greatest number at one time was 11. The longest period of imprisonment has been six months.

The two Prisons belonging to the Borough of Ipswich are eminently calculated to encourage crime. The corruption of the Prisoners is inevitable in both the Gaol and Bridewell, although appearances in the former are more decent and orderly than in the latter, in which the prisoners are very much neglected. The lowest characters in Ipswich are here assembled, and with little restraint.

We are of opinion that a good Prison should be built, and both the present places of confinement superseded.

## LINCOLN.

*Lincoln.*

This Prison adjoins the Court-house. It contains, on the ground-floor, four Day-rooms, four Cells, and seven Airing-yards; the Rooms are 17 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and the Cells 10 feet by 8 feet.

In the upper Story is a Sleeping-room 17 feet 6 by 10 feet, an Infirmary of the same dimensions, and eight Cells about 10 feet by 8 feet.

The Prisoners are divided into the following classes:—Debtors, Male Prisoners before trial, Convicted Male Prisoners, and Female Prisoners of all descriptions.

The Prisoners associate freely in their Day-rooms and Yards. The construction of the interior, and the position of the yards, are remarkably favourable to communication, even among Prisoners of different classes. Conversation, laughing, and singing prevail throughout; nor are there any means of punishing prisoners guilty of disorder. Few prisons exhibit a more entire disregard to discipline, and the effects of the confinement must be highly prejudicial to the morals and manners of those committed.

From the 1st January to 30th June 1836 the total number in custody was 115; during this period 35 was the greatest number at one time in confinement. In 1835 there were 249 committals. The longest period of confinement has been 18 months.

We attended a meeting of the Magistrates, and represented to them the necessity of their taking steps for the enlargement of the Gaol. By availing themselves of a piece of ground in the rear of the prison buildings, belonging to the Corporation, material improvements may be effected. We were informed that, with every disposition on their part to comply with the conditions on which they received their grant of Quarter-sessions, they found themselves placed in circumstances of some embarrassment owing to the peculiar position in which the city of Lincoln stands in reference to the Gaol and Municipal Acts.

This difficulty will be removed by a section in the Bill now before the Legislature for the amendment of the Municipal Act; and we are of opinion that the Magistrates should be

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required to avail themselves of the ground in the rear of the prison, in order to rebuild it upon the separate system; or to contract with the County, and abandon their Gaol.

## YARMOUTH.

Yarmouth.

This Prison was rebuilt in 1824, but part of the old Gaol was retained. This part consists of certain Dungeons under the Sessions House, four of which are entirely dark, badly ventilated, and unfit for human habitation. These cells are 6½ feet below the level of the Street.

In the Gaol is a day-room 12 feet square, and 13 feet 6 inches high, a Sleeping Apartment 23 feet long, 9 feet 6 inches wide, and 13 feet 6 inches high. There are besides, four Cells 7 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet 9 inches high, and a Sleeping Apartment, 12 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 14 feet high.

The day-rooms in the House of Correction are 13 feet square and 9 feet high. The Cells are 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet 8 inches high. The partition walls of the Cells are 9 inches.

The prison is bounded on three sides by public thoroughfares, and the interior of the House of Correction may be inspected from the contiguous buildings.

The form of the interior construction of this prison is so radically bad, that we know of no way in which it could be materially improved. There is no power of inspection, and the prisoners are consequently left to themselves, with every facility for communication. The consequence is, that the discipline of the prison is extremely defective, and it is scarcely possible for any man to be confined within its walls without injury to his morals.

The number of prisoners confined in the *gaol* in 1835 was 124, and in the House of Correction 89, making the total number of commitments 213. The greatest number of prisoners at one time in confinement was 52.

The difficulty of the case is greatly increased by the pecuniary difficulties in which the Corporation is placed. The present state of things, however, is so bad, that we earnestly recommend that if possible an arrangement be made for sending a part of the prisoners to the County Gaol; that means be taken to effect the individual separation of those Prisoners whom the magistrates retain in their Gaol; and that the Dungeons be immediately discontinued.

## CANTERBURY.

Canterbury.

The prisoners committed within this borough were formerly confined in the Tower of the western gate at the entrance of the City. In 1826 an Addition was made to the Tower, to which the new Buildings are slightly connected by a Bridge.

The old Tower contains a room about 24 feet square, appropriated as a Chapel. Adjoining are two rooms, 12 feet square. They are nearly dark, having only an aperture of about 6 inches in length, and one inch in width. These are used as night apartments.

Over this Story is the lead flat of the Tower, on which are two rooms about 15 feet square and 10 feet high. One of these apartments is used for *Male Debtors*, and the other for *Female Criminals*.

The Prisoners occupying these Apartments walk on the lead flat of the Tower for Air and Exercise, the men and women alternately. Of course, communication between the Sexes is unavoidable.

The modern part of the Prison consists of Apartments for the Gaoler, two day-rooms for untried and convicted Prisoners, with Yards, an Infirmary 16 feet by 14 feet, and 10 feet high; two rooms for superior classes of debtors 15 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet high; and eight Cells, each 9 feet by 6 feet, 8 feet 6 inches high.

All descriptions of Prisoners are sent to this Gaol, except prisoners summarily convicted, who are sent to the City Bridewell, a place of confinement attached to and within the walls of the Workhouse.

The whole of this prison is extremely unfavourable to inspection and separation, especially the part situated in the old Tower. The prisoners, when walking on the flats, can communicate, not only with other Prisoners (to which we were ourselves witness), but also with passengers below; and instances were mentioned to us of parties having been detected conveying into the prison prohibited articles from the Street. The Tried are separated from the Untried.

The Prisoners in the modern part of the Gaol associate freely; and the Money expended for the enlargement of the Prison appears to have been most injudiciously applied.

The difficulty of amending this Prison is much increased by the confined nature of its situation. The Site does not admit of enlargement, and the only means of improving the construction of the gaol is by a more advantageous division and appropriation of the space on which it stands. We are of opinion that the Tower over the West Gate should be abandoned; that the City should be required to re-construct, on the separate system, the modern part of the Prison, and to contract with the County for the maintenance of those Prisoners for whom accommodation cannot be provided in the Borough Gaol. It is but justice to the Magistrates to add, that they are aware of the defects of the prison, and that they would willingly consent to the erection of a new Gaol, if the finances of the corporation admitted

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of such a measure. The Magistrates are, however, desirous of doing whatever may lay in their power to effect improvements.

## BRIDGNORTH.

*Bridgnorth.*

THIS Prison is in the rear of the Workhouse, there being but one entrance to both Establishments.

On the ground floor are two Cells 17 feet by 8 feet, and 8 feet high; they have each a Window 14 inches by 12; they are dark, cold, and damp. The partition walls of the Cells are 20 inches, and of brick. There is in each of the Cells a privy. There is also a wooden bedstead 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches.

Adjoining the Cells is an Apartment 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 4 inches, and 9 feet high. The floor is of brick.

On an upper floor is a room for Debtors, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet, and 7½ feet in height. The Window is 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.

Adjoining is a Bed-room 12 feet by 8 feet, and 7½ feet high.

Another Room on the same floor is 16 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, and 7½ feet high. The Windows of these Apartments are 2 feet by 18 inches.

We found but one Prisoner in confinement, a Deserter. He was confined to his bed with a disorder which the Surgeon said bordered on typhus. The Surgeon complained that there is no adequate accommodation for the Sick.

All Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are committed to the County Gaol at Shrewsbury. Debtors, who take the benefit of the Act, are also sent thither.

The total number of Commitments in 1836 was 22; and the greatest number in confinement at one time was three.

As the distance from Bridgnorth to Shrewsbury is 14 miles, and as there are great facilities for enlarging the present Prison, we conceive that it will be advantageous for the Borough to reconstruct the present Gaol for the separate confinement of as many Prisoners as are likely to be at one time in custody. The magistrates are ready to conform to any arrangement for this purpose.

## POOLE.

*Poole.*

THERE are in this Prison six Cells, besides a day-room appropriated to Debtors.

There is no Day-room, properly speaking, for Untried or Convicted felons. A passage is allotted to this purpose 14 feet by 4 feet, and 9 feet high; here all classes of Males, except Debtors, associate. In this passage are two Night Cells, each 9 feet by 6 feet, and 9 feet high. There are two similar Cells on a floor above. *Two* prisoners sleep in a Cell.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are placed on a Tread-Wheel, but as they are uninspected, they work the Wheel at their leisure, and at times it is stopped. Conversation and levity of all kinds abound in this yard.

From the windows of the upper Cells Prisoners can communicate with persons from the windows of houses in the street.

On the opposite side of the Prison is a debtors' apartment 12 feet by 9 feet, and 9 feet high, over which are two Cells of the dimensions described.

In the rear of the Building is a room 10 feet by 8 feet, and 7½ feet high, containing a bedstead 5 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. This is the only Apartment, day and night, for Women.

The Prisoners are so closely placed together, that they cannot fail to hear everything that is passing throughout the Gaol.

Prisoners of every description, committed within the Borough, are sent to this Gaol. In 1836, 64 were in confinement, of whom five were Women. The greatest number at one time in that year was 14.

There are two Yards, each about 50 feet by 33 feet. There is also a piece of ground in the rear of the Building belonging to the Corporation; and we beg to recommend that the Prison should be materially enlarged. The Sheriff and Mayor are desirous of adopting whatever measures may be considered advisable, to render the gaol an efficient place of confinement.

## NORTHAMPTON.

*Northampton.*

THERE are two day-rooms in this Gaol—the one 13 feet square, and the other 23 feet by 16 feet. There are two other Apartments occupied occasionally in the day, 7 feet square. In addition to these Rooms, there are 16 Cells, eight of which are 10 feet by 6 feet, and the others 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches. The lower Cells have each a court-yard of the same size as the Cells. In the arched ceilings of the lower range of Cells are trap-doors opening into the Cells above. The trap-doors between the upper and lower Cells afford great facility of communication.

There is a tread-wheel in the South-east corner of the premises.

Seventy-seven Prisoners were confined in this Gaol in 1835, during which period the greatest number at one time was 21.

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We beg to suggest that this Gaol be enlarged for the separate confinement of Prisoners. Much may for this purpose be made of the space within its walls.

## COLCHESTER.

*Colchester.*

THIS is a very incommodious building at the back of the Town-Hall. It is appropriated to Prisoners before trial—prisoners after conviction, if not very bad characters—Vagrants, and Debtors.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the County House of Correction near Colchester.

The Prison is divided into a number of Apartments:—

No. 1.—16 feet by 13 feet 6 inches, 7 feet high } in the Town-Hall.
No. 2.—15 feet by 9 feet, 7 feet 4 inches high }
No. 3, below—14 feet by 9 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet high }
Upstairs.—15 feet by 10 feet, and 7 feet high } old part of the Prison.
Below.—15 feet by 10 feet, and 8 feet 3 inches high }

At the end of the Area on the ground floor, are two Cells, 9 feet by 5 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet high.

The number of Prisoners who passed through this Gaol from January to July in 1835 was 154, and the greatest number at one time in custody during that period was 25. In this period 14 persons were in the County House of Correction at the expense of the Borough. The longest period for which a Prisoner has been in confinement in the Borough Gaol has been four months.

It is impossible to maintain an efficient superintendence in this Gaol; and the prisoners confined in the several Cells must necessarily be left to themselves.

As the County House of Correction is within a mile of the Town, we beg to recommend that the Magistrates should, if possible, send all their prisoners thither; reserving their present Gaol as a lock-up house only for Prisoners while under examination, with the means of individual separation.

## WINCHESTER.

*Winchester.*

THE Gaol belonging to this Borough contains a Day-room and a Sleeping apartment for Prisoners of each sex. The Borough contracts with the County for the support of Prisoners after conviction.

The whole number in the Borough Gaol from 1st January to 1st July 1836 was 15 Prisoners; but there have been as many as 11 at one time in custody during that period. Prisoners have been as long as seven weeks in confinement.

We beg to recommend that all prisoners after being fully committed for trial should be sent to the County Gaol, and that the Borough Prison be retained merely as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners under examination. Provision should, however, be made for the separate confinement of the sexes.

Debtors committed by the Borough Magistrates are sent to the County Gaol.

## DEVIZES.

*Devizes.*

A SATISFACTORY arrangement has been made with the County Magistrates for the maintenance of all the Borough Prisoners after being fully committed. The Borough Gaol is retained merely as a lock-up house for Prisoners under examination.

## NEWARK.

*Newark.*

THIS gaol is connected with the Workhouse, the same entrance being common to both Buildings. It consists of two Cells on the ground-floor—one 21 feet by 11 feet, the other 11 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, and two Cells above—one 21 feet by 11 feet, the other 18 feet by 12 feet; there is also a Cell under ground which is not at present used for the confinement of Prisoners.

There is an Airing-yard 25 feet by 10 feet. Over the gateway is a room for Debtors.

The Gaoler's apartments are on the opposite side of the Gateway.

The Borough has entered into a Contract with the County Magistrates for the committal of Prisoners for trial, and after Sentence, to Southwell House of Correction. The distance is eight Miles. There are, however, sometimes seven or eight persons in confinement in the Borough Gaol, and occasionally persons are detained for a considerable time. One Boy was lately in confinement for 11 months, and Debtors have been there for 16 or 17 weeks. From January to June 1836, there were in confinement 82 Prisoners, and in 1835, 156 Prisoners passed through the gaol. There is no matron to attend the Female Prisoners.

There is no religious instruction, nor is any Divine Service performed on Sundays.

The Gaol is far too limited in space for the confinement of the Prisoners committed to it.

The Borough ought not to be allowed to retain this very bad Gaol. It is extremely defective in every point of view; and we are of opinion that the Magistrates should be required to send all their Prisoners to Southwell, retaining this Prison as a lock-up house for the separate confinement only of persons under examination, separating the Sexes.

## PONTEFRACT.

*Pontefract.*

THIS Prison is on the ground floor of the Town-hall. Upon entering, on the left hand, are two Apartments appropriated to Debtors—the longest 14 feet by 11 feet, the other 12 feet by 11 feet. On the right is a passage leading to the Vagrants' cell, two other Cells, and an Apartment 20 feet by 10 feet, in which the Prisoners are at times allowed to take Exercise, there being no airing-yard of any description attached to the prison. The Windows in this apartment look into the Market-place, and the Prisoners can communicate with persons outside. Spirituous liquors have been thus introduced. Adjoining this Apartment, and deriving their light and air from it, are the two Cells before-mentioned:—One, 12 feet by 8 feet, the other, 12 feet by 5 feet. The Vagrants' cell is an Apartment 12 feet square; these Cells have only a borrowed light, and are very badly ventilated.

By an Arrangement which the Borough has made with the County Magistrates, Prisoners committed for trial, as well as those sentenced, are sent to the County House of Correction at Wakefield. In the year 1835, 62 Prisoners were conveyed from Pontefract to Wakefield, of whom 57 were vagrants. The distance is nine miles.

There is no female Officer appointed to attend to the Women. We did not find a single Bible, or religious book, in any part of the prison. The Gaoler is not resident. He is the police-officer of the town, and receives no salary for attending at the Prison.

We submit that this place ought not to be used for any other purpose than that of a lock-up house; and that the Magistrates should be required to send all their Prisoners to Wakefield, or to make such alterations in the Building as will provide for the separate confinement of all the Prisoners.

## SUDBURY.

*Sudbury.*

AT the back of the Town-hall are two Cells on the ground floor, and two above, which are appropriated to the confinement of Prisoners under examination, and also Vagrants. These Cells are 9 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet high. The Cells on the ground floor are damp. The Ventilation is very imperfect. Prisoners are seldom detained beyond a few days, when they are sent to the County Gaol at Bury St. Edmund's, a distance of 16 miles. The expense of conveyance is 19*s*. The Gaoler resides in the Town-hall.

There were not any Prisoners in confinement at the date of our Visit. Four Prisoners were stated to be at that time in the County Gaol at the expense of the Borough. From the distance to the County Gaol, the expense of commitment of a man for trial, his conveyance back to sessions, and again to Bury after conviction, amounts to £2. 17*s*.

We were informed that, in order to avoid this expense, offenders were often allowed to escape punishment.

If the Magistrates continue the commitment of their Prisoners to Bury, they should be required to use their present Gaol for no other purpose than as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners under examination and during the period of trial.

## MALDON.

*Maldon.*

THIS Borough Gaol is under the Town-hall. It contains two rooms, the one 18½ feet by 20¾ feet and 20 feet high, and the other 16 feet by 11 feet. In the latter there is a recess 6 feet by 7 feet. There is a Yard behind these rooms 18 feet by 9 feet. Prisoners under examination only are kept here. All others are sent to the County Gaol at Chelmsford, a distance of nine miles.

We find that in the year 1835 there were 29 persons committed to this Prison. The greatest number at one time confined during that period was five. The longest period of detention was three months. Prisoners of all classes are placed temporarily in these two Rooms.

There is no separate place for any Prisoner who may be sick. The Women, on going to and from their room, must pass through the men's apartment. No officer is resident.

The Magistrates should be enjoined to use this Gaol only as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners under examination.

## READING.

*Reading.*

THE Magistrates already contract with the County for the maintenance of such of their Prisoners as are fully committed for trial, and for all convicted Prisoners sentenced to hard labour. They commit to this Town Bridewell all Prisoners under examination,—Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, but not to hard labour, and Debtors.

It appears, on examination of the prison books, that in the first six months of 1836 there had been committed to this Gaol 99 Prisoners, and that the greatest number in confinement at one time was 11. The term of Commitment is generally for a few days; but

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during the period referred to there were ten persons who had been sentenced for various terms from 11 to 50 days. In the last Year there were 16 persons in custody from 15 to 70 days. There are three Cells only allotted to the confinement of the Prisoners. These Cells, which are divided by thin partitions, are in a deplorable state, and incapable of material amendment. Occasionally they have been overcrowded to a most unjustifiable extent. In one cell, 16 feet by 10 feet, and 6 feet high, there have been as many as six persons shut up by day, and five persons at night. Of the suffering thus occasioned an idea may be formed when we state that the only aperture in this cell is a small hole in the door 7 inches square, in which are inserted four bars, which reduce the space for the admission of Air to 7 inches by 5 inches.

The County Gaol being situated in the Town, we earnestly recommend that the Borough Magistrates should make arrangements for the maintenance of all their Prisoners, even those under examination, in the County Gaol; but should they not succeed in effecting this object, we would suggest that, instead of the present defective Gaol, which ought to be entirely abolished as soon as practicable, a few Cells, adequate to the number of Prisoners likely to be committed, should be erected.

The Magistrates declare their readiness to accede most cheerfully to any suggestions which your Lordship may make to them.

## GUILDFORD.

*Guildford.*

THE only place of confinement belonging to this Borough is merely a lock-up Cell, with straw on the floor.

Although the magistrates state their intention to be to send all their Prisoners to the County Gaol, we submit that they should *be required strictly* to act up to this arrangement, as their present Gaol is scarcely fit for the confinement of a Prisoner even for a single Night.

## HYTHE.

*Hythe.*

THIS Prison has three rooms:—No. 1.—15 feet by 10 feet and 13 feet in height, having a window about 3 feet 2 inches square. This is generally used as a day-room for men. No. 2.—9 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 3 inches, and 7 feet 9 inches in height; the Window is 2 feet 2 inches square. No. 3.—9 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 5 inches; the height is 7 feet 6½ inches; the Window is 2 feet 3 inches square.

We found one Female, convicted of shop-lifting, who had been five months in the Prison. The total number of Commitments in 1835 was 12, and in 1836, six. The greatest number at one time in confinement was one man and one woman. No prisoners are sent to the County Gaol.

The Magistrates are about to make an arrangement with the Borough of Dover, for the maintenance of their Prisoners—a very desirable measure. Should this be concluded, the present gaol should only be used as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of persons persons under examination.

## FOLKSTONE.

*Folkstone.*

This gaol is the property of the Earl of Radnor, who, as lord of the manor, appoints the Keeper.

There are four Apartments:—No. 1.—9 feet by 10 feet, and 6 feet 7 inches in height; the window a foot square, not glazed. No. 2.—10 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches, and 6 feet 9 inches in height; the window the same. No. 3.—10 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, and 6 feet 9 inches in height; the window the same. No. 4.—8 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 4 inches, and 7 feet 4 inches in height; the window the same.

Prisoners committed for trial, Debtors, and persons convicted and sentenced for short periods, are sent to this gaol—the numbers, however, are remarkably small; the total number of committals in 1835 being only seven, and in 1836, six. There has been no female prisoner since July 1834. The greatest number at one time in confinement in the last three years was three.

There were no persons in confinement at the period of our Visit.

The Magistrates of Folkstone cannot do better than arrange with the Council of Dover for sending to the Gaol of that place Prisoners who are fully committed for trial, or summarily sentenced, as well as Prisoners convicted at the sessions; using the present Gaol merely as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners committed for and under examination.

It will be necessary, however, to provide some means of ventilating and warming such of the Apartments as may be retained even for that purpose; for, at present, they are not fit for the confinement of a prisoner. The bedsteads and bedding were wet with the damp of the rooms.

## DEAL.

*Deal.*

There are four Rooms in this Prison:—No. 1.—23 feet by 12 feet 8 inches, and 14 feet in height; in which are four bedsteads 4 feet 5 inches wide. This room is ventilated by a window about 2 feet square over the door. No. 2.—16 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, and

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10 feet in height. No. 3.—12 feet 8 inches by 12 feet, and 7 feet 3 inches in height. No. 4, is over the room last described, and of the same size.

The rooms numbered 1 and 2 are used for Male Prisoners; the other Apartments for Women.

A Contract has been made by the Town-Council for sending Prisoners to Sandwich Gaol; but it is at present the practice to commit to the Deal Gaol all persons committed for trial, and others sentenced to imprisonment without labour.

There have been but two Debtors within the last two years. In 1836, the total number committed was 14, one only of whom was a woman. A period of seven months has elapsed since the commitment of a female prisoner.

At the period of our Visit there was no Prisoner in confinement. These facts are highly creditable to the moral character of a Population consisting of 7000 souls, and among a part of whom there has for some time prevailed considerable distress.

We beg to recommend that the arrangement which has been made to send to Sandwich certain descriptions of Prisoners only, be extended to all others who may be fully committed for trial, or summarily convicted, and that the present Gaol at Deal be retained only as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of such as may be committed to it.

## BUCKINGHAM.

*Buckingham.*

THERE are four Rooms in this Prison, to which is attached a Yard 32 feet by 28 feet. In this yard is a pit 7 feet by 6 feet, and about 5 feet deep, containing an accumulation of filth. The filth is only removed once a-year. The privy and drains are also very offensive.

The Prison is entered through the kitchen of the Keeper's house. One of the rooms on the ground floor is 15 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet high, with a window 3 feet 10 inches square; part only of the floor is paved with stone: here the Male Prisoners sleep, as well as associate during the day. There are no bedsteads.

The adjoining room is 14 feet by 11½ feet, and 7 feet high, with windows of similar dimensions, and is entirely unpaved. There is no fire-place in either of these Apartments.

A Room up stairs, 14 feet by 11½ feet, and 7 feet high (having a fire-place), is generally appropriated as a Sleeping room for Female Prisoners. The Men, however, have access to this Apartment, and the Women to the Men's room and yard below. One Woman was in custody at the date of this Visit; she had free communication with the Men during the day.

An adjoining Room up stairs, of the same size as that described, is seldom used for the Prisoners.

The Gaol is cold, damp, and offensive.

It was painful to find a lad of 17 years of age who had been for five months confined in this miserable place.

The greatest number of Prisoners at one time in 1836 was six, one of whom was a female. All Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the County House of Correction at Aylesbury—a distance of seventeen miles.

We are of opinion that this Prison should be abandoned, or retained merely as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners before they are fully committed; and that, even in this case, some arrangements should be made for the effectual separation of the Sexes. There is a strong disposition on the part of the Magistrates to build a new Gaol if the funds of the Corporation permitted them to do so; this, however, is not the case. Unless, therefore, the judicial boundary of the Corporation be extended, or the County Magistracy can be induced to join with the Borough-Council in erecting a prison, there is, we understand, no possibility of funds being obtained adequate to the purpose. Should neither of these objects be attainable, we beg to recommend that the present Contract with the County be, if possible, extended, and that all Prisoners, except those under examination, be sent to Aylesbury.

## FAVERSHAM.

*Faversham.*

There are three rooms in this Prison of the following dimensions;—No. 1.—12½ feet by 11 feet, and 10 feet high. No. 2.—11½ feet by 10 feet, 10 feet 3 inches high. These Rooms are on the ground floor, and have access to a yard 41 feet by 10½. No. 3.—10½ feet by 7½ feet, 8 feet high.

The Apartment, No. 3, is on the upper floor, and is generally appropriated to Females. The number of Prisoners is very small; not more than 11 having been committed in the year 1836. Of these, three were Debtors: one had been confined 20, another 28, and the third 45 days.

We beg to recommend that this place be used merely as a lock-up house for the separate confinement of Prisoners under examination, and that the Council contract, if practicable, with the County for the maintenance of all other descriptions of Prisoners.

## IMPRISONMENT OF MILITARY OFFENDERS.

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Imprisonment of Military Offenders.

ANOTHER subject to which, pursuant to your Lordship's instructions, we have devoted much inquiry and reflection, is that of the Imprisonment of Military Offenders under Sentences of Courts Martial.

In the correspondence respecting military imprisonment, which has taken place between your Lordship, the General Commanding in Chief, and the Secretary at War, and to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our careful attention, we find two different modes suggested, by one or other of which it is believed that the sentence of imprisonment upon offenders convicted under military law may be advantageously carried into effect.

The first is that which appears to your Lordship to be the best that, for the present at least, can be adopted for effecting this object; that is, to provide suitable accommodations in those prisons to which the largest number of military delinquents is now sent; the Government providing for a portion of the expense which will necessarily be incurred in placing those prisons in a state to afford the means of *entire separation* of the military prisoners confined in them.

The other course, suggested by the General Commanding in Chief, is, that eleven separate military prisons should be erected in Great Britain and Ireland; one in London, one in Kent, one in Manchester, one in Northamptonshire, one in York, one in Winchester, one in Devonport, one in Edinburgh, and three in Ireland, exclusively of the Provost Prison in Dublin; or that, if this project should be considered as formed upon too large a scale for immediate adoption, three only should be built in the first instance, as an experiment; one in England, one in Ireland, and one in Scotland.

We may here state that, on considering the two plans just noticed, a third course occurred to ourselves, as an efficient means of carrying your Lordship's views into effect; namely, the erection of a certain number of cells attached to each garrison, or barrack station, in which the sentences in question might be undergone, under the immediate inspection and control of the Commanding Officer of the corps to which the offender belonged.

It was your Lordship's desire that we should consider the subject of the abovementioned correspondence "in all its bearings," and "report fully the result of our inquiries." In order that our investigation might be as extensive and complete as possible, we pointed out to your Lordship the necessity of our visiting and inspecting the principal prisons to which the largest number of military delinquents is now sent, and the barrack stations in their neighbourhood. With this view we were furnished with letters from your Lordship to the Visiting Justices; from Lord Fitzroy Somerset (by direction of the General Commanding in Chief), to the Commanding Officer of the several barrack stations in England and Wales; and from Sir Andrew Leith Hay (by direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance), to the several Barrack-Masters; informing them that the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District had been directed by the Secretary of State to report fully upon the best means of carrying into effect the sentence of imprisonment upon offenders convicted under military law; and requesting them to afford the Inspectors every facility and information in the inquiries which they might find it necessary to make. And we have much satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship that, from all the parties with whom we have had occasion to confer, we have met with the greatest attention, and have received the most valuable information and assistance.

In the course of our inquiries we have visited and inspected many of the principal prisons to which the largest number of military prisoners is sent; we have conferred with Visiting Justices, and we have examined many experienced and intelligent keepers of prisons; we have also visited the principal garrisons, and several barrack stations in various parts of England; and we have carefully examined the cells, or black-holes, and other places of confinement attached to them; we have also conferred with nearly 50 Officers in commands at the several Garrisons, Barrack stations, and Depôts, which we have visited. The result of these inquiries we have now the honour to submit to your Lordship.

And first, with reference to the arrangement proposed by your Lordship, that of

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providing suitable accommodation in those prisons to which the largest number of military delinquents is now sent, so as to afford the means of *entire separation* of military prisoners confined therein :—

In none of the prisons which we have visited do the means of affording entire separation of military prisoners now exist. In one or two there is a separate yard and a separate compartment of the tread-wheel allotted to them. But even in these prisons, when any of the soldiers are ill, they are removed to the prison hospital or infirmary, where there is an indiscriminate association of all classes of prisoners. From the previous dissolute life of this class of soldiers, from their broken constitutions, and from their known habits of feigning sickness in order to avoid duty and labour, by inflicting superficial wounds upon themselves or otherwise counterfeiting illness (habits which prevail, under the name of "malingering," to a great extent, and for which a punishment is specially provided by a clause in the Mutiny Act), the number of military prisoners sent to the hospital is great; and under such circumstances, the soldier of perhaps the very worst character in a regiment, the rustic convicted for poaching, the apprentice for running away from his master, and the thief, experienced, hardened, and confirmed in crime, promiscuously mingle.

In some of the prisons to which a separate ward, yard, and compartment of the wheel cannot be given, the soldiers confined under sentences of courts martial are placed with the misdemeanants only; but in others, and more especially whilst on the tread-wheel, they are mingled with felons, utterers of base coin, and with the worst classes of prisoners.

We have carefully inspected the prisons, and we have examined plans, with the view of ascertaining what are the practicable means of improving the construction, so as not only to give the military prisoners a portion of the prison entirely separate from civil prisoners, but so as to prevent them from holding any communication with each other. But we cannot point out a single instance in which this could be done without the entirely new construction of a wing or portion of the prison for military delinquents. In some few prisons there is space within the present boundary wall for such an erection; but, in by far the greater number, this necessary enlargement of the prison would be quite impracticable without an extension of the boundary wall; and in several instances there is no ground adjoining the prison to allow of such an enlargement.

Looking at the prisons generally to which the largest number of military delinquents is now sent, we are compelled to say, that we think it impracticable so to improve them as to afford the means of entire separation of the military prisoners confined in them; and, in those instances where such improvements are practicable, they could only be effected by occupying the space which is indispensably necessary for the improvement of those prisons for the civil prisoners confined in them.

In our communications with the Visiting Justices, and with the Keepers of the prisons, we have found a strong desire on their parts to be relieved from the military prisoners. In consequence of the numbers of military prisoners committed to them, and of their having been obliged to appropriate to their use space which they much needed for the civil convicts, they have, in some instances, been compelled to allow an illegal commixture of the classes. Instead of assigning to each prisoner a separate night cell, they have at times been obliged to sleep them three, and even more, in a cell. The tread-wheel has been so filled up by the military prisoners, that they have been unable to give to the civil prisoners the allotted hours of hard labour. With the exception of some few prisons in the north of England, to which only a few military delinquents have been committed, a strong complaint has been made against the conduct of the soldiers whilst undergoing their imprisonment. It has been stated to us that they are by far the worst conducted class in the prison; that they are with great difficulty made to recognize and submit to civil authority; that they still consider themselves military men, guilty of military offences, and sentenced by military law, and therefore they resist civil authority. The peculiarities of their condition, character, and habits, render the case still more difficult; they are generally men of great bodily strength; that strength has been further developed and increased by training; and, from being taught and habituated to act in combination, they feel, when associated together, a consciousness of strength, which not only renders them remarkably daring and dangerous in disposition, but emboldens them, while in confinement, to the commission of acts of insubordination and violence, which necessarily subject them to

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additional punishment. Nor is this evil always confined to themselves; it unhappily, in some instances, spreads, by the force of their instigation and example, to the other prisoners, whom they have incited to mutiny within the prison. In one instance the Governor of a gaol was violently assaulted and severely injured by some of the military prisoners; and we have found in the minute books of the Visiting Justices, and in their reports to the Quarter Sessions, cases recorded respecting the misconduct of soldiers, and which strongly exemplified the inconvenience arising from having, in their prison, offenders so dangerous and unmanageable.

Not only therefore is it, in our opinion, impracticable to afford that entire separation contemplated by your Lordship, and which is so necessary for giving increased efficiency to imprisonment as a military punishment; but the attempt to do so would require the appropriation of a larger portion of the civil prison than is at present occupied by the military; whilst even that is found to interfere with the wholesome discipline, the legal classification, and the means of improvement, so much needed as regards civil offenders.

We now proceed to observe upon the measure suggested by the General Commanding in Chief,—that separate prisons should be erected at certain points in Great Britain and Ireland for the confinement of military offenders only.

This course appears to us to be objectionable on many accounts. It is the most costly mode of proceeding. The erection of a new prison, upon an improved plan, must, under any circumstances, be attended with considerable expense. Not only must cells be provided for the prisoners, but also apartments and offices for the superintending and subordinate officers. The boundary wall, the chapel, the hospital, the kitchen, and other offices, all involving a considerable outlay, must be provided in a new prison. There must be high salaries for the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon, and superintendents. The labours of these officers in a prison are difficult, distasteful, and unintermitting; and cannot be expected to be undertaken and retained by efficient, intelligent, and upright men, without a liberal salary. Great expenses must also be incurred for journals, character and account-books, and stationery, necessary for a large prison, and for clerks to keep and arrange them. The cost of construction, and maintenance of a proper staff for each of these prisons, would amount to a very large sum.

But even were the larger number of prisons recommended by the Commander-in-Chief constructed; that is, eleven for Great Britain and Ireland, exclusively of the Provost Prison in Dublin, still, though the sites were fixed upon, as Lord Hill suggests, with reference to the gaols in which the greatest number of military prisoners are confined, it will be seen, from what follows, that they would be more remote from several of the barrack stations than the civil prisons now employed for the confinement of military offenders. The Commander-in-Chief suggests, in the first place, the erection of seven military prisons in England: but, by the return made to the House of Commons in 1834, it will be seen that there were 39 gaols in England to which military offenders were committed. Now, even in this latter case, where the 39 gaols must have been so much more contiguous to several of the barrack stations than any seven prisons could be in the same space, one of the strongest grounds urged by nearly all the military men with whom we have conferred, against the practice of committing soldiers to prison, is the additional duty and burden which it throws upon the well-conducted soldier. Not only is the duty of the well-behaved soldier increased by the absence of the bad one, whilst he is in gaol, but there is a heavy duty of escorts, who are to take the prisoner to gaol, and fetch him back to the regiment after his term of imprisonment shall have expired. These escorts cause a considerable expense to the country, as well as to the men themselves, in the additional wear and tear of their "necessaries," which are to be made good out of their own pay. Besides, the absence of the escort necessarily throws additional regimental duties and fatigues upon the diminished number of the corps at home.

Another objection to the marching of military offenders to a distance, accompanied as they must be by their escorts, is the public attention which they excite; inasmuch as considerable disgrace is thus brought upon the military character and profession, by the mischievous and erroneous impression which is made upon the public mind by the frequent escort, with its military costume and array, and the handcuffed offender exposed, on the highway, to the public gaze, and producing a belief that *military* offenders are disproportionately numerous, when compared with the civil offenders, whose committal, in the prison van, and often in the night, or

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accompanied by the constable, in the civilian's garb, seldom attracts the public notice. This objection is, we respectfully submit, entitled to particular attention. Appearances of frequent occurrence, calculated to produce on the public mind impressions inimical to the character of the army, cannot be too scrupulously avoided; and the earnestness with which we have found military men protesting against this evil gives an emphasis to this objection, which, we are persuaded, will procure for it due consideration from your Lordship.

We think there is danger to be apprehended from concentrating, at any given point, large numbers of the worst characters of the different regiments of the army. Military men, as we have observed under the former head, are collectively more powerful than an equal number of any other class; they would always require a considerable staff to control them; and prisons allotted solely to large numbers of such characters might, in difficult and dangerous times, be made by the disaffected points of attack; and be deemed sources of assistance by insurgents, which it would be impossible to contemplate without much uneasiness and alarm. This objection, whatever force it may have with respect to the larger number of military prisons which the plan of the Commander-in-Chief contemplates, acquires much greater weight when considered with reference to only one prison for each of the three kingdoms. These are our reasons for objecting to the plan proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The third course suggested was the erection of a certain number of cells attached to each garrison or barrack station, in which the sentence of imprisonment by Courts Martial might be undergone. This course, as we have observed, occurred to ourselves, on considering the two other plans, suggested severally by your Lordship and by Lord Hill; and in submitting it to your Lordship, we beg to state that, for the main facts and arguments by which we are about to support its fitness and expediency, we are indebted to military men of practical knowledge and of long-tried and extensive experience. And we persuade ourselves that, in seeking for and confining ourselves to such arguments and facts as our careful examination of such evidence and authorities have furnished us with, we shall best satisfy your Lordship's expectations, and our own sense of the importance of the inquiry to which our attention has been directed. We felt, from the commencement of our investigations, that this was a practical question, to be determined only by practical men, upon practical grounds; that it would be presumptuous in us, in a matter so peculiar, and so exclusively appertaining to the military profession, to offer our own sentiments only; and that the information we might possess on the question of civil prison discipline, would not, of itself, in this case, stand us in stead. We are certain, therefore, that your Lordship will not deem the caution with which we have thought it necessary to proceed, either excessive or misplaced, or consider the field of investigation too wide, from which we have endeavoured to collect our information and materials. Our inquiries brought us in contact with military officers of distinguished talents and experience, intimately acquainted with the character, habits, and propensities of their men; for whom we found they felt a strong attachment, and in whose welfare they took a deep and unfeigned interest; men who, from extensive experience, knew well the working of the present system, and who were fully sensible of its merits and defects. We have had the honour of conferring with at least 50 officers; some of them generals commanding garrisons; others, colonels, majors, and captains commanding regiments, detachments, and depôts; and adjutants, who have had great experience of the means requisite for maintaining the discipline, and for the punishment of the various infractions of duty; and in proceeding to detail to your Lordship the result of our inquiries, it shall be our endeavour faithfully to report their sentiments, and the information with which they have furnished us. To men so well qualified to form a just opinion on this important subject, we proposed the three different plans under consideration; that is to say, the plan for providing the means of entire separation, either in the civil or in military prisons, or in the cells attached to each garrison or barrack station. We endeavoured to make it clearly understood, that the cells in each of these three cases are supposed to be of exactly similar form and construction; that they should be so constructed as to preclude intercommunication between the prisoners; that they should be of sufficient size, properly ventilated, and so furnished as to render it unnecessary for the prisoners to quit them, except by order of the surgeon, when necessary for health; that means should be provided in the cells for giving hard labour in those cases where it is awarded by the sentence of the Court; and for this purpose a simple machine has been constructed, by which labour can be given in a separate cell, and can be

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rendered light or severe, according to the strength of the individual, or the degree of punishment it is deemed advisable to inflict; with a recording index, by which the quantity of work performed is accurately indicated. We assumed that a uniform diet should be laid down for all prisoners; but that those prisoners who refuse or neglect to perform the sentenced amount of labour should be put on a reduced or punishment diet, until they perform it; as is the practice in civil prisons with the refractory or idle prisoners. And we stated that, where this system had been tried in county prisons with prisoners in separate confinement, it had almost invariably succeeded in producing obedience; that the prisoner soon saw the folly of opposition; that in consequence of the confinement being separate no stubborn prisoner was encouraged in his obstinacy, by having his fellow-prisoners as witnesses and applauders of his contumacy; that there was nothing to keep up false courage or false shame; that there was ample time for reflection; and that thus obedience became certain and uniform. We showed, moreover, that in those few instances of extraordinary obstinacy, where a man persevered in refusing labour, and therefore remained on the reduced or punishment diet, when there was the least prospect of its injuring the health, then the prisoner came immediately under the surgeon's hands, his cell became his hospital, and whatever was necessary was given by the surgeon's order; but that the prisoner was to be made clearly to understand that the time so passed under the surgeon's hands should not, in this case, count as part of the awarded term of his imprisonment; but that, from the time when the surgeon reported the prisoner well, he should again be considered as under the operation of his regular term of sentence. Thus would all possible encouragement to obstinacy be totally cut off, and the prisoner would see it to be his own interest to submit to and perform his awarded punishment. We supposed, also, that in every case the cell should be *light*; our own *experience* having attested the fact, that *dark* cells have the effect of hardening and brutalizing those who are confined in them; that the prisoner, in this case, sleeps away the greater part of his time, in a state of listless apathy and stupid insensibility to his condition, and, consequently, in a heedlessness of the misconduct which brought him into it. We have seen more than one instance of a prisoner who, after having successfully held out for a month together in a dark cell, had been in a few days subdued, and become submissive, in a light one. It may be also proper to remark, that in a light cell the salutary effect of reading and instruction may be expected.—

Such, then, being the supposed construction of the cells, and the discipline to be maintained in them, with the power of securing separate confinement, with or without hard labour, according to the degree of punishment deemed necessary, or according to the known character and disposition of the prisoner, we asked the officers, severally and individually, In which of these three cases supposed (that of the civil prison, or military district prison, or cells attached to the barrack), would you prefer to have such a cell constructed for the confinement of military offenders? And nearly 40 out of the 50 officers answered, "I should prefer those attached to the garrison or barrack. Of the remaining two, I should choose the cells in the civil prison, provided the confinement were strictly separate: I approve least of the cells constructed in a military district prison."

The reasons assigned for this choice by so large a majority corresponded with the uniformity of their opinions. They stated that, in the first case, they should have an efficient punishment immediately and always at hand, so that the punishment would surely and closely follow the crime; that they should then have the advantage of example, the benefit of which would be lost under the other two plans; inasmuch as when once a man is marched off to a distant prison, he, his offence, and his punishment, are alike forgotten; but when the men are called in turn to mount guard over the cell in which a companion is confined, where no intercommunication can take place, they would have a constant warning of the promptitude, the certainty, and the severity of the punishment which must await the offenders; that men would feel the disgrace of having their punishment inflicted in the midst of their comrades; that the system would have a great moral effect upon the corps; which is not the case with imprisonment in a civil prison, even in cases where such punishment is of service to the sufferer. The officers further pointed out the advantage of having the offenders under their own superintendence; where they could see the regulations laid down for a uniform system of punishment carried into effect, without the uncertainty as to the degree of punishment which might be inflicted according to the strictness or laxity of discipline

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which prevailed in the civil prison to which the offender might be sent, according to the character, disposition, and habits of the officer by whom the prison might be regulated; nothing, in fact, being so different as the degree of punishment inflicted in different prisons. They added that, by this plan, they would be spared the expense and inconvenience of sending away so many men upon escorts, weakening the efficient force upon which falls the fixed and often heavy duties of the regiment; that shorter terms of imprisonment would suffice; and that thus offenders would be sooner restored to their company and to their share in the daily duty. They also said, that the same principle which has led to the disuse of corporal punishment, namely, a sense of the degradation involved in its infliction, should lead us to guard the military offender from the public exposure attending the committal of a soldier to a civil prison, and from an association in confinement and punishment with the vilest characters, with whom he is exposed to the danger of forming an acquaintance—characters, many of whom may be inhabitants of the very town in which the soldier is quartered, and who, after enlargement, may have opportunities of improving, to the worst and most dangerous purposes, an acquaintance which originally commenced, by sight only, in the civil prison. It was further observed that, by having the cells near at hand, a proper measure of punishment would uniformly be awarded to each offender; whereas, where the place of punishment is remote, and where the committal of an offender thereto is attended with many difficulties, it is only in extreme cases that this mode of punishment is resorted to. Thus many are not punished with due severity; others escape altogether; and the offender who might, by a salutary severity in the beginning, have been reclaimed or deterred, becomes so hardened in guilt before severe punishment overtakes him, that it then arrives too late. They said, likewise, that by this plan they should be spared the painful duty of going on with a system which they have so long found to be inefficacious, as is indicated by the increased defaulters' list, the increased numbers of courts martial, of commitments, and re-commitments to civil prisons; and, above all, that they should be spared the painful necessity, to which they are now sometimes driven, of awarding corporal punishment in lieu of the only one they now have—of committing to prisons; which they know has less terror for some men than the bare necessity of performing their duty.

It was stated, however, that the power of committing to the civil prison should be still retained by the military, to be exercised only in the case of old and hardened offenders, whose crimes were great or disgraceful, or whose terms of imprisonment were long, or when the garrison or barrack-cells were all occupied; the means being afforded in the civil prisons of giving to each of this limited number of military offenders entire separation from all other prisoners.

Of the remaining officers with whom we have conferred, nearly all were in favour of retaining the power and the practice of committing military offenders to the civil prisons; and the reasons assigned in support of this opinion were the following:—

That they did not consider those upon whom must devolve the duty of enforcing the system of discipline to be maintained in the barrack-cells equal to the trust. That those only who had made the subject of it the study, and the administration of it the business of their lives, could safely be intrusted with it; that, besides skill, ability, and experience, the office requires unimpeachable fidelity.

That commanding officers should not be subjected to the responsibility of carrying into effect such a punishment.

That the less the military interfere with punishments the better.

That there is so much *esprit de corps*, so much fellow-feeling and understanding between soldier and soldier, that there would always be efforts to relieve each other; and that a system, the working of which must to a great extent be confided to non-commissioned officers, would not, in consequence, be faithfully worked out.

That by sending the military delinquents to civil prisons, the army were shown that the civil power sanctioned and upheld the military power. That the soldier felt sensibly his removal from his comrades and his barracks, and his being handed over to strangers to undergo his punishment.

The very few officers who were favourable to the construction of military district prisons assigned as the ground of their choice similar arguments to the foregoing; but with this observation in addition, that, by committing to a prison set apart for the military offenders, the service would be spared the degradation of having soldiers, guilty only of military offences, associated in punishment with felons and

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the worst of characters, and that a more decidedly military feeling would be maintained.

Under the existing system, crime in the army has gone on increasing. According to the returns laid before the House of Commons in 1834, it appears that the number of prisoners committed, under sentence of courts martial, to the several gaols in England, were—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the year 1833 . . . | 920 |

By the returns annexed to this Report it appears that there were

| | |
|---|---|
| In the year 1834 . . . | 1328 |
| „ 1835 . . . | 1329 |

The numbers above stated include numerous recommittals; at the same time the defaulters' list has greatly increased, as has also the number of courts martial.

This, we respectfully submit to your Lordship, is *in part* to be accounted for by the mode in which the present system of confinement in civil prisons operates; the degree of punishment involved in imprisonment depending upon so many circumstances which vary, and must vary, to a very great extent in different civil prisons to which military delinquents are committed. In consequence of the absence of uniformity in their construction and discipline, some prisons afford greater facilities than others for intercommunication, exact less labour, enforce similar regulations with less uniformity and rigour, or adopt a system of discipline in many and important points dissimilar from the rest.

But the increase in the number of military offences is, we think, *mainly* to be accounted for by the deficiency of power vested in the Commanding-Officer, and of proper means for carrying his sentences into effect. Upon this subject we found the military men with whom we have conferred nearly unanimous. And we feel that we should not be obeying your Lordship's instructions, "to consider the subject in all its bearings," "and to report fully upon it," if we did not bring under your notice circumstances which, in the opinion of experienced officers, no less than in our own, have mainly contributed to produce so great an increase of military commitments to our civil prisons.

The commanding-officer has the power of confining a man in the dark cells or black-hole for 48 hours. We have carefully examined these dark cells in all the barrack stations which we have visited; and we can without hesitation affirm that, viewed as places of punishment, nothing can be imagined less fit for the purpose than these cells. They are generally constructed of wood, but with partitions so slight, and with apertures for ventilation so large and so numerous, that prisoners confined in contiguous cells can freely communicate with each other; they can hear every change of guard, every footfall near the cell; they can often overhear the conversation in the barrack-yard and guard-room—all circumstances calculated to alleviate the tediousness of confinement. In some instances we heard the prisoners confined in the cells singing, and conversing with each other. Not only does the construction of these cells admit of intercourse between the prisoners, but in very many of them there are apertures through which tobacco, pipes, beer, and spirits, may be and are in fact frequently conveyed to the men under punishment. In some barracks the cells are so placed that the windows or apertures for air open upon the lanes in the town or upon the public road, so that the prisoner can both by day and by night converse with his comrades, friends, girls of the town, or other bad characters, and receive from them spirits, tobacco, and other prohibited articles.

Inefficient as these cells are in themselves as a means of punishment, they are rendered still more so by the course adopted with the prisoners confined in them. In most instances we found that the prisoners, unless under confinement by sentence of court martial, received their rations, having their comfortable hot meals as regularly as the good soldier. Each prisoner is let out for an hour's exercise, which at some barracks is taken upon the public parade; on which occasions the prisoners are amused by seeing all that is going forward, they have an opportunity of seeing their comrades, and of exchanging signs, if not words, with them. It is plain that these interruptions of the continuity of the punishment must materially diminish its severity, and deprive it of its efficacy: these periodical alleviations, thus frequently occurring, are to the prisoner subjects of pleasurable anticipation and retrospect, and sufficiently account for that inefficacy of military imprisonment, which is indicated by the increased number of courts martial, and commitments to civil prisons, noticed above. During the time the soldier is under confinement in the black-hole by order of the Commanding Officer, he draws his full pay, so that at the expiration of the 48 hours there is some accumulation of money, furnishing

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both the means and the temptation to a repetition of the excesses which brought the man under punishment. There is a feeling of languor and debility consequent upon riot and drunkenness, which renders a 48 hours' rest more a boon than a punishment; and, under such circumstances, the performance of the arduous and fatiguing duties of a soldier would be felt to be more oppressive than the two days' rest in a cell, miscalled a punishment! By limiting the term of imprisonment to 48 hours the offender is just enabled to sleep off the consequence of his excesses, and to escape all perception of his punishment; and, just when he is beginning to feel the effects of his misconduct to be irksome and distasteful, the power of the Commanding Officer terminates, and the man returns, with money in his pocket, to his comrades. It must therefore be evident that the punishment of the black-hole, inflicted and limited as it is at present, is worse than powerless as a means of deterring from crime, or of reforming the offender.

But there are many barracks which do not possess even these means, ineffectual as they are, of upholding discipline. In some there is only a lock-up room, where they are under a necessity of associating all prisoners together; in others, where there is no place at all specially appropriated to prisoners, offenders are necessarily confined in the guard-room, not only to the great inconvenience of the guard, but also to their own disadvantage, inasmuch as they are exposed to temptations to heighten their misconduct, and thus to increase their punishment. And two instances of this came, in the course of our inquiries, under our own notice. In a barrack which had no lock-up room or black-hole, a drunken soldier was put in the guard-room until his case should be brought under the notice of the Commanding Officer. He attempted to break his arrest; he broke the windows of the guard-room, he assaulted the soldiers, and finally the serjeant of the guard; and, when ironed, continued through a great part of the night to annoy the guard, and disturb the barrack, by his noise and violence. The other case was similar; but the prisoner did even more mischief, by tearing to pieces a cloak, and breaking some of the furniture of the apartment. Nor are such cases as these rare; on the contrary, we have been credibly informed that they are of frequent occurrence where there are no places of confinement except the guard-room. We can further illustrate the evil arising from the want of proper places of confinement in barracks for military offenders, by stating that in one guard-room we found nine prisoners, seven untried and two convicted, sentenced to 20 days' solitary confinement; but there were no cells in the barrack in which to place them; the few garrison cells were full; and though there were two civil prisons near at hand, yet they were both at the time so crowded with military prisoners, that they could receive no more. There were other stations at which we found soldiers undergoing their punishment in the guard-room, there being no other place of punishment vacant or available.

Another punishment which the Commanding Officer has it in his power to award is confinement in the defaulters' room for seven days. This is a room set apart for those who are on the defaulters' list, in which they are locked up, and over which there is placed a guard. Men confined in the defaulters' room perform all the usual duties of the soldier; they mount guard, they are employed in all fatigues, and, in addition, they are awarded four hours' extra drill in heavy marching order. While thus confined they draw their full pay; but, as they are not allowed beer and tobacco in the defaulters' room, there is at the termination of the punishment an accumulation of pay (except in the case of men who are in debt to their captain), which often leads to a repetition of that misconduct and excess which constituted their original offence. This is a great evil, and its frequency of occurrence proves that it is inherent in the system.—Another evil which necessarily arises from this mode of punishment is, the associating together in one room of all the worst characters in the regiment; here they corrupt each other, and acquire an acquaintance with all the tricks of the service; here they amuse themselves during the allotted period of their imprisonment, and while away the time in narrating their guilty adventures, in indulging in obscene language, or in boisterous mirth; they inflame each other's mind against the service, and against the maintenance of discipline, by exaggerated statements of military hardships, restraints, and punishments; they learn and practise all kinds of deception, by which they endeavour to feign sickness, impose upon the surgeon, and escape their own fair share of duty, which they thus cast upon the good soldier. Between the hours of duty they lounge away their time, contracting, in this way, slovenly, idle, and unsoldierlike habits. It is plain, from this account of the discipline to which such

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offenders are subjected, that, as a punishment, it is highly objectionable; the practice of taking men out to guards, drills, exercise, parades, &c., breaks in upon that continuity of seclusion and tediousness, to which confinement owes much of its efficacy as a *punishment*.

We found by far the greater number of the officers with whom we conferred strongly disinclined to this mode of punishment. They were of opinion that, with the old hardened offender, whom no degree of vicious companionship could possibly render worse, it might be slightly felt as a restraint; but with the young soldier, as yet uncorrupted, and ignorant of the tricks of the service, it was his certain ruin. Once commit such a man to the defaulters' room, and he inevitably comes forth a confirmed *skulker*, and almost in all cases becomes the companion and imitator of the worst and most debauched soldier. In fact the defaulters' room is the school in which the bad soldier disseminates all the evil which he knows and practises. To the punishment of the defaulters' room, however, the Commanding Officer is compelled to resort for the repression of crime: the limited powers with which he is invested forbid him to employ more efficacious means; the barrack cells, owing to their bad condition, affording him no resource.

Another punishment which the Commanding Officer has the power of awarding is a certain number of hours' extra drill, in heavy marching order, for four hours a day, at periods of two hours each; confinement to barracks for certain periods, sometimes as long as a month or six weeks; inhibition from entering the canteen being usually annexed to it. This is a punishment much disliked by the men; and it has been found much more efficient than the defaulters' room; inasmuch as the restraints of that place of confinement are imposed upon men without subjecting them to the evils arising from the associating of so many bad characters together; and as the good men in the barracks may be, and in many instances are, made responsible for the bad ones, thus making it the interest of the well-behaved to aid the Commanding Officer in upholding the discipline. There are, however, many inconveniences attending it. Circumstances are constantly occurring during the period of punishment, which have a mischievous tendency to alleviate its severity, and, in a measure, to destroy its character as a penal infliction. Numerous postponements of the allotted task of extra drill unavoidably happen through the necessity of mounting guard and of performing other duties. There are so many opportunities and temptations to evade the order of confinement to barracks (especially where the barrack is an open one), an offence for which the period of punishment is usually increased, that an arrear of punishment accumulates, and new punishments are added, till at length the offender is led to despair of ever being freed from them. He becomes reckless and hardened; and, to escape from under his restraints, thus rendered galling and vexatious, he commits some graver offence which will subject him perhaps to the defaulters' room for seven days, and thus he is quit of his punishment. An accumulation of pay also takes place in this case, which leads to great excesses, absence without leave, and serious breaches of military discipline. We found, on referring to the regimental books, that many of the offences which had rendered courts martial necessary, were committed by men who were, at the period of the offence, undergoing other punishments, such as confinement to defaulters' room, or to barracks, or to simple extra drill.

The foregoing particulars demonstrably prove that a great evil is inherent in the very nature of these minor punishments; they have an inevitable tendency to instigate to the commission of a second crime before the first is atoned for; and a second offence being engrafted, as it were, on the first, carries with it a general character of recklessness and daring which greatly aggravates its criminality.

We have endeavoured to specify the peculiar features of this case with more than ordinary minuteness, because it strongly exemplifies two evils, which more or less pervade the system of military penal discipline—that of neglecting to define distinctly the precise nature of the punishment; and that of destroying the efficacy of the punishment by permitting the intervention of various military occupations and duties, which interrupt its continuity and mitigate its irksomeness. In short, a punishment which is perpetually changing its character, and is affording constant variety of excitement to the mind of the prisoner, defeats its own purpose; and of this we believe the statement above given will be found to exhibit a convincing proof and example.

Another punishment which the Commanding Officer has power to award is the stoppage of pay for absence not exceeding five days. Though stoppage of pay is

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disliked by the men, it has not been found to have the effect of checking crime, unless coupled with some other punishment. By confinement to the hospital, defaulters' room, or barracks, an accumulation of pay often takes place, which enables a man not only to pay this penalty for his absence, but to take a companion with him, and pay for him also. Friends not unfrequently send the men money; and women of the town also will come to the barrack-gate, and offer beforehand to pay down the fine which the men will incur by quitting their barrack and their duty for a few days' indulgence and excess with them. At some periods of the year soldiers can earn wages more than sufficient to pay the fine imposed for this offence. It has been found, therefore, in almost all cases, that when stoppage of pay is the only penalty for absence without leave, that offence, at all times the most prevalent in the army, has increased to an enormous extent, and the uniform statement of the military men with whom we have conferred has been to this effect—that in *lieu* of, or to the exclusion of, other regimental punishments, stoppage of pay is worse than useless; in *aid* of, or in connexion with, other regimental punishments, it would prove one of great value and efficacy; it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Commanding Officer, and improve the discipline of the corps. It has, however, been stated to us by several officers, that one good effect resulting from stoppage of pay for absence not exceeding five days has been this—that though the number of such offences has increased, yet the period of time during which the soldier absents himself has, in many cases, been diminished; for the soldier, calculating the amount of his punishment, returns sooner to his barrack, and consequently resumes his duties with his strength less impaired, and his health less injured, by that intemperance and excess which almost uniformly accompany absence without leave: for during this time the men are usually in a state of continued drunkenness, going about from brothel to brothel, and from one public-house to another, without taking off their clothes, and subject to all the evils which arise from intemperance and exposure to cold and wet. The operation, then, of this penalty is proved to be so far beneficial, inasmuch as it is shown to have the effect of inducing the men to limit their absence to shorter periods.

We found in some stations that the offence of selling necessaries almost invariably attended absence without leave. The consequences of this were, numerous courts-martial, and sentences of longer or shorter periods of imprisonment; but these had not the desired effect of checking an offence so serious in itself, and so burdensome to the captain, who has to advance the money for keeping the soldier's kit in an efficient condition. It is very difficult to convict persons of the charge of purchasing soldiers' necessaries, as discharged men have liberty to dispose of theirs, bearing the regimental stamp. It was, however, very earnestly urged by several officers, that something should be done to check this practice, and to facilitate the detection and punishment of those who encouraged it, by purchasing soldiers' necessaries. They were of opinion that on no account should the sale of such articles be permitted *out of the regiment;* that an allowance should be made, on a fair valuation, to discharged men, for their necessaries; which might be re-issued at the same rate to recruits; who are now, owing to the inadequacy of their bounty, unable to pay for many months for the outfit of new necessaries, which they are obliged to provide on first joining. This load of debt causes much discontent with the service, and often spoils a man, who might otherwise have made a good soldier. Dead men's effects might be taken in the same way: then the mere possession of soldiers' necessaries would be sufficient evidence to convict a civilian.

Drunkenness, too, is a very prevailing vice among the military, and is the occasion of courts martial and long imprisonments. The accumulation of pay, which, as was observed, is a consequence from the present system of minor regimental punishment, has a tendency to produce an increase of drunkenness; and thus, by injudicious management, the very means by which discipline is sought to be upheld become instrumental in subverting it.

The Canteen system, likewise, as we have been informed by many officers, tends greatly to encourage the vice of intoxication in the army. The canteen is let by the Board of Ordnance to the highest bidder; and, owing to competition, the rent is so high, that the canteen-keeper, in order to recompense himself, and to obtain a fair interest for his money, and a remuneration for his time and services, has a strong temptation to induce the men to drink. He claims also to be the only person in the barrack having permission to sell such articles as butter, milk, tea, coffee, &c.; and in order that the men may be persuaded to drink beer or spirits, which yield a greater profit than the other articles, he either does not provide them at all, or else at so

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high a price and of so bad a quality, that the men are led, both by the nature of the canteen-keepers' stores, as well as by the company they meet with there, to spend their money upon beer and spirits only, and hence they contract confirmed habits of drinking. If, to guard against consequences so pernicious, the canteen were made over, at a very low rent, to some respectable discharged non-commissioned officer, he would be induced, by the hope of retaining so profitable an advantage, to maintain good order and sobriety in his house; he would feel that, for any permitted excesses among his customers there, his dismissal would be the certain consequence. Under such regulations as these the interest of the keeper of the canteen would be no less concerned than that of the Commanding Officer in maintaining discipline and sobriety. In this case, also, a licence might be granted to soldiers' wives or others to sell tea, coffee, milk, &c.; the soldier would then be able to procure those articles of a good quality and at a reasonable price, instead of being under the necessity of obtaining them at an exorbitant rate, and of the worst quality, amidst the vicious associates and temptations he must meet with at a public-house.

Having thus briefly adverted to some of those features in the present system of secondary military punishments, which appear to us to have greatly contributed to increase the number of commitments to the civil prisons, we proceed to submit to your Lordship certain propositions for the improvement of the system, by the adoption of which we feel persuaded that a great reduction in the amount of military offences and punishments may be effected, and the numerous but obvious consequences of both may be prevented.

1st. That a certain number of cells be erected in each garrison or barrack-station, at the rate of about 3 cells per 100 men.

These cells are to be used for offenders under sentence either of the Commanding-Officer, or of Regimental or District Courts Martial; except it shall be deemed advisable, in the case of crimes of a disgraceful nature, or of some hardened offender sentenced to a long period of confinement, to commit him to the nearest civil prison. And this number is very small, as may be seen on a reference to the returns annexed to this Report:—

Of 1328 military delinquents committed in 1834 to civil prisons in England, 20 only were for terms *exceeding* 6 months.

Of 1329 offenders committed to civil prisons in 1835, 24 only were for terms *exceeding* 6 months.

The principal Garrisons possess convenient situations for the erection of a block of cells.

Pentagon, No. 4, in the General Penitentiary, may be conveniently set apart for the troops in and about the Metropolis; but it will be necessary to construct all the cells in this Pentagon upon the same plan with those which have recently been erected in that prison.

Sites for the requisite number of cells may be found in, or adjacent to, the greater number of barrack-stations in England.

And in situations where the regiment is much distributed, it may be necessary to have the cells at head-quarters, or in some central situation; and the marching the prisoners to a remote place of confinement, which is now the general practice, would then be the exception to the rule, and an event of rare occurrence.

Plans and ample details for the construction and fitting up of a good prison-cell on the Separate System will be found in this Report, (Page 32, Plate M.)

The expense of the erection of each cell will be the same, whether it be constructed in a civil prison, or in a garrison or barrack-station. But in the latter case no boundary wall will be requisite, nor apartments for the officers who are to superintend them. Both a Surgeon and Chaplain are available in each barrack-station; and the guard of the day will furnish a sentinel. The Officer of the day may visit the prisons and inspect the cells. In short, the staff necessary for the due regulation and superintendence of good barrack-cells is already provided at each barrack-station.

But were it practicable, and deemed advisable, to construct the cells for military delinquents in civil prisons rather than in barracks, it would still be necessary to improve the present barrack punishment-cells, for better carrying into effect the sentence of the Commanding Officer; and the considerable outlay which the alteration would involve would be saved by the erection of the cells in the barracks; as they could then be available for all prisoners, whether sentenced to confinement by the Commanding Officer, or by a Court Martial.

2ndly. That a provost-serjeant be appointed for each barrack, with one assistant or more, from amongst the non-commissioned officers, according to the strength of the garrison, to regulate the prison discipline, to see that prisoners have proper diet,

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according to their sentences, and to superintend whilst at work those who may be sentenced to hard labour.

These provost non-commissioned officers should also perform the duty of military police, being actively employed in keeping bad characters away from the barracks; in preventing irregularity throughout the garrison; and frequently visiting the canteen, to prevent drunkenness and gambling.

3rdly. That the power of the Commanding Officer to award confinement to the barrack-cell, or black-hole, be extended to 7 days.

4thly. That stoppage of pay (with the exception of a sum not exceeding 6*d.* per day, to be drawn for subsistence) shall accompany the sentence of confinement to the cell by the Commanding Officer, as it now does the sentence of a Regimental, or District Court Martial.

This proposition is founded upon the equitable principle—that when a man by misconduct disqualifies himself for the performance of duty, he cannot justly claim that pay, to which the performance of duty can alone entitle him. And that no possibility or suspicion of abuse may attend this increased power, it is suggested that monthly returns of the mode and extent of its exercise be transmitted to the Horse Guards. After much consideration of the subject we are led to the conclusion that, where such publicity is given to all proceedings, and such responsibility is involved in the exercise of authority, no apprehension can justly be entertained of an undue or tyrannical exercise of power on the part of the Commanding Officer. It is with great and unfeigned satisfaction that we embrace the occasion of bearing testimony to the kindly and almost parental feeling which we have seen manifested on the part of the officers towards their men: they appeared to us to feel and to act as if they considered that they could never do enough for the well-conducted soldier, whilst they only require a proper degree of power to restrain and punish the dissolute one. Care, however, may be taken not to allow the increased power to devolve upon inexperienced officers of junior rank, when on detached duty. We would observe finally upon this head, that, by investing the Commanding Officer with increased power, the number of courts martial will be lessened, and their efficacy, when it is necessary to resort to them, proportionably increased.

5thly. That the authority of Regimental Courts Martial be extended to the power of awarding 40 days' imprisonment, with or without hard labour; and that they also be empowered to try offenders for habitual drunkenness, or for the crime of stealing from a comrade, or from regimental or public stores.

Under this head we would observe that it is a matter of the last importance that a court should sit, and that its sentence should be approved and carried into execution, as soon as possible after the commission of an offence and the apprehension of the offender. The delay which, under the present regulations, unavoidably takes place both previous to and after trial by a district Court Martial, is attended with this great inconvenience—that, through lapse of time, the delinquent becomes almost insensible to the heinousness and disgrace of his offence, and to the real character and design of his punishment. Besides, in some parts of the kingdom, it is difficult to assemble a Garrison or District Court Martial; and much expense and inconvenience are occasioned to the public and to the witnesses, both by the delay and by the distance to which the latter must go to attend the trial.

6thly. That stoppage of pay for absence without leave be in *aid*, not in *lieu*, of other regimental punishments.

7thly. That a uniform code of regulations be laid down for enforcing the discipline to be observed in the garrison or barrack stations.

8thly. That a uniform diet be ordered for all prisoners confined in garrison or barrack-cells; reference being had, in framing it, to the nature and duration of the sentence.

9thly. That a uniform scale of crime and punishment be laid down.

10thly. That a uniform set of report and defaulters' books be kept throughout the Army.

With reference to propositions 7, 8, 9, and 10, we found great discrepancy in the practice of different corps, even where stationed in the same barrack.

11thly. That better regulations be adopted as to the management and letting of canteens.

12thly. That the sale of soldiers' necessaries shall in no case be permitted out of the regiment; and that the having possession of them be declared an offence, and sufficient to convict a civilian.

13thly. That the time passed in confinement in a prison or punishment cell,

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whether by sentence of a Commanding Officer or of a Court Martial, be not reckoned as part of the soldier's service.

We deem it incumbent upon us to advert to the great necessity and advantage of the services, moral and religious, of a Chaplain, whose attendance upon the men under confinement in separate cells is calculated to produce upon their minds impressions of a most salutary nature. Nothing can be conceived better fitted to give effect to the admonitions and instructions of the minister of religion than the circumstances under which he finds the prisoner; nor is it easy to overstate the value of the opportunity which is then afforded of giving to the offender's thoughts a proper direction, laying before him the nature and consequences of his guilt, the justice of his sentence, and the duty of repentance and amendment. Without such a monitor and guide at such times men are apt to become sullen and revengeful, and come forth from their confinement either with feelings depressed through a sense of shame and disgrace, or (which is worse) with a reckless indifference, or a hatred and contempt for those regulations and restraints for which the interests of the service demand that the soldier should be taught to entertain an habitual reverence. There is a state of mind, the very reverse of this, which experience attests to be the almost uniform consequence of a zealous and judicious discharge of the duties of a Chaplain with the prisoner; and with this persuasion, we cannot too strongly recommend that the services of such an officer be secured in every Barrack Station; and that where there is no regular Military Chaplain, an arrangement should be made with the clergyman of the parish in which the barrack is situated, to secure his regular attendance with the men under confinement. On the subject of the importance and necessity of a Chaplain's services with soldiers under punishment we beg to refer your Lordship to the evidence of the Rev. Harry Stuart, Military Chaplain to the Depôt at Aberdeen, given before His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the system of Military Punishments in the Army—an evidence deserving of much consideration, and marked by judgment and experience, discretion and zeal. To the duties of the Chaplain (of which we have spoken with an earnestness only proportioned to their importance) are to be added those of the Inspecting Officer of the day, and of the Surgeon, whose regular attendance is in all cases to be insured by the strict enforcement of the rules of the barrack. From all these advantages, seconded by the circumstances of the prisoner—his short term of imprisonment; the improved construction of his cell; the care with which his health and general well-being are provided for—the best results may be confidently anticipated. The soldier, at the expiration of his imprisonment, is restored to home, and pay, and occupation in the service; the very circumstances in which he finds himself upon his enlargement have a tendency to cherish and confirm any good resolutions he may have been previously led to form; for his condition, unlike that of the discharged civil offender, exempts him from that destitution and loss of friends and character, by which the latter too often feels himself encompassed and discouraged. Indeed, the very certainty with which the soldier looks forward to the resumption of his comforts, station, and employments, tends materially to aid the efforts of the Chaplain, by that freedom from anxiety about the future which his condition happily imparts to him.

And now, my Lord, in conclusion, we would respectfully submit to your Lordship, that had it been your pleasure to instruct us to report upon the subject of military criminal discipline, taken in its fullest extent, we should, were we to stop here, be doing but half our duty. The foregoing observations have reference only to *bad soldiers*, with a view to restrain them the more effectually from crime: but our inquiry has strongly impressed upon our mind the conviction that this is but a very partial view of this most important subject; the consideration of suitable rewards and encouragements for the *good soldier*, and of the means of contributing to his happiness, by raising him in his own estimation, and in that of his comrades, and of the service generally—this is a subject which has been forced upon our attention throughout the whole course of our inquiries. Nothing would have a greater influence in encouraging good habits, and in supplanting bad ones; in raising the tone of discipline, and the general character of the soldiery, than the consulting the comforts and interests of the good soldier, and the conferring upon him those marks of distinction upon which the men greatly pride themselves, and which, however intrinsically slight, are, in the soldier's esteem, of the very highest value, and a source of the very greatest gratification. This fact constitutes one of the many proofs which we have met with in our intercourse with military men, that, to be able to arrive at a just and well-grounded conclusion on a subject of this nature, no help can be safely derived from preconceived theories, however

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ingenious they may appear—that experience alone, and a wide and deep acquaintance with the habits, inclinations, and peculiar feelings, and even *prejudices* of military men, are absolutely necessary to qualify any one to pronounce an opinion upon this subject; and that any legislative enactments, or regulations proceeding from authority, which are not based upon a careful induction of particulars, and a full and complete register of facts relative to the habits and character of the Army, will want that which is essential to a sound and efficacious code of regulations, namely, an adaptation to that to which it is meant to be applied. Upon the subject of military rewards we have received many valuable suggestions from officers of great judgment and experience; but we refrain from offering them to your Lordship here, lest we should incur the charge of presumption, in overstepping the limits prescribed to us in our instructions.

Whatever be the conclusion to which your Lordship may be led, on an examination of the facts and suggestions which we now have the honour to present in this Report, we feel it due no less to your Lordship than to our sense of the magnitude of the national interests involved in this inquiry, to say that the state of crime in the Army calls for well-weighed interference without delay. The absence of strictness and uniformity in the present system is unequivocally marked by the prevalence of desertion, drunkenness, and other crimes in the Army; and the very means by which those crimes are sought to be repressed become themselves, as we have shown, incentives to their repetition in a more aggravated form. Punishment and crime, under the present system, are found to react upon and inflame each other, and it will be difficult to assign a limit to abuses which may result, if a timely and judicious remedy be not applied. We have endeavoured to mark the defects of the system, and to show what, in our judgment, supported by the opinions of numerous and unquestionable authorities, would tend to correct the present evils, and to produce, in their stead, sobriety, attention to duty, satisfaction in the performance of it, and a fair and equitable share by every member of each corps of those burthens, which are now too often shifted by the idle and worthless upon the well-behaved and willing soldier. Thus will crime, punishment, and expense be diminished, and the efficiency of the Army be augmented.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile Offenders.

The treatment and disposal of juvenile offenders, a subject on which your Lordship was pleased to direct us to report at an early period of our labours, has continued to receive much of our attention. The nature of the evil, and the remedies which appear to be best calculated to arrest its progress, were so fully entered upon in our last Report, that we deem it necessary to say but little more on the present occasion than that subsequent inquiry has confirmed the statements and views which we have already laid before your Lordship, in reference to this interesting and important class of delinquents.

We regret to find, by the following statement, that there has been, in the past year, an increase in the numbers of commitments of boys to the metropolitan gaols:—

Number of Boys, aged 16 and under, committed to the Gaols in the Metropolis in the Years 1835 and 1836.

| | 1835 | 1836 |
|---|---|---|
| Newgate | 319 | 401 |
| Giltspur-street Compter | 233 | 149* |
| Bridewell | 174 | 464 |
| Coldbath-fields Prison | 937 | 984 |
| Clerkenwell Prison | 511 | 587 |
| Westminster Bridewell | 681 | 547 |
| Borough Compter | .. | .. |

The mischievous effects of imprisoning boys in the metropolitan gaols, and, for the most part, in all other prisons, is now so generally admitted, that we refrain from offering any further remarks upon the subject. Whatever measures may be adopted by the Legislature for the more speedy trial and ultimate disposal of criminal boys, we trust that arrangements may be made for committing them no longer to ordinary gaols. The mere sight of, and occasional intercourse with, other prisoners, render a youth familiar with scenes and impressions most unfavourable to

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* The decrease in the case of Giltspur-street Compter is owing to the fact that many boys formerly sent to this prison are now committed to the City Bridewell.

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his morals and character; and we believe that it is rarely that a boy enters a gaol, however slightly he may be tainted by crime, without deep and permanent injury.

Among the remedies which have been suggested for the suppression of juvenile delinquency, there are none of greater importance than the establishment of a Reformatory for this description of offenders. We rejoice that His Majesty's Government have determined upon this wise and benevolent measure. The success of this Institution will, however, in a great measure, depend on its internal regulations—the estimation in which it is held by those classes of society in which the juvenile depredator is mostly to be found—the duration of the imprisonment to which the boys will be subjected—and the manner in which they may ultimately be disposed of.

We are of opinion that but little, if any, permanent benefit will be produced, if the boys are committed to this prison for short periods. The imprisonment should be sufficiently long to wean the offender from his vicious habits, and give scope to the employment of those means which experience has proved to be indispensable for the correction and reform of criminal youth. Short periods of imprisonment, however frequently they may be repeated, produce no regenerating and lasting effects upon the mind and character. In the cases in which the nature of the specific crime does not apparently justify a long sentence, we submit whether the repetition of such acts should not constitute an aggravated offence, and be visited by lengthened imprisonment and subsequent banishment.

The discipline of the Reformatory should be adapted to the habits of youth, and moral and religious instruction should form in it a very prominent place. But although whatever is essential to the real welfare of the boys should invariably be attended to, the Institution should be decidedly of a penal character, and in every sense of the word, *a prison*. The criminal boy is, doubtless, an object of great commiseration, but he must not be placed in a position superior to that of the honest and industrious classes of the rising generation. In the discipline, therefore, of the Reformatory, he must be made to feel the penalties which attach to guilt, and the consequences which attend the violation of the laws. This consideration is of the more importance if we regard the injurious effect which the Institution would be calculated to produce upon the minds of many parents, if conducted upon milder principles. There are in this metropolis alone hundreds among the indigent classes who are ever seeking for means by which they can throw off from themselves the burthen of supporting their children. In the constitution, therefore, of the boys' prison, abuses arising from this propensity must be carefully guarded against: otherwise, parents will be encouraged to relax in the most sacred of all obligations, and a premium will be afforded to idleness and crime. It is, therefore, necessary not only that the Reformatory should be corrective, but that its general aspect should be of a severe and an uninviting character.

With a view of avoiding any abuse which would be likely to arise from this source, and also of securing in every other respect the success of the Institution, we deem it of great importance that, during the detention of a boy, he should not be permitted to hold any intercourse, except under very special circumstances, with his friends. We have already expressed our opinion that the imprisonment should be followed by banishment to a non-penal colony; and further reflection convinces us that this is the most advantageous mode of disposing of the offender. Those only who have been thus engaged can be aware of the extreme difficulty which exists in procuring suitable employment for boys discharged destitute from prison. The loss of character, and the fact of having been the inmate of a London gaol, are almost insurmountable barriers to any favourable settlement in this country; and, even when employment can be obtained, the boy is constantly exposed to the seductions of former associates. The Committee of the "Refuge for the Destitute," have had much experience on this subject, and the difficulties with which they have had to contend, in this respect, have compelled them to have recourse to emigration as the channel by which they can best dispose of the objects of their care. New scenes of life are thus open to a boy in a country in which there exist but few inducements to do wrong, and many strong motives to do right. What the Committee of the "Refuge" have effected on a small scale, and under many disadvantages, may, we are persuaded, be carried into effect by His Majesty's Government upon an extended plan, and with the most beneficial results. Care will, doubtless, be taken in the Reformatory to give to the education of the boys such a direction as shall qualify them to be useful apprentices in the colony to which they may be sent. Nor will the banishment of the boy be without its salutary effect on the mind of his parent, with whom the fear of parting from him for ever will not fail to operate in preventing imposition, and obviating abuses to which institutions of this nature, not guarded by adequate checks, would inevitably lead.

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## METROPOLITAN PRISONS.

Metropolitan Prisons.

THE SECOND PART of our Report contains an account of the present condition of the Metropolitan Prisons. We have deemed it advisable to consider these gaols apart from the other prisons of our district, as they exhibit many important features to which we feel it our duty to invite your Lordship's attention. The Coldbath-fields House of Correction, and the Bridewell department of the Westminster prison, exemplify the operation and results of the Silent System, and are for that reason fully described. We cannot refrain from especially referring to the treatment of untried prisoners in the gaols of the county of Middlesex, where the association of prisoners prevails in its worst forms—where the criminal cannot fail to become yet further debased—and where the innocent and less guilty are constantly exposed to the contamination of the hardened and depraved. We have also detailed the alterations which have been made in the state of Newgate since the presentation of our last Report. We are glad to find that the full and faithful exposure which we therein felt it our duty to make of that prison has been productive of at least some advantage, inasmuch as it has aroused the attention of those upon whom Parliamentary Reports and Grand Jury Presentments had hitherto failed to make the slightest impression.

The alterations which we have described to be now carrying on in Newgate are those only which the City Authorities have deemed it advisable to make in that gaol, and constitute the extent of the measures beyond which they consider that they are not called upon to advance, either by the necessity of the case, or by your Lordship's recommendations. Your Lordship will perceive that while the evils of this gaol are but very slightly, or rather but apparently mitigated, the *principle* from which they inevitably flow is still left untouched. The mischief of gaol association, which has been demonstrably proved to be the fruitful source of all the abuses and irregularities which have so long disgraced Newgate, is not only permitted still to exist in this prison, but is rendered more powerful than before, by the very circumstances which are supposed to weaken its influence. It will be seen that, to arrest the evil of contamination, the prisoners are more strictly confined together than under the former regulations. It is true that they are associated in smaller numbers, but they are thrown into closer contact, and companionship is more directly facilitated; their mutual acquaintance is more perfect; their knowledge of each others' habits, tempers, and capacities is more readily acquired, more firmly established, and more mischievously brought to bear against the interests of society, and their own well-being and reformation. What, my Lord, but mischief, inevitable and manifold, can be expected from locking up from morning to night, without intermission and change, in utter idleness (in numbers varying from three to fifteen, or even more), the most abandoned characters, adepts in crime, compelled associates with the uninitiated or trivial offender? We feel bound to declare our conviction that no real and permanent benefit can arise from alterations so partial and limited, and we deem it our duty distinctly to protest against such measures being regarded either as efficient or final.

We beg most earnestly to call your Lordship's attention to our Reports of the condition of the Giltspur-street and Borough Compters,—both under the same jurisdiction with that of Newgate, and both exhibiting, even in a still greater degree, the lamentable evils of gaol association and consequent contamination, which have so long marked and disgraced the chief prison in the City of London.

In the description of these prisons, which it has been our painful duty to lay before your Lordship, we have been consoled by the reflection that the very enormity of the evils which we have exposed releases us from the necessity of expatiating upon them. The bare recital of such abuses as these will assuredly arrest that attention which we should otherwise feel utterly unable to awaken in an adequate degree. Nevertheless, we cannot dismiss the subject without making a few observations upon the deep responsibility which attaches to those upon whom the management and control of the Metropolitan prisons devolve. When we reflect upon the incredible number of persons in this great City whose character and circumstances expose them to almost inevitable temptation to crime; when we consider how deeply the interests and well-being of society at large are involved in the efficacy of those measures by which so vast a mass of human depravity may

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HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Prisons.

best be kept in check, we confess that we have turned with no ordinary feelings of anxiety to the prisons of the Metropolis. It is idle to expect that such discipline as is adopted in them can have any efficacy as a punishment: it is worse than idle to look for the reformation of the offender. The prison authorities, indeed, appoint the use of the offices of religion, but they permit the prisoners to be encompassed with every thing that can have a tendency to exclude or frustrate her influence. What dread can that place of confinement excite in those whose whole term of imprisonment is one perpetual round of idleness, vicious companionship, and depraved conversation? Or is that System calculated to lead an offender to abandon a life of immorality, fraud, or violence, which consigns him to such pursuits and associates as must inevitably render him more dexterous in fraud, and plunge him deeper in crime?

Your Lordship has been pleased, in compliance with our suggestion, to direct a circular to be addressed to the Visiting Justices of Prisons throughout England, requiring information on the principal points connected with the condition and discipline of the several gaols. From the returns which have been made in conformity with your Lordship's directions, we have compiled the Tables which form the Fourth Part of our Report. Owing to the defective manner in which the Books and Accounts are kept at several of the prisons, the columns have not, in every case, been filled up with that accuracy which we could have desired. Nevertheless, the Tables now presented to your Lordship are extremely valuable, inasmuch as they contain a much larger body of statistical facts relating to the prisons in England than has ever yet been collected.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
WM. CRAWFORD,
WHITWORTH RUSSELL,
*Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District.*

## *Postscript.*

While the preceding sheets were in the press, we have had an opportunity of acquiring very recent intelligence respecting the progress of the Separate and Silent Systems of prison discipline in the United States. Impressed with a sense of the national benefit to be derived from the adoption of an improved plan of prison construction, the French Government, some months since, commissioned M. Blouet, the architect to the government, to proceed to America, for the purpose of examining the principal Penitentiaries in that country. On his arrival, M. Blouet was naturally induced to extend his inquiries, with a view of forming a judgment of the comparative efficacy and advantages of the Separate and Silent Systems. In this investigation he was so fortunate as to be benefited by the assistance of three gentlemen by whom he was accompanied, viz., M. De Metz, Conseiller à la Cour Royale, M. Gustave Davaux, and M. Jean Verel. Following in the footsteps of their eminent countrymen,—M. De Tocqueville and M. De Beaumont,—M. Blouet and his friends narrowly inspected every department of the American Penitentiaries; and, having completed their inquiries, they have within a few days returned to France *viâ* England.

We have had the pleasure of conferring very fully with these gentlemen, and it affords us satisfaction to be enabled to inform your Lordship that the facts which they have collected, and the convictions which have been impressed upon their minds by their researches, are, in the highest degree, confirmatory of the views of prison discipline which we have advocated in our Report.

The official Report of these gentlemen will, doubtless, soon be presented; but, in the mean time, we cannot refrain from making known a few facts which they have been so obliging as to communicate to us.—

It is well known that the Penitentiaries of Auburn and Sing-Sing, in the State of New York, have hitherto been conducted on the Silent System, on principles of extreme severity. It appears, however, that of late this severity has been considerably relaxed. This circumstance is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the impracticability of continuing to carry on the system by the punishments (severe as they were) by

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Imprisonment of
Military Offenders.

which it has been hitherto enforced. It has been found that the superintendents can no longer persevere in a system of prison government which is continually requiring greater severity and frequency of punishment.

It also appears that, at Wethersfield, where the Silent System was formerly conducted with comparative mildness, it has been necessary to resort to extreme severity; such a measure being found indispensable, in order to render the discipline in any degree effective. We particularly beg your Lordship's attention to these facts, which appear to us to prove two points of great importance in illustration of the character of the Silent System. The case of Wethersfield shows that, when not enforced by extreme punishments, the system becomes inefficient; while, from the examples of Auburn and Sing-Sing, we learn that even when the System is wrought up to the highest degree of discipline, yet it cannot be maintained, from the necessity of having recourse to still greater severity, and to punishments improper in themselves, and which public opinion would not justify.

We learn, on the other hand, that the Separate System continues to be enforced at the Philadelphia Penitentiary with improving discipline, and marked and undeviating success. Every year's experience at this establishment tends to prove the facility with which its arrangements may be simplified, and to inspire confidence in its high character, and satisfactory results. Of the Separate System as enforced in this Penitentiary these gentlemen speak in terms of unqualified approbation. They are convinced that it produces no prejudicial effect upon the mind or health. They have conversed with prisoners who have been confined alone in their respective cells for a period of four years, without leaving them on any occasion; and they are satisfied that the health of such prisoners has not suffered from the seclusion.

These gentlemen return to France with a deep conviction that the Silent System is objectionable and inefficient; and that the means by which alone it can be enforced, are unjustifiably severe. Their impressions are equally strong in favour of the Separate System, which they are satisfied is perfectly safe, and the most rational and efficacious mode which has yet been adopted for the government of prisons.

NOTE.—The remarks contained in page 19 of the preceding Report, relative to the mingling of the sexes in the prison vans, do not apply to the van which conveys prisoners from Union Hall to the Surrey prisons; and in which, we understand, the sexes are kept separate.

ACCOUNT of the Number of PRISONERS committed, under sentence of Courts-Martial, to the several Gaols in England, in the Year 1833.

| Gaols. | Number of Soldiers committed to each Gaol. | Gaols. | Number of Soldiers committed to each Gaol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beverley | 3 | Brought forward | 626 |
| Brecon | 5 | Manchester | 53 |
| Bristol | 6 | Newcastle-on-Tyne | 40 |
| Brixton | 145 | Northampton | 34 |
| Canterbury | 36 | Norwich | 3 |
| Carlisle | 22 | Nottingham | 16 |
| Chester | 6 | Pontefract | 1 |
| Cold Bath Fields | 40 | Portsmouth | 20 |
| Coventry | 5 | Preston | 44 |
| Devizes | 1 | Reading | 26 |
| Dorchester | 6 | Salford | 26 |
| Exeter | 5 | Southwell | 3 |
| Gloucester | 18 | Stafford | 3 |
| Gosport | 129 | Taunton | 1 |
| Horsley | 4 | Tynemouth | 3 |
| Hull | 26 | Warwick | 6 |
| Kirkdale | 7 | Westgate | 1 |
| Knutsford | 3 | Wigan | 7 |
| Lewes | 12 | Worcester | 2 |
| Maidstone | 147 | York | 5 |
| Carried forward | 626 | Total | 920 |

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards,
7th March 1834.

JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed under Sentence of Courts-Martial to the several Gaols in England; the greatest Number in Confinement at any one Time, and their Terms of Imprisonment; also the Number of Deserters awaiting a Route, in the Year 1834.

| County. | Town. | Prison. | No. of Soldiers Committed by Sentence of Courts-Martial. | Greatest Number at any one Time. | TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | Transportation. | | | Deserters. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 14 Days and under 20. | 20 Days and under 30. | 30 Days and under 60. | 60 Days and under 90. | 3 Months and under 6. | 6 Months and under 9. | 9 Months and under 12. | 1 Year and under 2. | 2 Years and under 3. | 3 Years and Upwards. | For 7 Years. | For 14 Years. | For Life. | No. of Deserters awaiting a Route. | The greatest Number at any one Time. |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 4 |
| Brecon | Brecon | Ditto and House of Correction | 19 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 10 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| ,, | Knutsford | County House of Correction | 20 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 4 |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol | 21 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 |
| Devonshire | Exeter | House of Correction | 28 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Durham | Durham | Ditto Ditto | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Gloucester | Gloucester | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| ,, | Lawford's Gate | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Northleach | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hants | Winchester | County Gaol | 36 | 28 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 |
| ,, | Gosport | House of Correction | 238 | 23 | 52 | 68 | 97 | 8 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| ,, | Portsmouth | Borough Gaol | 38 | .. | 5 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4 |
| Kent | Maidstone | County Gaol | 293 | 75 | 37 | 52 | 94 | 37 | 48 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 97 | 14 |
| ,, | St. Augustine's, Canterbury | County Gaol and House of Correction | 17 | 15 | .. | 1 | 10 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Lancaster | Kirkdale | House of Correction | 19 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 |
| ,, | Salford | Ditto | 189 | 30 | 10 | 21 | 90 | 23 | 36 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 53 | 8 |
| ,, | Preston | Ditto | 41 | 15 | .. | 4 | 15 | 12 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Middlesex | Clerkenwell | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. |
| ,, | Coldbath-fields | House of Correction | 69 | 11 | .. | 12 | 24 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 4 |
| ,, | Westminster | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 4 |
| Norfolk | Norwich | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| ,, | Ditto | City Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| ,, | Ditto | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol | 29 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 3 |
| Northumberland | Newcastle-upon-Tyne | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 2 |
| Notts. | Nottingham | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| ,, | Ditto | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4 |
| ,, | Southwell | House of Correction | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Somerset | Bristol | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 4 |
| Suffolk | Ipswich | County Gaol and House of Correction | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford | Stafford | County Gaol | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 5 |
| Surrey | Brixton | House of Correction | 156 | 48 | .. | 5 | 72 | 20 | 36 | 17 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sussex | Lewes | Ditto | 19 | 7 | .. | 4 | 12 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 2 |
| ,, | Petworth | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Warwick | Warwick | County Gaol | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 4 |
| ,, | Ditto | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| ,, | Coventry | City Gaol and House of Correction | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 |
| Worcester | Worcester | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 |
| Yorkshire | York | Ditto | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| ,, | Ditto | City Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| ,, | Beverley | House of Correction | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hull | Ditto | 6 | 5 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| ,, | Wakefield | Ditto | 15 | 8 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 4 |
| ,, | Northallerton | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| | | Total | 1,328 | 368 | 139 | 215 | 535 | 145 | 221 | 53 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | .. | 588 | 107 |

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners Committed under Sentence of Courts Martial to the several Gaols in England; the greatest Number in Confinement at any one Time, and their Terms of Imprisonment; also the Number of Deserters awaiting a Route, in the Year 1835.

| County. | Town. | Prison. | No. of Soldiers Committed by Sentence of Courts-Martial. | Greatest Number at any one Time. | TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT. | | | | | | | | | | Transportation. | | | Deserters. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 14 Days and under 20. | 20 Days and under 30. | 30 Days and under 60. | 60 Days and under 90. | 3 Months and under 6. | 6 Months and under 9. | 9 Months and under 12. | 1 Year and under 2. | 2 Years and under 3. | 3 Years and Upwards. | For 7 Years. | For 14 Years. | For Life. | No. of Deserters awaiting a Route. | The greatest Number at any one Time. |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 4 |
| Brecon | Brecon | County Gaol and House of Correction | 23 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto | Knutsford | County House of Correction | 8 | 7 | .. | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol | 14 | 6 | .. | 3 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Devonshire | Exeter | House of Correction | 57 | 17 | .. | .. | 16 | 14 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction | 21 | 6 | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Durham | Durham | Ditto Ditto | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Gloucester | Gloucester | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto | Lawford's Gate | House of Correction | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto | Northleach | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Hants | Winchester | County Gaol | 43 | 23 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Ditto | Gosport | House of Correction | 155 | 19 | 29 | 56 | 35 | 10 | 21 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Ditto | Portsmouth | Borough Gaol | 39 | .. | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Kent | Maidstone | County Gaol | 328 | 79 | 26 | 72 | 106 | 32 | 57 | 26 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 7 |
| Ditto | St. Augustine's, Canterbury | County Gaol and House of Correction | 10 | 8 | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lancaster | Kirkdale | House of Correction | 36 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Ditto | Salford | Ditto | 147 | 30 | 8 | 14 | 61 | 22 | 33 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 48 | 1 |
| Ditto | Preston | Ditto | 8 | 3 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 3 |
| Middlesex | Clerkenwell | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. |
| Ditto | Coldbath-fields | House of Correction | 94 | 22 | 7 | 9 | 45 | 7 | 13 | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 3 |
| Ditto | Westminster | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 4 |
| Norfolk | Norwich | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto | Ditto | City Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto | Ditto | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 |
| Northumberland | Newcastle-upon-Tyne | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 8 | 4 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Notts | Nottingham | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 |
| Ditto | Ditto | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4 |
| Ditto | Southwell | House of Correction | 14 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Somerset | Bristol | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 2 |
| Suffolk | Ipswich | County Gaol and House of Correction | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford | Stafford | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 3 |
| Surrey | Brixton | House of Correction | 234 | 60 | 7 | 46 | 117 | 18 | 26 | 15 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sussex | Lewes | Ditto | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto | Petworth | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Warwick | Warwick | County Gaol | 11 | 4 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Ditto | Ditto | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto | Coventry | City Gaol and House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 |
| Worcester | Worcester | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Yorkshire | York | Ditto | 4 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto | Ditto | City Gaol | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto | Beverley | House of Correction | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto | Hull | Ditto | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto | Wakefield | Ditto | 16 | 8 | .. | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2 |
| Ditto | Northallerton | Ditto | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| | | Total | 1,329 | 348 | 99 | 244 | 511 | 152 | 221 | 78 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 355 | 82 |

# PART II.

# METROPOLITAN GAOLS.

## COLDBATH-FIELDS HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

It may be expedient to describe somewhat minutely the construction of this prison—the largest and most important in the kingdom for criminal prisoners. Those who have not seen it will have difficulty in conceiving how vast is the machinery employed, how arduous the duties of the officers, and how complicated the details and routine of its discipline; circumstances which are dependent, in the present case, as indeed they are in all cases, upon the construction of the prison, and the system selected and adopted for the control and government of the prisoners. All the old gaols have their defects of construction, and this among the rest. And although, considering the magnitude of this prison, those defects are comparatively few, yet are they sufficient to render the classification required by the Gaol Act, in a great degree, abortive and nugatory. The intercourse between the various classes which that Act was intended to preclude, cannot be effectually prevented. Everything which good discipline can accomplish has been done; but the best discipline cannot cure defects of construction or of system; and if the prison were under the control of a less able, vigilant, and zealous officer than Mr. Chesterton, a channel would be opened for communication and contamination to a very great extent. Whenever, therefore, we speak of defects in the construction or system as affording such opportunities, it will be understood that we speak of them abstractedly, and without impugning the discipline, which is, we think, extremely good.

The most important portions of this Report, in relation to the silent system, will be found under the following heads: "Offences in Prison and their Punishments," "Officers," and "Mr. Chesterton's Examination."

### *Site, Construction, Classification.*

The prison is situate in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, and is under the jurisdiction of fourteen Visiting Magistrates, appointed at each Quarter-Sessions, of whom four go out quarterly by rotation. It consists of three distinct divisions, viz., the principal or old building, erected in 1794; the new vagrants' ward, completed in 1830; and the female prison or wards, completed in 1832.

### *The Old Prison.*

The old prison is in the form of a square, and has two wings, one on its north-east, the other on its south-west side. There is a passage communicating from wing to wing, and dividing the interior into two equal sections. In the middle of each section are two rows of buildings extending from wing to wing, through each of which there is another passage. These great divisions of the interior are again intersected at right angles by another chain of buildings, which runs down the centre of the pile, and thus divides the whole of the interior into eight equal parts, which are called the eight inner yards. The wings are also divided into eight parts, which are called the eight outer yards.

*Inner Yards.*—The great mass of male delinquents are placed in the inner yards; Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of which are assigned to felons; Nos. 4 and 6 to misdemeanants; No. 5 to misdemeanants and soldiers; Nos. 7 and 8 to rogues and vagabonds. All of these are sentenced to hard labour. Each inner yard consists of a large court, in which is erected a stage with three tread-wheels for the employment of the prisoners. Underneath these stages are the dining-rooms, where they take their meals. In the courts of the respective yards are also several sleeping-cells; and in some of them large rooms, where several prisoners sleep together; but the greater number of cells and sleeping-rooms, appropriated to the respective inner yards, are in the galleries on the first floor, accessible by separate staircases. In each of these galleries is a double row of cells, divided by a passage: each cell has a ventilator, or open grating window, two feet six by two feet, over the door, and opening upon the passage. The doors and ventilators of the cells on the one side are immediately opposite to the doors and ventilators, respectively, of the cells on the other side of the passage. By means of these ventilators conversation may be carried on in a low tone of voice, certainly between the opposite cells, and probably from cell to cell on the same side; and prisoners folding up their bedding might stand on it, so as to see and be seen by the other prisoners across the passage from the opposite ventilators. Whenever either the class of felons or that of misdemeanants is so numerous that there are not sufficient cells or rooms for that particular class in its own yard, and any of the sleeping cells or rooms of the other class are not full, then a part of the over-crowded class is brought into the galleries of the other, and both classes are mixed in one gallery. This mixing of classes, however, takes place only in the galleries of yards 1 and 2. The precaution is used of locking up one class first, and they are never mingled in one sleeping-room. In the galleries of the first floor are also sleeping-rooms, of various dimensions, where bodies of prisoners of the inner yards sleep together, though in separate berths or beds. Such are the portions or divisions of the prison allotted to the classes confined in the eight inner yards; and there is nearly a uniformity of construction throughout the whole, or the variations are so trifling as not to require particular notice.

*Outer Yards.*—The outer yards are situated in the two wings or extremities of the building, and each has its airing-court, day-room, and sleeping-rooms, in the latter of which bodies of prisoners sleep. Some of these yards, viz., Nos. 3 and 4, and Nos. 5 and 6, are now united,

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and, instead of four, constitute only two yards; but they are still distinguished by their original numbers. These outer yards are assigned to the following classes of prisoners:—The first outer yard to convalescent prisoners, where all classes mix in a large room by day, and in which they sleep at night. The second to old infirm men of all classes; these dine together with the convalescent prisoners in the first outer yard, and at night sleep in one large room in their own yard. To this sleeping-room of the infirm old men, when not fully occupied, prisoners of all classes, when they cannot be accommodated in their own yards, are also occasionally brought to sleep. The 3rd and 4th outer yards (now one) are assigned to misdemeanants sentenced to labour not severe; these sleep, some in separate cells, and others together in rooms. Of the 5th and 6th outer yards, the buildings are not occupied by any class of prisoners; but the airing-yards are used for exercising the refractory; namely, prisoners under punishment for offences committed in the prison, and who are kept in separate cells during the term of punishment, except when they take their airing. In these yards refractory prisoners of all classes mix. The seventh outer yard, or part of it, is assigned to prisoners being artisans and labourers, employed about the work of the prison, and who dine here together in one room, and sleep at night in two rooms. These artisans and labourers are selected from all classes. The eighth outer yard, or part of it, is used as a dining-room and sleeping-rooms for the oakum-pickers, being misdemeanants, who have been sentenced to labour not severe. Belonging to the outer yards there are also seven refractory cells for all classes, wherein conversation can take place from cell to cell, and with not much chance of detection.

On the first floor of the inner or central building, the greater part of which is allotted to the inner yards, there is also a gallery, called the lower gallery, containing a double row of separate sleeping-cells, and appropriated to the use of disorderly apprentices, where they work by day, and sleep at night; and on the second floor there is another gallery, called the upper gallery, containing a double row of cells, and appropriated to prisoners convicted of unnatural offences; where they work by day and sleep at night. When the prison is full, and the disorderly apprentices, or prisoners convicted of unnatural offences, are not sufficiently numerous to occupy all the cells in their respective galleries, the vacant cells are appropriated as sleeping cells to prisoners belonging to other classes, whether felons or misdemeanants, according to the class which is most full.

On the first floor there are also two large oakum-rooms for the employment of the oakum-pickers, one for felons and vagrants, and the other for misdemeanants, each capable of containing about sixty prisoners; and here all classes assemble, and sit close together, for the purpose of picking oakum.

There are also four infirmaries, in each of which, when occupied, all classes are mixed; the general store-room; the chapel (for male prisoners only, the female prisoners having a separate chapel in their own prison), which is divided into eight compartments for different classes, besides separate boxes for prisoners convicted of unnatural offences; four state rooms; two of which are used as a sleeping-room and day-room for persons committed for re-examination, one as a school-room for the apprentices, &c., and the fourth as a tinman's shop; twelve refractory cells; the bath-room, in which two prisoners or more are frequently bathed at the same time—(we ourselves, on one occasion, saw as many as four); two fumigating ovens; and a tailor's and shoemaker's shop; all which are used for the prisoners both of the old building and new vagrants' ward. The refractory cells are appropriated to all classes; and prisoners can converse from cell to cell, although not without risk of detection.

The kitchen for the three prisons, and the carpenters', painters', and millwrights' shops adjoin the old building, and are accessible only by the prisoners who work therein, through the garden.

### *New Vagrants' Ward.*

This building, originally intended for vagrants only, is now used also for boys who are reputed thieves. It consists of five radiating wings, issuing from a semicircular building; and these five wings, with the four intermediate airing-courts, constitute four yards. Three of these wings are double, and three stories high; each being divided in the centre from end to end, both above and below, by a double row of passages; so that to each yard is attached one half of each wing. At the extremities of these passages, of which there are six in each double wing, is an iron grating, open to the garden from top to bottom, with wooden shutters inside, which are only occasionally put up. The cleaners, who are prisoners, are locked into these passages almost daily, and can then communicate with persons in the garden, through the iron railing. The first yard of this building is used as the general reception ward for the males of the whole prison: it consists of two day-rooms, twenty-four cells, and three sleeping-rooms. The prisoners brought and placed in this reception-ward greatly vary in point of numbers, being sometimes 40, sometimes as many even as 80. The separate cells are always first used; but, when insufficient, then the prisoners of all classes, exceeding the number of cells, are taken to the two sleeping-rooms, and there mixed together under the care of one monitor in each room. Conversation can easily be carried on from cell to cell, although not without risk of detection by the turnkey or watchman. The second and third yards are constructed alike; each consisting of two small day-rooms, four sleeping-rooms, thirty-five separate cells, and one large airing-court, in which are three tread-wheels. The second yard is appropriated to boys who are reputed thieves, and who work on the wheels, except between the hours of three and five, when they assemble in their school-rooms (being their day-rooms) for instruction. As many as can be accommodated occupy the separate sleeping-cells. The average daily number, however, in this yard being about fifty, those who cannot be so accommodated are taken to the separate cells in the receiving-ward, if there is room; if not, then to separate sleeping-cells elsewhere. All boys (except reputed thieves) are assigned to the different classes of men; there being no distinct yard for them. The third yard is appro-

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priated to vagrants, some of whom work at the tread-wheels; and others, who are excused from tread-wheel labour by order of the surgeon, work in the oakum-rooms in the old building, and sleep at night in separate cells, or together in rooms, in this yard. The fourth yard resembles the first in its construction, but is used only for sleeping-rooms for vagrants; except that one room is used as an itch-ward.

In the garden, and adjoining the vagrants' ward, is the smith's shop; the approach to which leads close by the open iron gratings at the extremities of the different wings. In each passage (of which altogether there are 18) in these wings, one prisoner at a time takes exercise, being locked in alone during a portion of each day; so that, occasionally, several prisoners at exercise are in the passages at one time; and these, as well as the cleaners, may, through the open gratings, communicate with other prisoners in the garden; and may, indeed, have frequent opportunities of doing so with the prisoners working in the smith's shop, who must frequently pass close to the gratings in their way to and fro.

### *Female Wards.*

This is a distinct building, but in its construction greatly resembling the new vagrants' ward. It consists of three double and two single radiating wings. The three double wings are appropriated to six different courts or yards, viz., one-half of each wing to every yard, and the two single wings to two other yards; so that there are altogether eight yards. In each of the yards Nos. 5, 6, and 7 there are two tread-wheels, each capable of containing about 11 prisoners; only 66 prisoners can therefore be at one time employed. The greater number of each class assemble together—in winter in their day-rooms, where they pick oakum or are engaged at needle-work—in summer they work in their separate cells. Yards Nos. 1 and 2 are appropriated to felons; No. 3 to women having children; No. 4 to misdemeanants sentenced to labour not severe; Nos. 5 and 6 to disorderly prostitutes; No. 7 to misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour; No. 8 is used as a reception-ward. The entire building contains about 141 separate cells; 13 sleeping-rooms, each sufficiently large to contain about nine beds; and a day-room to each yard.

The matron resides in a house in the centre, from which the wings radiate, but detached and separated from those wings by an area, or open space, of considerable width.

There is no night supervision whatever in any part of the prison, except that of the monitors, who sleep in the rooms; there is probably, therefore, very little restraint upon conversation. The cells are so constructed that conversation can, and, as the matron admits, does, take place from cell to cell.

In yard No. 3 women of all classes, with their children, are mixed together. The general washhouse for the whole prison is also in the same yard, and the number of prisoners employed there in washing daily is about 15, besides the two monitors and two cleaners. These washerwomen are taken indiscriminately from both felons and misdemeanants, with reference to their capability only. There is a drying-yard attached to the washhouse, which is separated by a wooden fence (measuring, from within the yard, seven feet in height) from the garden of the prison; in which garden about 20 prisoners, of all classes, work daily. The washerwomen go continually into this yard; the only restriction being that, if two or more go together, a monitor must accompany them. In the day-room of the fourth yard, all classes, for whom there is not sufficient room on the wheels, mix together at their work,—felons, misdemeanants, and prisoners summarily convicted. In one of the day-rooms of each of the yards five or six prisoners, for whom there is not room on the wheels, are employed in picking oakum; and there was one amongst them, on one of the days when we inspected the female wards, who had been before committed to this prison about 120 times. In yard No. 8, which is the reception-ward, there are 10 separate cells and one large sleeping-room. The cells are always preferred; but, if they are found to be too few for the numbers received, then the rooms are used; and the matron says that there are always some prisoners in the latter, and she has had as many as 12, and sometimes 20, there at a time, of all classes,—felons, misdemeanants, vagrants, prostitutes, &c.

There are two Infirmaries, in each of which prisoners of all classes are indiscriminately mixed.

There is also a Chapel, divided into seven compartments for distinct classes; but the prisoners in the front rows of some of them can see prisoners in other compartments.

Under the Infirmary there are several refractory cells for females, the only approach to which is through the garden, where about 20 labourers (prisoners) work daily. Conversation can be distinctly carried on from cell to cell; and, on one of the days on which we inspected the female wards, there were two women in separate cells, the furthest apart, singing some song in concert.

In the wings of this prison there are also passages, at the extremities of which are open gratings from top to bottom, on both floors, with wooden movable shutters on the inside. These open gratings look into the garden, and afford means of communication with it.

Garden, Shops, &c.

In the garden and shops, which communicate with each other, there are generally between 30 and 40 artisans and labourers, being prisoners, employed. The gardeners especially are necessarily distributed over various parts of the grounds. The rule is, that the artisans are not to quit their respective shops, unless the nature of their employment renders it absolutely necessary; and then, if more than one at a time, they are said to be accompanied by a turnkey. We have no doubt that every possible precaution is taken to prevent conversation and communication between prisoners in the grounds and prisoners in the vagrants' and females' prisons, nor do we indeed believe that it does take place in any great degree; but, considering the extent of the grounds (about nine acres), the number of prisoners requiring to be watched, and the many circumstances which must continually occur to require them to go from place to place, there must inevitably be numerous opportunities for eluding the vigilance of the

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officers. We observed a small shed built against the infirmary, to which a male prisoner, working in the grounds, occasionally went alone for mortar which had been mixed there; the female refractory cells are under the infirmary, and two female refractory prisoners were then confined in them: the male prisoner might unquestionably have conversed with, and most distinctly have heard, and been heard by, these refractory females.

The whole prison, in its three several buildings, will contain altogether, without being crowded, about 900 prisoners. There has frequently been a much greater number, and in 1831 there were 1,325, besides children, confined in them at one time. It is, therefore, said not to be sufficiently capacious. The old building will not contain, in its cells and sleeping-rooms together, without being crowded, more than 500 prisoners; but there have been 800 in it at one time. The new vagrants' ward was built for the reception of 150 prisoners, and sometimes there have been 200 placed in it. The female wards were erected for 250 prisoners, whereas 400 and upwards have been confined in them at one time. On the male side some of the sleeping-rooms are 37 feet in length by 7 feet 9 inches in width, and 11 feet 9 inches in height; others are smaller. In some of these, berths are constructed in three tiers, with means of ascent to each. No one room contains more than 15 berths; but iron bedsteads are often placed in the remaining space; and sometimes, when the prison is very full, as many as six or eight, when they are necessarily very close together. On the female side the sleeping-rooms are 27 feet 7 inches in length, 10 feet in breadth, and 9 feet 2 inches in height, and from 8 to 11 prisoners sleep in separate beds in one room. The dining-rooms on the male side, with some slight variations, are in length 65 feet, in breadth 13 feet, in height 7 feet 9 inches. In each of these from 50 to 120 prisoners, and occasionally more, (when some of the classes are very numerous,) assemble at their meals. Forty can sit in one row, and, consequently, 120 will occupy three rows; and, when there are more than 120, another row is required. On the female side the day-rooms are of the same dimensions as the sleeping-rooms, and in each of which 30, 40, and occasionally as many as 50 prisoners take their meals in several rows. Of the two work-rooms on the male side (where the prisoners pick oakum) one is 29 feet 2 inches in length, 24 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 10 feet 7 inches in height; the other is a few inches smaller every way except in height. In the largest the number usually at work is from 40 to 70 prisoners, sometimes as many as 80. On the female side the prisoners who do not go on the wheels work in their day-rooms, which have been already described. On the male side 380 prisoners can be accommodated with separate sleeping-cells; in the female prison 141 prisoners can be so provided for. These cells (some of which are used for sleeping only, and others for sleeping and working) vary in dimensions from 7 feet 4½ inches in length, 5 feet in breadth, and 8 feet 10½ inches in height, to 8 feet 6 inches in length, 6 feet 4½ inches in breadth, and 10 feet 4½ inches in height. Some of the refractory cells are 7 feet 6½ inches in length, by 5 feet in breadth, and 10 feet in height; and others 6 feet 10 inches in length, 4 feet in breadth, and 8 feet in height. The latter, of course, are not used for, or included in the number of, sleeping cells.

In 1831 there were confined in this prison, at one time, 1,325 prisoners, besides children. The commitments for each year between 1823 and 1836 have fluctuated as follows:—

| Sept. 29. | | Sept. 24. | No. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 1823 | to | 1824 | 3,821 | . . | . . |
| „ 1824 | „ | 1825 | 3,987 | 166 | . . |
| „ 1825 | „ | 1826 | 4,922 | 935 | . . |
| „ 1826 | „ | 1827 | 5,264 | 342 | . . |
| „ 1827 | „ | 1828 | 5,884 | 620 | . . |
| „ 1828 | „ | 1829 | 6,625 | 741 | . . |
| „ 1829 | „ | 1830 | 7,485 | 860 | . . |
| „ 1830 | „ | 1831 | 10,162 | 2,677 | . . |
| „ 1831 | „ | 1832 | 12,543 | 2,381 | . . |
| „ 1832 | „ | 1833 | 10,456 | . . | 2,087 |
| „ 1833 | „ | 1834 | 10,596 | 140 | . . |
| „ 1834 | „ | 1835 | 7,598 | . . | 2,998 |
| „ 1835 | „ | 1836 | 7,931 | 333 | . . |

The prison is in substantial repair. It is tolerably secure against escapes. There is a coping-stone, however, projecting over the boundary-wall, calculated to facilitate escapes. The height of the boundary-wall in some parts is 23 feet, in others only 18 feet. Some few escapes have been effected, and others unsuccessfully attempted.

There is a fire-engine on the establishment, and the greater part of the buildings are fire-proof.

The means of inspection are not particularly good, there being no part whence either of the buildings can be wholly overlooked. There are inspecting-holes into all the rooms and cells; but these should be covered with gauze or wire. At present the prisoners within may see the inspecting officers looking through. In the female wards, owing to the construction, there is no supervision of the sleeping-rooms after the hour of 10 o'clock.

With regard to employment, the tread-wheels are well adapted to the uses to which they are applied; of these, in the three prisons, there are altogether 36, each capable of holding 11 prisoners. In the female wards there are not a sufficient number of tread-wheels. Prisoners, in bodies, might work in their several dining-rooms and day-rooms, as the female prisoners do in their day-rooms. With regard to the separate cells, they are well adapted for any employment not requiring machinery.

The separate cells, to prevent communication, (which now is practicable,) would require material alterations.

The prison is clean, dry, well ventilated, and well drained. There is no proper mode, however, of heating it; but fires are used in the work-rooms of the female wards, and also in the infirmaries, both on the male and female sides, during the winter months. The prisoners in solitary cells must often suffer severely from the cold. In the passages the draughts are very great, and must be injurious to health.

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### *System—Discipline.*

Silent System.

The system of discipline enforced is that which is denominated the Silent System; that is to say, the prisoners work in bodies, silence being preserved by strict surveillance. At night, 520 sleep in separate cells; the remainder in berths or separate beds, in large sleeping-rooms, under the rule of silence, maintained by frequent inspection at uncertain periods.

Labour.

The hard labour performed here is that of the tread-wheel, picking oakum or coir, painting or whitewashing the prison, menial offices, labour in the grounds, such handicrafts as are necessary for the service of the place, and scouring and washing. The employment, or labour not severe, consists of picking oakum or coir in reduced quantities, handicrafts, &c., by free consent; and in the female prison of needlework and knitting. The labour of the tread-wheels is not applied to a profitable use; the profits of other employments are paid to the county fund. Prisoners under sentence of transportation (when any such are in custody) are placed at hard labour, as a mode of undergoing a part of their commuted punishment. The Untried are occasionally employed, by their own consent, to pick small quantities of coir, or, in some few instances, to work in the garden. The hours of labour are from six and a half to nine hours, varying with the length of the days. The numbers at work on each wheel vary from 6 to 10. The height of each step is eight inches; the ordinary velocity per minute 48 steps; the ordinary proportion of prisoners on relief to the total number employed one-half for each wheel; the number of feet in ascent per day, as per hours of employment, is from 12,000 to 16,800, varying with the length of the days; the daily revolutions are from 750 to 1,050, varying with the hours of employment; the amount of labour performed by every prisoner varies between 12,000 and 16,800 steps; and the mode of recording that labour is, by reducing the time of actual work into minutes, and multiplying those by 48 (the number of steps revolving in one minute), and the product gives the number of steps of ascent per day. The labour performed by the women is less severe, the numbers off the wheel being equal to the numbers employed. The tread-wheels in the female prison are not sufficient for the ordinary number of prisoners; and the consequence is, that some of the classes assemble at work in their day-rooms and go on the wheels on alternate days, an arrangement which occasions a great mixing of the classes, and more frequent opportunities for conversation. The number of tread-wheels, too, for the men, are said not to be sufficient to keep the classes distinct in each yard, where sometimes, therefore, they are mixed, although never on the same wheel. On one of the wheels in the male prison there are separate divisions. Captain Acklam's crank machine, as a substitute for the more expensive fly-wheel machinery, has been used for 12 months in one of the yards, and been found to answer well. It appeared to us, however, to be calculated to enable the men, if so disposed, to relieve themselves from their fair proportion of work, by imposing it on their companions. But this objection seems to apply equally to all crank machines. The amount of labour required from prisoners, otherwise employed than on the wheels, is, by males, the picking from 2½ to 6 pounds of oakum, and by females from 1½ to 3½ pounds, the quantity being regulated according to the sentence, &c., and the length of days, and ascertained with precision by weighing. The artificers, labourers on the grounds, washerwomen, knitters, &c., &c., are required diligently to work during the ordinary hours of labour; but there is no mode of recording the amount of their performance. The labour exacted, both on the wheels and in picking oakum, is generally regarded as a punishment; but more easy work as an alleviation of the imprisonment.

Visitors.

Visitors are admitted on any days, except Sundays, between 11 and 1, by orders from magistrates; but such orders have been required by the court of quarter-sessions to be given only under pressing circumstances. They are permitted to remain only one quarter of an hour, and are received at a double iron grating (the visitor on one side, the prisoner on the other) in the presence of a turnkey, who stands between the two gratings. Visitors are not searched; but it appears almost impossible, from the vigilance used, that they can pass forbidden articles to the prisoners; and they are not admitted, even with an order, if they have themselves been prisoners here, or are known to be improper characters, coming under pretence of relationship. In cases of sickness, prisoners are permitted to see their relations in the infirmaries, in the presence of an officer. The frequent visits of friends, before the adoption of the Secretary of State's recommendation, is said to have produced very injurious effects on the minds of the prisoners and on the discipline of the prison. The restrictions which have been since imposed are severely felt as a punishment.

Money.

The prisoners are not allowed the possession of money. If they bring it, it is taken from them and accounted for on their discharge. It is not, however, received on their account from their friends during imprisonment, unless in some very pressing cases; as where, on being discharged, they would have to travel a long distance to their homes.

Letters.

Letters, subject to the governor's inspection, may be received generally; but, unless imprisoned in default of the payment of fines or for want of bail, the prisoners are rarely allowed to write letters, until after the expiration of six months' imprisonment, and then only once a-month. This restriction is also severely felt as a punishment.

Newspapers, Beer, Meat, Tobacco.

Newspapers, beer, meat, and tobacco are inadmissible; and it is sufficient generally to observe that, from the excellent discipline maintained, it must be extremely difficult to introduce them clandestinely. Independently of the fact that visitors are now very few and closely watched, a turnkey and watchman, as soon as the prisoners are unlocked, and before they go into their yards, go round and search the prison and grounds, and repeat that duty in the

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evening. Bread and meat have sometimes (but rarely, however) been found in the garden. Spirituous liquors, beer, and meat, in cases of sickness, &c., are allowed under an order of the surgeon; which order he always writes in a separate book, kept expressly for the purpose.

Gaming.

Gaming in this prison, where the discipline is so strictly maintained, is quite out of the question.

Before attempting to present a view of the system in operation, by describing the routine of a day, it may be expedient to explain somewhat of the machinery by which that system is worked.

Arrangements for working the System.

To each yard or class of prisoners there are appointed two or more monitors, a yardsman, and a turnkey. The monitors and yardsmen are selected, for their good conduct, from the prisoners. The duty of the former is to maintain silence and good order; and of the latter (who are of a higher grade) to attend to numerous matters connected with the yards, and to control or overlook the monitors in the absence of the turnkey. The turnkey, of course, is the superior officer in each yard.

If the monitors observe in the conduct of the prisoners anything contrary to the strict rules of the prison, they are required merely to touch them, as an intimation that they are noticed; they are forbidden to speak either to the prisoners or to each other, except in the presence of the turnkeys, and then only to such an extent as the indispensable explanation of their duties may require.

The prisoners never move but in regular order. They go to and from work, chapel, meals, or exercise, in single files, and are forbidden to look around to the right or left, but each must look towards the back of the person who precedes him; and the same rule holds when at work, except in the case of carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, &c., when it must obviously be dispensed with. When falling in (sometimes to the number of 100 in one yard) they do so in parallel lines of single files, each line being as far distant as possible from the other, to prevent conversation; and when required to move in a body these lines file off to the right and left, and break in regular order from sections into an extended line. The prisoners of every yard are numbered, and are called by their numbers only, that they may be kept, as far as possible, ignorant of each others' names, residence, or occupations.

In the passages which communicate with the different yards there are a distinct set of turnkeys, called passage turnkeys, whose duty is to attend to prisoners received and discharged, and to overlook others in their passage from the yards to the work-rooms and back, to convey provisions, deliver letters and messages, open and shut gates and doors, and, in short, to superintend all matters which take place in the passages, as well as to render general assistance. And the chief turnkey overlooks and controls all the others. Two of these passage turnkeys occasionally, and a day watchman continually (the latter being armed), perambulate the grounds, to overlook the artificers and labourers there employed. There are four basket-men or tub-men (being prisoners) who carry the meals from the kitchen to the several yards.

At night the turnkeys retire from their duty, and the monitors and yardsmen sleep in the rooms with the prisoners, to see that order and silence are observed, but they are not required to remain awake for that purpose. Watchmen (called the inner watchmen) at least once in every hour, and at irregular periods, go through the building, their feet being muffled; look through the inspecting holes into the sleeping-rooms, which are lighted up with wax wicks, floating in oil, and note on their slates, and report in the morning, any breach of silence or order; and they are especially to observe the conduct of the monitors. As already observed, however, there are no means of inspecting the sleeping-rooms of the female prisoners, who, after the hour of ten, are under no supervision, except that of the monitors. Another watchman armed (termed the outer watchman) perambulates the grounds, and at the appointed hour in the morning fires a gun, as a signal for the prisoners to arise.

Routine of a Day.

A detailed account of the daily discipline of the inner yards will be sufficient to convey a tolerably correct idea of the routine pursued in every part of the prison, which, with a few variations, is the same throughout.

At the appointed period for rising, the signal gun is fired. The turnkeys unbolt the doors of the sleeping-rooms. The turnkeys, monitors, and yardsmen, then station themselves at proper intervals, to observe the prisoners as they proceed to their work. First, those who sleep in rooms form into single file, and in that order descend to the yards. It sometimes happens that there are several new prisoners who do not understand the discipline: these frequently occasion a confusion and thronging in the ranks, and then greater opportunities occur for exchanging words. The prisoners from the cells next follow in the like order. These processions occupy 15 minutes. As the prisoners successively arrive in the yards, they walk round in sections until counted; which is done, throughout the eight inner and eight outer yards, by the chief turnkey: this occupies 15 minutes more. The oakum pickers then wash, three at a time; in summer, in the open yards; in winter, in their dining-rooms; and, that office performed, are conducted (one class only at a time) by the monitors and passage turnkeys to their respective work-rooms. The cleaners, being summoned from the ranks, then wash, and are locked into the several places which are to be cleaned; and the remaining prisoners go on the wheels, five minutes more being consumed before they commence their work. And, as these successively come off the wheel on relief, they also wash. The turnkeys who have attended thus far to the duties of the day are then relieved by others, and go to their breakfasts; but, in cases of sickness or heavy duty at the sessions, or from other causes, there are sometimes not a sufficient number to admit of this relief; and then, during the intervals, some of the yards are frequently left in charge of the yardsmen and monitors (prisoners) alone. In the course of the last three months there have generally, without intermission, been one, two, or three (and at one time there were four) turnkeys absent from such causes, a circumstance which has led to considerable inconvenience. Not only have the duties of the other turnkeys, which at

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all times are most arduous, been greatly increased, but the opportunities for conversation amongst the prisoners, and for which they continually watch, have increased in the same proportion. On the return of the turnkeys from breakfast, and before the prisoners themselves have breakfasted, the turnkeys report for misconduct during the preceding day and night. The prisoners so reported (the females excepted) are then conducted before the governor, who examines into the grounds of complaint, and awards the punishments. The basket-men then bring the breakfasts to the gate of each yard. The messes are placed on the dining-tables, which have been first numbered with chalk by the yardsmen, so as to correspond with the numbers of the prisoners. The prisoners from the oakum-rooms are next conducted back to the yards by their monitors and a passage turnkey. Those on the wheels, as they are entitled to precedence for relief, successively descend in file to the stages, and thence to the yards, and, with the oakum men, form first into sections, next into an extended line, and then all proceed to the dining-rooms. This procession occupies at least five minutes. The tables are less than a foot wide, and sometimes there are three rows in one room. Grace is said, when the meal is eaten. The prisoners sit, side by side, with their faces towards the monitors, yardsmen, and turnkey, who are stationed, at equal distances, in front. Half an hour is allowed for breakfast. The prisoners then advance in file to the yards, and proceed to chapel; and before they are seated 15 minutes have elapsed. After chapel they return in the same manner to the yards, and form into sections: the oakum pickers are conducted to their rooms, and the other prisoners go on the wheels, 15 minutes having elapsed during these processions. At the hour of dinner the same process of marching, countermarching, forming into file and sections, is repeated, which occupies five minutes or more. One hour is allowed for that meal, and a certain portion of the prison regulations is read. The oakum men are taken into the yards by themselves during the last half of the hour for dinner, are marched round (the weather permitting) for exercise, and, before the prisoners for the wheels have proceeded to their work, are reconducted in the order before mentioned to their work-rooms. At the expiration of the hour the other prisoners proceed, in like order, to the wheels, and five minutes more have elapsed. At the hour of supper the oakum men quit their rooms; each man bringing his work, which is received and weighed by the oakum master; they then return as before to their yards, fall into file, walk round for exercise, and are then searched by the turnkeys, to ascertain if they have secreted any of the oakum. The bell rings as a signal for the men on the wheel to quit their work, which they do in the order before stated. All the prisoners form into sections, then into line, and march to the dining-rooms for supper. This procession occupies five minutes. Half an hour is allowed for supper. All then proceed in file to the yards, form into sections, are counted by the turnkeys, and wait in that order until the chief turnkey has gone through the several yards to see that the numbers are correct. The bell rings for locking: they are called, according to their numbers, to their cells or berths, marching in file; the passages and galleries being lighted up, and the turnkeys, monitors, and yardsmen distributed in the passages, to overlook them as they pass. The last procession, counting, &c., occupy 20 minutes; at least one hour and 45 minutes being thus consumed in marchings, countermarchings, forming into files, and sections. In the sleeping-rooms the monitors sleep on iron bedsteads, opposite the tiers of berths, for the better observation of the prisoners. Such is the general routine.

It may be proper to observe that, when the cleaners have performed their work, they join the other prisoners on the wheels.

*Upper and Lower Galleries.*—The prisoners convicted of unnatural offences, in their respective cells, in the upper gallery, and the disorderly apprentices, in their respective cells, in the lower gallery, pick oakum, under the supervision of two monitors and one turnkey, stationed in the gallery passages.

*Outer Yards.*—The convalescents of all classes in the first outer yard, and the infirm of all classes in the second outer yard, pick oakum, whilst assembled in their respective day-rooms, under the supervision of two monitors to each yard, and one turnkey to the two yards; being required to do no greater quantity than the surgeon, or governor, in his discretion, may assign to them. Misdemeanants sentenced to labour not severe, under the supervision of four monitors and two turnkeys, attend by day on the sick in the infirmaries, and at night sleep in the third and fourth outer yards. The fifth and sixth outer yards are used for exercise-yards for the refractory. The artisans and labourers, who perform the work of the establishment, are employed, by day, in their several shops, or in the grounds; but they take their meals together in one room, and sleep in two rooms of the seventh outer yard; and are under the observation of two monitors and one turnkey, who attend them to and from their various workshops, &c. Another class of misdemeanants, sentenced to labour not severe, assemble in their day-room in the eighth outer yard, and prepare junk for the oakum-rooms and coir, under the supervision of one turnkey and two monitors.

*New Vagrants' Ward.—Female Wards.*—The prisoners in the New Vagrants' Ward, and the women, go through the same routine, so far as circumstances will permit; but the mixing of the classes in the female wards constantly takes place. In these wards, consequently, there are much greater opportunities for conversation; and the discipline cannot be, and is not, so vigorously enforced. And, generally, all prisoners, whether employed in the outer yards, oakum-rooms, shops, grounds, store-house, or elsewhere (so far as circumstances will permit), are under the same common discipline, which is as uniform, and maintained with as much vigour, as is well practicable.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain's Duties.

There are two chapels; one for the males, the other for the females. Every morning the

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chaplain performs one Service in each; when prayers, selected from the Liturgy, are read, and scriptural expositions given. He also preaches one sermon in each chapel on every Sunday. There are schools for male juvenile prisoners, who, as soon as they can read, have books delivered to them; and, when capable, are required to repeat once a-week, before the male congregation, the church catechism and collects. Upon these occasions, the chaplain explains the principles of the Christian religion. Independently of the public services, he visits the prisoners in their cells, rooms, and in solitary confinement; instructs in the schools; consoles and prays with the sick in the infirmaries; examines into the character, previous conduct, motives, and views of those who apply for recommendations to asylums, or for assistance and advice for the advancement of their interests in any other mode; remaining with each class or prisoner, as occasion may require, from five minutes to half an hour; and he engages much of his time beyond the walls of the prison, in endeavouring to reconcile prisoners to their friends. His duties daily within the prison, including Sundays, occupy between five and six hours; but they must be so multifarious and arduous, as to make it obviously impossible for him, however zealous he may be, to bestow on the individual necessities of the prisoners that attention which they require. He keeps a journal, but no character book. Prisoners of different religious persuasions may be visited by their clergymen, on application to him, and with his approbation.

The officers generally (except those on necessary duty), as well as the prisoners, are regular in their attendance at chapel. But the chaplain states that the governor does not attend on week-days, and attends only one of the services on Sundays; and that his very arduous duties make it impossible for him to do more.

As soon as the prisoners have entered the chapel, a turnkey visits all the yards, &c., to see that the cleaning is performed, and that no prisoners have absented themselves; and, after the service, presents to the governor a written list of those who have necessarily been absent from sickness, or any other cause. The prisons, on Sundays, are swept only, which is done before the chapel hours; on other days, it is done after the chapel hours. Punishment by stoppage of food, and, in some instances, by locking up, is inflicted upon prisoners for non-attendance (which is said never to have happened but in one instance), or for failing to perform the necessary cleaning. We observed that the prisoners, whilst in chapel, were remarkably orderly. When there, they are required to keep their hands down by their sides, to prevent them from making signals. There is no doubt, however, that they have occasional opportunities for passing words.

Books.

The chaplain distributes Bibles, books, and tracts of a moral and religious character; and none are admissible into the prison but such as have been first subjected to his inspection.

School.

There are six schools for boys, and a regular schoolmaster is employed. They are only taught to read, and are gradually advanced from the alphabet to the Testament and Bible. Those who are reputed thieves (being by far the most numerous class) are kept by themselves, in the vagrants' yard. All other boys are assigned to their respective classes with the men, and are attended every day (each class separately for about 40 or 45 minutes) in one of the state rooms in the old prison. The reputed thieves are relieved from the wheels successively, in bodies of about 20 at a time, and receive instruction in their day-rooms, in the vagrants' prison, for about the same period each day. All boys, except reputed thieves, are attended by the schoolmaster alone; but in the case of the reputed thieves he is assisted in teaching by a monitor, who is a prisoner; and he states that these monitors require to be closely watched; not being in general sufficiently strict with the boys, who seize every opportunity of talking together, notwithstanding they are always punished when detected. But he never leaves the monitor alone with them. Few of the boys can read on entering the prison. Those between the ages of 8 and 12 are said to possess by far the greatest aptitude for acquiring knowledge. Whether imprisoned for short or long terms they alike attend the school. The average number is about 120. There is no school for men or women. The following table will show the state of the school at the present time:—

| | Read in the Bible. | Read in the Testament. | Four Syllables and Reading. | Three Syllables. | Two Syllables. | Four Letters. | Two Letters. | Alphabet. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apprentices . . | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 |
| First Yard . . . | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Second Yard . . | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 12 |
| Third Yard . . | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Reputed Thieves | 10 | 10 | .. | 26 | 7 | .. | 5 | 10 | 68 |
| | 10 | 23 | 2 | 37 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 99 |

Visitors affording Instruction.

Ladies, being members of the committee of the British Society for the Reformation of Female Prisoners, visit, instruct, distribute tracts and religious books amongst the female prisoners, and read and expound to them the Scriptures, about two or three times a-week.

### *Health.*

Surgeon. Examining, cleansing, fumigating, &c.

There is one medical attendant attached to the establishment, who is also in private practice. The prisoners, on their admission, are placed in the reception-wards; whence, almost without exception, they are taken to the baths and thoroughly cleansed; two or more being placed in one bath at a time, which appears to be inconsistent with decency. For so large a prison there should be a greater number of baths. At present there is but one, we believe, for the male, and one for the female, prisoners. After being cleansed, their clothes are taken from them, fumigated in an oven with brimstone, and placed in a store-room until the period of their discharge. It is the practice (and it is one which appears much at variance with the excellent discipline of the prison) to allow prisoners, who wear belts or flannels, to retain them on their persons without being fumigated, and, indeed, without being washed immediately on their admission, if found, upon examination, to be free from animalculæ and tolerably clean. They may, however, be in a condition, without its being obvious either that they are so, or that they require to be washed, to communicate infection or breed vermin. Whenever they are washed the prisoner is provided with no change, and must therefore remain without this part of his dress. After being thus cleansed, the prisoners are examined by the surgeon and passed to their classes.

The surgeon, once every day, visits the sick in the infirmaries, and sees all prisoners who complain of illness; and he attends, besides, as often as his services are required. He orders remission from work, extra allowances, and medicines, to all who, in his judgment, require such relief; entering in a book, kept for the purpose, his orders for all extra allowance. He keeps a separate journal, which is regularly laid before the quarter-sessions, and signed by the chairman.

Infirmaries. Prevalent Diseases, &c.

In the infirmaries, nurses selected from the prisoners attend the patients under the surgeon's directions; and a turnkey superintends these infirmaries in the surgeon's absence, directs the mixture, and administers the medicine, &c., according to his instructions, and attends to all the wants of the sick. Conversation amongst the patients is strictly forbidden. The most prevalent diseases are scurvy, bowel-complaints, rheumatism, and venereal disease; the three first depending on the period of the year. The surgeon considers that the prevalence of scurvy is caused by the sameness of diet, which, therefore, he varies for the prisoners, from time to time, as necessity requires. It seems that the exposure of the prisoners, during severe weather, whilst going through the passages to and from their work and meals, whilst mustering in the open yards, and whilst off the wheels on relief, warm, often perspiring, sometimes exhausted, and then exposed to the cold by sitting, as they generally do, on the outer edge of the wheel-stages, must be extremely injurious to their health. The average number of days, during which each invalid remained on the sick-list during the last year, was 13¼, not including slight indispositions. The proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted was 1 to 12 and a fraction. The proportion of deaths was 23 to 617 infirmary cases, 7,931 being the total number of prisoners.

Daily Washing of Prisoners.

For the purpose of personal cleanliness, one ounce of soap per week is allowed to each prisoner; one towel per week to ten; and the use of two combs between six prisoners. The washing we have already described in the routine of a day. The prisoners appeared to be perfectly cleanly in their persons.

Cleansing the Prison.

The wards, cells, rooms, and passages are limewashed twice every year; and the day-rooms, work-rooms, passages, sleeping-rooms, and cells are washed with water, in summer daily, and in winter as often as the weather will permit (Sundays excepted). The prison is clean throughout.

Washing Linen, &c.

Accommodations are provided in the prison for washing the prisoners' linen, &c. There is a most commodious wash-house and laundry, and other conveniences, in the female wards; where 15 washerwomen (prisoners) are continually employed for that purpose. The blankets, bedding, &c., are washed by four male prisoners, called scourers.

Air and Exercise.

The prisoners who work on the tread-wheels have sufficient air and exercise whilst at labour. The oakum-pickers and prisoners in solitary confinement take exercise during one hour each day in the yards before and after meals.

The prisoners generally are at this time in a healthy condition.

Surgeon's Recommendation of an occasional general Bath.

Before concluding this part of the Report it is proper to mention that the surgeon very strongly recommends (and apparently with good reason) that means should be provided to enable the whole of the prisoners occasionally to take a bath, at least during the summer months, for the promotion of cleanliness and health.

### *Diet, Clothing, Bedding.*

Diet.

The allowance of diet is as follows:—

*Men and Women.*—Bread, 20 ounces daily; meat, 6 ounces, with 1 pint of gruel three times a-week; soup, 1 pint, with 1 pint of gruel three times a-week; gruel alone, 1 pint once a-week.

*Boys.*—Bread, 16 ounces daily; meat, 6 ounces, with 1 pint of gruel once a-week; soup, 1 pint, with 1 pint of gruel once a-week; gruel alone, 2 pints five times a-week.—*Vide* Dietary, Appendix, Returns No. 2 and No. 18.

The untried may supply themselves; but, if incapable, they receive (if adults) the first-class allowance given to convicted prisoners. Male prisoners, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and upwards, are allowed half a pint of gruel, as an extra evening meal; and on Saturdays all male prisoners, whose confinement has exceeded six months, are allowed six ounces of meat and half a pound of potatoes for dinner, instead of gruel. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, if they do not support themselves, are required to pay 5*s.* per week for their diet, &c., in order to exempt them from work. For soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by courts-martial, and deserters, 6*d.* per diem is paid to the county, by the respective regiments to which they belong, towards their support. The total cost of prison diet for the last year was £3,563. 4*s.*

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Clothing.

The allowance of clothing to males is one shirt, one jacket, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, one pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a woollen cap, a stock, a pair of braces, and a pocket-handkerchief. To females, one gown, one shift, one wrapper, one calico dress, one flannel petticoat, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, one linen cap, one neck-handkerchief, and one pocket-handkerchief.

It is not considered necessary to have any periodical inspection for ascertaining what clothing is needful. The supply is not varied according to the seasons, except that in summer the women have cotton instead of woollen dresses. Two days in each week are appointed for giving out and changing clothes and stores. The storekeeper keeps a regular account of the issue of the articles and of their value; and no clothes are supplied, except by a written order of the governor on that officer, whose books are submitted to the visiting magistrates; and all bills of parcels for general stores supplied to the prison are left in the governor's office. None of the clothes (except shirts, shifts, women's cotton dresses, and stockings) are manufactured in the prison. Male prisoners, being felons, reputed thieves, and vagrants, wear a grey and yellow, and misdemeanants a blue dress. The last year's costs for prison clothes was 861*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Bedding.

Each prisoner is provided with a separate bed or berth, and with one rug and two blankets. There are no stated periods for washing the bedding; it is done when found to be necessary; and it is shaken and aired by the prisoners, in the yards, once every week, the weather permitting; the turnkey of each yard attending to see that it is properly done. The bedding is generally in a clean state. The cost thereof for the last year was 143*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

### *Offences in Prison, and their Punishments.*

Offences.

The most usual offences committed in the prison are neglect or refusal to work; destruction of clothes or bedding; defacing the walls or cells; talking, regardless of the order of silence; occasional swearing; foul language, and insolence when reported; and wilful disobedience of various orders necessary to be enforced.

Punishments recorded.

The punishments consist of the stoppage of a meal, or part of a meal; for several offences, stoppage of more than one meal, or being kept on bread and water, or locked up in the refractory cells on bread and water only. The visiting magistrates also occasionally convict, after hearing evidence on oath, and sentence to longer terms of solitary confinement on bread and water, or to corporal punishment. The punishments vary, between the minimum and maximum, from the stoppage of half a pint of gruel to three days' solitary confinement on bread and water only. Handcuffs are put on when violence is attempted or threatened; and irons are sometimes used in cases of violent assault or outrageous conduct. The instrument employed for whipping is the cat-of-nine-tails, similar to that used in the army, and graduated according to the age and strength of the culprit; the punishment being inflicted in the presence of the offender's class, and of the worst conducted of the other classes, and of the governor and surgeon. The number of lashes does not exceed three dozen. Whenever any such punishments take place they are recorded. The daily average number of prisoners during the year ending Michaelmas 1836 is stated to have been 871, (say, for the purposes of the following observations, 900,) and the daily average number of recorded punishments to have been 32 and a fraction. These punishments were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For neglect of work . . . . . . | 3,012 |
| Talking, swearing, &c. . . . . . | 5,138 |
| Various acts of disorder . . . . . . | 3,782 |
| | 11,932 |

so that the recorded punishments were about or rather less than four per cent. daily.

Punishments not recorded.

There are other modes of punishment employed, however, which are not recorded, because they are considered to be within the scope and operation of the prisoners' sentence. For instance, the Act requires that prisoners shall work on the wheels not exceeding ten hours per day. The usual hours for labour, according to the prison regulations, are less than that number. Consequently, any order by the governor, when a prisoner offends, which imposes on that prisoner more than the usual quantity of labour required by *such regulation*, but less than, or not exceeding what, the *law* demands, is not considered in the light of a punishment for an offence committed within the prison. It is, however, no less a punishment in that sense of the term, and is a part of the machinery constantly employed for correcting such offences, and for upholding the prison discipline. The last-mentioned punishments are extra work on the wheels within the hours limited by law—stoppage of the *plus*, (a term signifying any excess of food, which, having been prepared beyond the limited quantity, is divided among the prisoners of the class in rotation,)—confinement in cells for a day or shorter period, without stoppage of food—and declaring the prisoner ineligible for any indulgence or employment in the prison. Such punishments average daily about 23, or 2½ per cent., upon a daily average of 900 prisoners. Mr. Chesterton thinks that the punishments of both kinds, which are inflicted daily, may be said to be about 6½ per cent., which, in relation to a daily average of 900 prisoners, will amount to somewhat above 58 punishments per diem. We should here observe, however, that the governor, in a return made by him to us, dated 4th May 1836, in relation to the punishments inflicted during the three months preceding that date, states as follows:—“ Prisoners ordered to work extra turns or half-turns through the wheels, or who have been “ put into cells for a few hours for some breach of the various necessary exactions, have not “ been registered, such checks not having been deemed to be punishments beyond what their “ original sentence warranted. On the male side, where I can the more confidently aver that “ the utmost strictness is enforced, the daily average number ordered extra hours on the “ wheels appears to be about three in each of the nine tread-wheel yards, capable of working

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"48 prisoners each." Now this return of Mr. Chesterton would make it appear that the unrecorded punishments on the male side, per diem, during three months preceding the 4th May 1836, were 27; and if to these the like punishments in respect of the prisoners in the female wards are added (which, we think, the matron said were about 13 daily, and which we consider to be a very moderate proportion, in relation to the numbers of prisoners in the respective buildings), then the whole of the unrecorded punishments during the period last mentioned would be 40 per diem, or about 4½ per cent; and if these are added to the recorded punishments, being about 4 per cent., then the total number of punishments daily will be about 76, or about 8½ per cent. Whichever of these calculations comes the nearest to a *general* average, we are satisfied, from the candour with which all our inquiries are answered in Coldbath-fields prison, that no statement has been made with a view to mislead; and, as we do not wish to overstate any facts, we have assumed the lesser amount of punishments for the purposes of this Report.

Reports.

The turnkeys report, either from their own knowledge, or on complaint made to them by a yardsman, monitor, or prisoner. In the male prison, the reports for offences, committed during the preceding day and night, are entered by the turnkeys on a slate, and are ready for delivery every morning, immediately before breakfast. One turnkey goes the round of the yards, and collects the slates from fifteen different yard turnkeys (exclusive of female turnkeys). The prisoners reported (females excepted) are then conducted before the governor, who inquires into the facts, and, if necessary, awards the punishments. And here are nearly sixty reports to be inquired into, daily, upon the best evidence that circumstances will afford; that evidence, in a great number of cases, and to a considerable extent, depending on the word and veracity of monitors and common prisoners. The latter have an interest in cashiering monitors, that they may themselves be promoted to their office and advantages. They anxiously watch opportunities to do so; and there have been instances of their doing it falsely; whilst, on the other hand, monitors are sometimes broken for favouritism to some prisoners, and have been known to make exaggerated statements against others.

Punishments by the Matron.

In the female prison the matron receives reports against the prisoners, inquires into them, and awards punishment, subject to the governor's confirmation or reversal. Mr. Chesterton, in his evidence, states his reasons for sanctioning this practice; a practice which, however it may work in a prison like Coldbath-fields, under the management of a good officer and a respectable matron, appears to be wrong in principle, and contrary to the Gaol Act.

The punishments have been much more numerous since the introduction of the Silent System than before; and have increased, rather than diminished, in proportion to the length of time it has been enforced. In the year ending September 1835, the number recorded was 9,435; in the year ending September 1836 it was 11,932.

Punishments insufficient to maintain the Discipline.

Notwithstanding the discipline is attempted to be maintained by never overlooking a single breach of it, however trifling (for if a prisoner speaks only once—even one word—he loses his meal); notwithstanding punishments generally are inflicted to the extent which the law sanctions; and notwithstanding the frequency of these punishments; yet it is admitted by Mr. Chesterton that they are insufficient effectually to keep up the discipline.—"The punishments are decidedly insufficient to keep up the discipline."—"They will not deter—it it almost impossible to make them (the prisoners) work."—"The punishments are not a preventive."—"I go as far as the law allows, and ultimately succeed with the individuals punished; but new-comers occasion the difficulty." *

The reduction of food, too, as a mode of punishment very frequently resorted to, is open to great objections. It is unequal in its effects, and might become extremely injurious to health, if not applied with great discretion. On this point Mr. Chesterton says, "It is a mode of punishment which cannot be made sufficient altogether to deter, without being carried to an extent which would be injurious to the physical strength of the prisoners."—"This is one of our difficulties."—"Some efficient punishment is sadly wanted."

### *Officers.*

The officers of the establishment are—the governor, 1; chaplain, 1; matron, 1; surgeon, 1; clerk, 1; assistant ditto, 1; storekeeper, 1; deputy storekeeper, 1; surveyor, 1; schoolmaster, 1; chief turnkey, 1; turnkeys, male, 30; ditto, female, 8; infirmary turnkey, male, 1; ditto, female, 1; engineer, 1; gatekeepers, 2; altogether 54. For a statement of their salaries, fees, emoluments, allowances, &c., *vide* Appendix, Return 2, No. 21.

The governor, chief turnkey, storekeeper, one gatekeeper, and the matron, reside in the prison. The chaplain, surgeon, clerk, and all the turnkeys, (except 10, who are nightly employed within the walls on duty,) reside out of the prison. All the other turnkeys reside within the immediate neighbourhood.

After what has already been said, it is scarcely necessary to add, that the
1st Regulation of the Gaol Act, requiring "that no keeper or officer of a prison shall sell or derive any advantage from the sale of any article to prisoners," &c.; the
2nd Regulation, requiring "that a matron shall be appointed," &c.; the
3rd Regulation, requiring "that the keeper shall visit every ward and see every prisoner and inspect every cell once in every 24 hours," &c.; the
4th Regulation, requiring "that the keeper shall keep a journal, in which he shall record all punishments," &c.; and the
23rd Regulation, requiring "that no money, under the name of garnish, shall be taken," &c.,

appear to have been fully complied with; except as already stated under the head "Offences, &c.," in reference to certain punishments, which (it is presumed) ought, according to the 4th

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Regulation, to be recorded, viz., those which are said to fall within the operation of the prisoner's sentence.

The various matters embraced by the other regulations of the Gaol Act have been reported upon in detail.

As to the duties of the chaplain, *vide* "Religious and Moral Instruction."

As to the duties of the surgeon, *vide* "Health."

The sub-officers appear to be well selected, and to have been taken chiefly from a class of individuals well calculated to discharge the duties of turnkeys. And great discrimination and care have been evinced in the choice of them. The chief turnkey especially, a most active and intelligent person, is admirably adapted for the office, and is spoken of in unqualified terms of approbation by the governor. The salaries, &c., of the officers, for the year ending Michaelmas 1836, amounted to £5,384. 11*s.* 8*d.* The following return will show in what manner the officers are distributed.

1 Governor,
1 Chaplain,
1 Surgeon,
1 Chief Turnkey,
1 Clerk,
1 Storekeeper,
1 Engineer,
2 Assistant Clerks, &c.
3 Gatekeepers; outer, centre, and inner,
1 Deputy Storekeeper,
1 Infirmary Turnkey,
2 Cooks, &c.
1 Oakum Master,
1 Superintending Works,
1 Gardener, &c.
10 In yards, &c., of Old Building.
  1—1st and 2d Felons,
  1—3d Felons,
  1—4th Misdemeanants,
  1—5th ditto.
  1—6th ditto.
  1—7th Rogues and Vagabonds,
  1—8th Ditto ditto.
  1—1st and 2d Outers, &c.
  1—3d and 4th ditto.
  1—2 Galleries, upper and lower,
1 1st and 2d Vagrant Yards,
1 3d and 4th ditto.
1 in charge of Refractory Cells,
3 in passages: to open and shut yard gates, conduct prisoners to work-rooms and back, convey provisions, and visit work-rooms, deliver letters, messages, &c., &c.
1 in passages, and from time to time to go round the grounds.
1 ditto, and to assist 1st and 2d yards.
1 Schoolmaster and Chapel Clerk.
5 Watchmen, day and night.

These are all considered by the Magistrates as Turnkeys.

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Females: 1 Matron,
1 Chief Female Turnkey,
8 *i. e.* 1 for each of 8 yards.

53*

It may be important also to set forth the three following Returns made by Mr. Chesterton:

LIST of Turnkeys at the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields who have resigned or been discharged between the 1st January 1836 and 1st January 1837.

| Names. | Length of Service. | Cause of Removal. |
|---|---|---|
| John Summersell | 6½ years | To enter into the business of a butcher. |
| John M'Nally | 6 years | Procured appointment at Spalding. |
| Gregory Broomhead | 4 years 4 months | Severe affection of chest; resigned. |
| Joseph Highmore | 2½ years | Resigned, because removed from his yard for impropriety. |
| William Tyler | 9 months | Dismissed for neglect of duty. |
| John H. King | 8 months | Resigned, having procured a situation in the country. |
| Stephen Waghorne | 3 months upwards | Dismissed for neglect of duty. |
| Thomas Bradley | 2 months | Unequal to the duties. |
| Marian Rawlins, chief female turnkey | 5 years 3 months | Appointed matron of the prison at Dublin. |
| James Furness | 1 year 9 months | Resigned on account of serious illness of his wife, to remove her into the country. |
| Thomas Reeve | 2 months | Unequal to the duties. |

Coldbath-fields, 4th March 1837. G. L. Chesterton, Governor.

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* This statement gives only 53 officers. See Return 2, No. 21, where they appear to be 54.

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Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

*Turnkeys absent owing to illness during the prevalence of the Influenza.*

Males:—1 about 6 weeks; since dead.
1 ,, 1 month and upwards.
1 ,, 13 days.
1 ,, 0½ a day.
1 ,, 4 days.
1 ,, 7 days.
1 ,, 2 days.
Females:—3 for 2 days.
1 ,, 6 days.
1 ,, 1 day.
1 ,, 4 days.
13

*Turnkeys absent at* one time *owing to illness during the Influenza,* 1837—Four.

Coldbath-fields, 4th March 1837. G. L. CHESTERTON.

*Monitors and Yardsmen dismissed from their situations, and punished for neglect of duty, &c., between 6th March* 1836, *and 6th March* 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 103 |
| Females | 24 |
| Also Nurses, males | 3 |
| | 130 |

Coldbath-fields, 6th March 1837. G. L. CHESTERTON.

Monitors, &c.

Besides the regular officers there is another class of individuals, *viz.*, monitors, yardsmen, &c., selected from the prisoners, who fill various offices in the prison, and constitute a very considerable part of the vast machinery by which the system is upheld. These persons, and the circumstances connected with their appointment, unquestionably form one of the principal features of this Report.

The various persons altogether, who fill offices of trust in the prison, are 272. They are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First.—The regular officers of the establishment, as stated above | | 54 |
| Secondly.—Prisoners employed as monitors, &c., who receive extra allowance: *vide* "Return of Number of Yardsmen," &c. below | 151 | |
| From whom deduct those employed in preparing oakum, &c. | 12 | |
| | | 139 |
| Thirdly.—Prisoners employed as cleaners, who do not receive extra allowance | | 63 |
| Fourthly.—Prisoners emplowed as barbers and flannel-washers, who receive extra allowance | | 16 |
| | | 272 |

The daily average number of prisoners in 1836 was 871—say 900; so that, to a smaller proportion than four prisoners, one individual is employed either as an officer or in the character of an officer or attendant. But if, from the 272 persons (officers or attendants) so employed, the officers are excluded (which is probably the more correct method), the number of prisoners employed as officers will be 218; and, deducting that number from the daily average number of prisoners (900), the proportions will be 272 to 682; or 1 to 2½.

The numbers and various duties of the prisoners who are monitors, yardsmen, &c., will appear from the following statement. There are—

### PRISONERS EMPLOYED.

| 1st.—*Such as receive extra allowance.* | |
|---|---|
| Monitors and yardsmen (including female monitors, &c.) | 55 |
| Nurses (including female nurses) | 5 |
| Scourers of bedding and blankets | 4 |
| Tinman | 1 |
| Sawyer | 1 |
| Cooper | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 2 |
| Gardener | 1 |
| Carpenters | 6 |
| Bricklayers | 2 |
| Painters | 2 |
| Tailors | 4 |
| Shoemakers | 3 |
| Basketmen | 4 |
| Lodgeman | 1 |
| Passage-man, &c. | 1 |
| Lamp-trimmer | 1 |
| Gallery-cleaners and occasional monitors | 2 |
| Carried forward | 96 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | 96 |
| Knifemen, &c. | | 6 |
| Cutting, weighing, preparing oakum and coir, and packing and sorting ditto | | — |
| Inspector of blankets, &c. | | 1 |
| Labourers in grounds | | 21 |
| Laundry-women | | 15 |
| | | 139 |
| Barbers | | 8 |
| Flannel-washers | | 8 |
| | | 155 |
| 2dly.—*Such as do not receive extra allowance.* | | |
| Cleaners | | 63 |
| | | 218 |
| Total | Officers | 54 |
| | Prisoners | 218 |
| | | 272 |

The following Return was made to us by Mr. Chesterton in May 1836. It contains a variety of information relative to a portion of the prisoners employed; and, we believe, includes all of them except the cleaners, barbers, and flannel-washers.

RETURN of the Number of Yardsmen, Monitors, &c., employed in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, on the 17th May 1836.

| Names. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Date of Admission. | Date of Employment. | Nature of Employment. | Number of times Convicted. | Those marked N. L. are not sentenced to hard labour. | Extra Allowance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. F. | 23 | Felony . . . . . . | 2 Years . | 12 June 1834 | 11 May 1836 | Yardsman . . . . | .. | .. | Extra pint of gruel for breakfast; half pint of gruel for supper, daily; and three times a-week a pint of soup for dinner. | The selection of Monitors is oftentimes a task of much difficulty, and is one of the most perplexing parts of the system. We are generally confined in our choice to prisoners with the longer sentences, since those sent for short terms (who compose the great majority) have not the same motives for vigilance as those whose long prospect of confinement makes them anxious to retain their situations. Again, prisoners committed to hard labour, for long periods, must have intervals of rest, increase of allowance, and variation of employment, or many of them in a short space of time, from mental anxiety, become extremely reduced; their employment, therefore, as Monitors, &c., answers the twofold purpose of enforcing silence and of maintaining their strength; but no persons who are not efficient are ever, under any circumstances, permitted to retain their places. The rule is not to appoint as Monitors prisoners who have been before committed, but, sometimes, for the above reasons, we are compelled to depart from this rule. It is our practice also to appoint prisoners, with long terms, to situations for two or three months, and then let them resume their former position; but some are so extremely vigilant and useful that we retain them longer, owing to the value of their services. In short, we are compelled to act for the best, with reference to the health, intelligence, and conduct of the prisoners generally. |
| H. A. | 21 | ,, | 1 Year . | 24 " 1835 | 24 Feb. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. A. | 32 | ,, | " | 1 Dec. " | 14 Jan. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| P.J.S. | 23 | ,, | 9 Months | 21 " | 16 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| C. M. | 20 | ,, | 6 " | " | 20 Feb. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| R. J. | 25 | ,, | " | " | 3 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| R. B. | 45 | ,, | " | 11 Feb. 1836 | 13 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| B. G. | 34 | Embezzlement . . . | 1 Year . | 30 Sept. 1835 | 24 Feb. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. N. F. | 22 | Unstamped Publications . | 6 Months | 5 April 1836 | 29 April " | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| H. L. | 52 | Felony . . . . . . | 1 Year . | 30 Sept. 1835 | 14 May " | Monitor . . . . | .. | .. | ,, | |
| O. D. | 22 | ,, | " | 24 June " | 29 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. M. | 21 | ,, | " | " | 2 Oct. 1835 | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| N. F. | 43 | ,, | " | 3 Nov. " | 23 April 1836 | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| W. A. | 19 | ,, | 9 Months | 30 Sept. " | 23 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| R. G. | 27 | ,, | " | 14 Dec. " | 10 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| H. F. | 30 | ,, | 6 " | " | 3 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. P. | 28 | ,, | " | 1 Dec. " | 23 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. F. | 44 | ,, | " | " | 27 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. S. | 19 | ,, | " | 5 Jan. 1836 | 12 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. A. | 18 | ,, | " | " | 23 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. T. | 22 | ,, | " | 8 Mar. " | 13 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| P. M. | 36 | ,, | " | " | 10 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. T. | 35 | ,, | 1 Year . | 9 " | 15 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| B. W. | 20 | ,, | " | 11 Feb. " | 3 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. S. | 23 | ,, | 9 Months | " | 21 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| H. D. | 36 | ,, | 3 " | 8 Jan. " | 5 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. T. | 29 | Gaming House . . . | 1 Year . | 2 July 1835 | 30 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. M. | 20 | Uttering . . . . . . | 2 Years . | 25 Aug. " | 24 Feb. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. C. | 22 | ,, | 1 Year . | 21 Dec. " | 13 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| R. J. | 22 | ,, | " | 11 Feb. 1836 | 20 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| H. R. | 22 | ,, | " | 9 Mar. " | 11 April " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| G. J. | 23 | ,, | " | " | 26 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. G. | 40 | ,, | " | 8 Jan. " | 7 " " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. D. | 26 | ,, | " | 11 Feb. " | 13 May " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| P. C. | 26 | Assault. . . . . . | 2 Years . | 20 May 1835 | 31 Mar. " | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. D. | 25 | ,, | 1 Year . | 19 Dec. " | 24 Feb. " | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| W. B. | 19 | ,, | 9 Months | 22 Sept. " | 2 Jan. " | ,, | .. | N. L. | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. | 23 | ,, | 1 Month | 18 April ,, | 12 May ,, | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| J. A. | 20 | Attempt at Burglary | 2 Years | 20 May ,, | 22 April ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. W. | 35 | Excise | 3 Months | 24 Feb. 1836 | 18 Mar. ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | —— |
| T. L. | 26 | Felony | 1 Year | 20 Sept. 1835 | 25 April ,, | Knifeman | .. | .. | ,, | |
| R. W. | 24 | ,, | 6 Months | 8 Jan. 1836 | 16 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | These persons are always selected, because ailing. |
| J. F. | 26 | ,, | ,, | 4 ,, | 25 April ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. M. | 21 | Uttering | 1 Year | 30 Sept. 1835 | 28 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. L. | 36 | Court-Martial | ,, | 27 Oct. ,, | 23 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | —— |
| T. P. | 26 | Trespass | 6 Months | 11 Dec. ,, | 10 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| C. S. | 38 | Felony | ,, | 4 Jan. 1836 | 25 April ,, | Bellman | .. | .. | The same as Yardsmen and Monitors | |
| J. G. | 25 | Assault | 6 Weeks | 8 April ,, | 12 ,, ,, | Lodgeman | .. | N. L. | | —— |
| H. F. | 30 | Felony | 2 Years | 12 Sept. 1834 | 30 Mar. ,, | Nurse | .. | .. | Pint of beer, meat, tea, soup, and gruel, if wanted | The surgeon deems it necessary to make these allowances, the duties being very arduous. |
| G. A. | 32 | Gaming | 1 Year | 13 Aug. 1835 | 4 Nov. 1835 | Ditto | .. | .. | | |
| J. M. | 32 | Conspiracy | 9 Months | 14 Jan. 1836 | 5 April 1836 | Assistant ditto | .. | N. L. | Half pint of beer, and ditto | |
| R. S. | 24 | Felony | 1 Year | 25 Aug. 1835 | 10 May ,, | Lamp-trimmer | .. | .. | *Vide* Yardsmen, &c. | —— |
| W. K. | 45 | Vagrant | 3 Months | 14 April 1836 | 12 ,, ,, | Itchy Bay, cleaner and inspector of blankets | 1 | .. | Half pint of gruel for breakfast and supper daily; half pint of soup, for dinner, three times a-week. | This man keeps the blankets and bedding of reception-wards free from vermin. |
| ARTISANS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. C. | 24 | Felony | 6 Months | 9 Mar. 1836 | 22 April 1836 | Tinman | .. | .. | *Vide* Yardsmen and Monitors | The same remarks apply to these persons who are committed for long terms as are made upon the Yardsmen and Monitors, *i. e.* the necessity of varying their employment. When works for the prison are urgently required we are sometimes compelled to employ prisoners with shorter terms; and we have not the same scruple in employing those not sentenced to hard labour. |
| W. R. | 35 | ,, | ,, | 4 Jan. ,, | 11 ,, ,, | Sawyer | .. | .. | | |
| J. N. | 52 | ,, | 1 Year | 25 Aug. 1835 | 21 May ,, | Cooper | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. S. | 37 | ,, | 2 Years | ,, | 20 April ,, | Blacksmith | .. | .. | ,, | |
| D. E. | 32 | ,, | 3 Months | 14 April 1836 | 2 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. M. | 21 | ,, | 9 ,, | 14 Dec. 1835 | 13 April ,, | Gardener | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. S. | 56 | ,, | 2 Years | 12 Sept. 1834 | 4 April 1835 | Carpenter | .. | .. | ,, | |
| P. F. | 56 | ,, | 1 Year | 3 Nov. 1835 | 16 Feb. 1836 | | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. H. | 28 | ,, | 6 Months | 21 Dec. ,, | 3 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. W. | 56 | Assault | 6 Weeks | 30 April 1836 | 2 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| W. R. | 22 | Pawning | 2 Months | 8 ,, ,, | 29 April ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| P. C. | 56 | ,, | ,, | 21 ,, ,, | 27 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. M. | 28 | Assault | 1 Month | 2 May ,, | 5 May ,, | Bricklayer | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| J. E. | 31 | ,, | 2 Months | 14 April ,, | 16 April ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| W. H. | 29 | ,, | 18 ,, | 10 Mar. 1835 | 29 April ,, | Painter | .. | .. | ,, | |
| T. K. | 47 | Unlawful Possession | 2 ,, | 13 April 1836 | 2 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. J. | 38 | Felony | 1 Year | 11 Feb. ,, | ,, | Tailor | .. | .. | ,, | —— |
| R. H. | 20 | ,, | 6 Months | ,, | ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| E. D. | 22 | Neglect of Work | 3 ,, | 20 April ,, | 10 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. B. | 42 | Conspiracy | 8 ,, | 14 Jan. ,, | 6 Mar. ,, | ,, | .. | N. L. | ,, | |
| C. L. | 22 | Uttering | 2 Years | 25 Aug. 1835 | 10 May ,, | Shoemaker | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. D. | 21 | Felony | 6 Months | 1 Dec. ,, | 11 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| G. C. | 46 | ,, | 3 ,, | 14 April 1836 | ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| J. P. | 32 | Felony | 1 Year | 25 Aug. 1835 | 26 April 1836 | Scourer | .. | .. | The same, and one pint of beer, daily | The labour of these prisoners requires great care, and is, moreover, very severe. |
| W. C. | 35 | ,, | ,, | 3 Nov. ,, | 5 May ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |
| E. T. | 50 | ,, | 6 Months | 11 Feb. 1836 | 4 ,, ,, | ,, | .. | .. | ,, | |

Return of the Number of Yardsmen, Monitors, &c.—*continued.*

| Names. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Date of Admission. | Date of Employment. | Nature of Employment. | Number of Times Convicted. | Those marked N. L. are not sentenced to hard labour. | Extra Allowance. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. L. | 27 | Assault | 1 Year | 3 Nov. 1835 | 14 May 1836 | Scourer | .. | .. | The same, and one pint of beer daily | |
| I. N. | 26 | " | 6 Months | 24 Mar. 1836 | 22 April " | Cleaner and Knifeman | .. | N. L. | *Vide* Yardsmen and Monitors. | |
| E. F. | 21 | " | 2 " | 25 April " | 1 May " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |
| W. A. | 23 | " | " | 22 Mar. " | 26 Mar. " | Cleaner and occasional Monitor | .. | N. L. | " | — |
| M. L. | 19 | " | 1 Year | 4 Jan. " | 11 May " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |
| A. R. | 68 | Conspiracy | 8 Months | 14 Jan. " | 18 April " | Labourer in the Grounds | .. | N. L. | Half pint of gruel, daily, at supper. | All these persons have been so employed, in order to receive the benefit of fresh air, &c., frequently at the suggestion of the surgeon. |
| F. B. | 29 | Felony | 2 Years | 12 Sept. 1834 | 12 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| H. H. | 51 | " | 1 Year | 21 Dec. 1835 | 16 " " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| L. J. | 20 | " | " | 1 " " | 7 " " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| J. G. | 21 | " | " | " | 10 " " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| R. F. | 21 | " | 8 Months | 8 Jan. 1836 | 7 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| H. K. | 25 | " | 9 " | 11 Feb. " | " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| J. H. | 23 | Court-Martial | 6 " | 9 Jan. " | 2 " " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| M. D. | 24 | " | 1 Year | 6 Nov. 1835 | 6 Mar. " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| P. M'C. | 28 | " | 3 Months | 19 Mar. 1836 | 16 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| T. N. | 25 | Uttering | 3 Years | 3 Nov. 1835 | 5 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| W. J. | 27 | " | 1 Year | " | 24 Mar. " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| R. J. | 59 | " | 18 Months | 30 Sept. " | 11 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| J. B. | 21 | " | 1 Year | 21 Dec. " | 22 April " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| P. F. | 40 | Assault | 1 Month | 3 May 1836 | 16 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| J. D. | 20 | " | 2 Years | 22 Oct. 1834 | 12 " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| M. C. | 40 | Excise | 3 Months | 30 Mar. 1836 | 7 " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| B. B. | 23 | Trespass | 6 " | 11 Dec. 1835 | 16 " | " | .. | .. | " | — |
| C. G. | 23 | Keeping Bawdy-house | 9 " | 22 Sept. " | 11 " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| G. N. | 28 | Unstamped Publication | 3 " | 4 Mar. " | 25 April " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| F. H. | 28 | Reputed Thief | " | 18 Feb. " | 10 May " | " | .. | .. | " | |
| T. H. | 28 | Assault and Threats | 1 Month and Sureties. | 2 April 1836 | 6 " | Cutting, preparing, weighing, oakum and coir, and packing and sorting ditto | .. | N. L. | *Vide* Yardsmen and Monitors. | Four basket-men, taken alternately from felon and misdemeanor yards by rotation, have the extra allowances of soup and gruel to guard them against the temptation to steal as they carry the provisions. |
| M. D. | 48 | Two Assaults | 4 Months | 12 " | 29 April " | " | .. | N. L. | " | These prisoners are not sentenced to hard labour, and their work requires much care and attention. |
| J. D. | 17 | One Assault | 6 " | 20 " | 23 " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |
| A. P. | 20 | Insolence to Fare | 2 " | 23 " | 29 " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |
| G. H. | 22 | Assault | 1 Month | 27 " | 4 May " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |
| A. L. | 27 | " | 21 Days | 3 May " | 13 " | " | .. | N. L. | " | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. B. | 36 | „ | 1 Month | 5 „ | 9 „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| R. C. | 31 | „ | „ | „ | 10 „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| W. F. | 21 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| J. H. | 34 | „ | 6 Weeks | 11 „ | 14 „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| J. L. | 26 | Unlawful Possession | 1 Month | 5 „ | „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| M. C. | 53 | „ | „ | 12 „ | 17 „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | |
| E. C. | 37 | Felony | 2 Years | 4 Feb. 1835 | 21 Dec. 1835 | Nurse | .. | .. | One pint of beer, tea, meat, soup, and gruel, if wanted. | |
| A. S. | 29 | „ | 1 Year | 30 Sept. 1836 | 10 May 1836 | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| F. P. | 47 | „ | 3 Months | 9 Mar. „ | 3 April „ | Monitor | .. | .. | Half pint of beer daily, and half pint of gruel at night. | |
| S. G. | 26 | „ | 1 Year | 1 Dec. 1835 | 13 May „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. S. | 23 | „ | 2 Months | 14 April 1836 | 7 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. M. | 36 | „ | 6 „ | 11 Feb. „ | 21 Feb. „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| G. T. | 19 | „ | „ | 8 Jan. „ | 9 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| S. W. | 26 | „ | „ | 15 Dec. 1835 | 23 April „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. B. | 22 | „ | 3 „ | 8 Mar. 1836 | 14 Mar. „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. B. | 44 | „ | „ | 14 April „ | 26 April „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. M. | 40 | „ | 6 „ | „ | 27 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. F. | 25 | Pawning | 3 „ | 9 May „ | 16 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. A. S. | 26 | „ | 6 Weeks. | 23 April „ | 13 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. A. M. | 40 | „ | 10 „ | 8 „ | „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| A. S. | 27 | Assault | 2 Months | 5 Mar. „ | 10 „ | „ | .. | N. L. | „ | |
| A. M. | 31 | Unlawful Possession | „ | 31 „ | 7 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| A. B. | 52 | „ | „ | „ | 15 „ | Washhouse | .. | .. | One pint of beer, tea, and meat four times a-week. | We are compelled to select these persons according to their conduct and fitness; and, in general, prisoners with long terms are selected and so employed for a month or two, in order to vary their occupation and preserve their health. |
| M. R. | 30 | Uttering | 1 Year | 8 Jan. „ | 6 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. S. | 18 | „ | 6 Months | 11 Feb. „ | 26 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| S. C. | 50 | Felony | 2 Years | 5 Aug. 1835 | 10 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. R. | 33 | „ | „ | 10 July 1834 | 7 May „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. N. | 56 | „ | 1 „ | 8 Mar. 1836 | 18 April „ | „ | 1 | .. | „ | |
| E. H. | 47 | „ | „ | 3 Nov. 1835 | 7 May „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| R. S. | 18 | „ | 6 Months | 9 Mar. 1836 | 20 April „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. G. | 17 | „ | „ | „ | 7 May „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| H. B. | 17 | „ | „ | „ | 27 April „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| J. S. | 30 | „ | „ | 14 April „ | 13 May „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| M. B. | 24 | „ | „ | 9 Mar. „ | 26 April „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| S. D. | 23 | „ | 3 „ | „ | „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| J. C. | 22 | „ | „ | „ | 15 „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |
| E. D. | 23 | „ | „ | „ | „ | „ | .. | .. | „ | |

The ordinary sweepers and cleaners are not included in this Return, because they are taken for that service by rotation, have no additional allowance for it, and return to the labour either of the wheels or to pick oakum when the work of cleaning is done.

G. L. Chesterton, Governor.

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Coldbath-fields House of Correction.

Such is a portion of the vast machinery employed in carrying on the system enforced in this prison. There are various other extensive and complicated details of a minor character, which it is unnecessary to explain, and which indeed could not be explained within the limited compass of a report of this nature. Mr. Chesterton, the governor, appears to have left no means untried, which ingenuity could devise, to perfect, so far indeed as it can be perfected, the discipline of the prison. He has many and great *advantages*, however, without which, he admits, he could not have succeeded even to the extent he has done. He receives the constant support and co-operation of a large body of intelligent magistrates; he possesses opportunities of selecting the best officers of every kind; and he has always under his control an immense number of prisoners from which to select monitors. The *disadvantages* against which he has to struggle are principally these; that in order to maintain good discipline the turnkeys must possess qualifications rarely united in any individual, a circumstance which obliges him frequently to take great pains to instruct them, and yet, after being so instructed, many of them, owing to the arduous nature of the duties, leave without engaging in the service—that of those who do engage in it many quit after remaining for five or six years (no fewer, for instance, than 11 having quitted from various causes last year)—that monitors must possess qualifications of a very high order, and yet these qualifications are to be sought for amongst felons, rogues, and vagabonds—that although he has always under his control an immense number of *such persons* from which to make a good selection, yet is he constantly obliged to break them when made (having, for instance, in the year ending 1836 dismissed and punished for neglect of duty, &c., no fewer than 130)—that in order to make that selection he must rely, in a great measure, upon the knowledge and recommendation of turnkeys, which affords scope for patronage and familiarities, and most unquestionably has a tendency to produce very serious evils—that, in order to keep up the monitors to the performance of their duties, it is necessary to receive reports against them from prisoners, and yet those prisoners have a direct interest in removing monitors from their office, and in some instances make false accusations with that object—that, when extensive sickness prevails, it causes amongst the officers the greatest " distress," and yet is an occasion on which their active co-operation is most required (for " the prisoners then become overwhelming in their complaints," and " the difficulties increase a hundred fold")—that punishment by reduction of food is one of the most powerful agents employed in working the system, and yet cannot, without the greatest discretion, be carried far enough to deter without injury to health—that, in short, he punishes generally to the extent of the law, and yet the punishments do not act as a preventive, and are insufficient to maintain the discipline.—(*Vide* Mr. Chesterton's Examination.)

### *Accounts, &c.*

The different books used for the business of the prison are 43 in number. It will be sufficient merely to state their several designations. They form no unimportant part of the machinery employed. They are, 1st. Governor's Journal; 2nd. Ditto of Punishments; 3rd. Ditto Order Book for Visiting Magistrates; 4th. Ditto Account Book of Petty Disbursements; 5th. Ditto Report to Visiting Magistrates; 6th. Chaplain's Journal; 7th. Surgeon's Ditto of Patients in the Infirmaries; 8th. Ditto of Extras ordered by the Surgeon; 9th. Register of Summary Commitments, and Male and Female Index; 10th. Register of Convictions, and Index; 11th. Register of Commitments for Tower Liberty; 12th. Officers' Daily Visiting Book; 13th. Juries' Ditto; 14th. Bread and Meat Book, as Check against Storekeeper and Cooks; 15th. Ledger; 16th Monies, &c. of Prisoners deposited in Office; 17th. Turnkeys' Account of Ditto; 18th. Wages Book; 19th. Letter Book; 20th. Fines Book (repaid to Officers or Magistrates' Order); 21st. Contract Ditto; 22nd. Register of Articles wanted (for signature of Chairman of Visiting Magistrates); 23rd. Abstract of Bills Book; 24th. Register of Visiting Orders; 25th. Matron's Journal; 26th. Ditto of Monies deposited by Female Prisoners; 27th. Register of Prisoners by Courts Martial; 28th. Ditto of ditto Whipped by Sentence; 29th. Ditto of ditto Solitary Confinement; 30th. Ditto of ditto Passed to their Settlements; 31st. Oakum Book, Receipt and Delivery; 32nd. Clothing Receipt and Issue Book (Storekeeper's); 33rd. Oatmeal Ditto (Storekeeper's); 34th. Soap, Candles, &c. Ditto (Storekeeper's); 35th. Paints, &c., Ditto (Storekeeper's); 36th. Daily Issue of Provisions Ditto (Storekeeper's); 37th. Abstract of Accounts of Stores delivered (Storekeeper's); 38th. Quarterly and Yearly Number of Prisoners, and Expenses attending the same; 39th. Daily Appropriation Book of Prisoners; 40th. Ditto Discharge Ditto of Ditto; 41st. Account Book of Monies received for Support of Prisoners by Courts Martial, Deserters on Route, &c., and Paid Quarterly to County Treasurer; 42nd. Register of Appointment, Discharge, and Weekly Wages of Turnkeys; 43rd. Ditto of Sums Received from and Paid to Prisoners.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Recommittals.

The number of prisoners in custody during the year ending September 1836, who had before been committed to this prison, appears to have been 2,795. The total number for the same year was 7,931.

Effect of Imprisonment on the Criminal Population of the Neighbourhood, on the Minds of the Prisoners, and the Habits of the Discharged.

Judging from the immense number of recommittals, it would almost seem that the effect produced by imprisonment on the criminal population of the neighbourhood, and the habits of the discharged, is not such as materially to deter from the commission of crime. One female has been recommitted to this prison about 120 times, but no correct inference perhaps can be deduced from that fact.

The Means of forwarding the Destitute to their Parishes.

Passes are rarely granted, and never unless, after a very strict examination, the prisoners are found to be deserving; a small sum of money is usually given, according to their circumstances, and the distance at which they reside from the prison.

Insane Prisoners.

There are no insane prisoners now confined in this prison.

Pardon.

No prisoner was recommended during the last year for pardon on the ground of good conduct.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

No allowance is made to prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

Expenses of the Prison, &c.

| | £ | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenses of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas 1836 | | | | 12,118 | 8 | 0 |
| Total receipts | £417 | 3 | 10¾ | | | |
| Repairs and alterations | 694 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 1,111 | 7 | 11¾ |
| | | | | £11,007 | 0 | 0¼ |

The cost of each prisoner, per diem, has been 8*d.* and the fractional part of a farthing.

## Mr. Chesterton's Examination.

The examinations of the Chaplain and Surgeon are embodied in the Report under the respective heads of "Religious and Moral Instruction," and "Health." The examination of the governor bears upon a great variety of points which require to be kept distinct, and, for that reason, is given in a separate form.

Advantages at Coldbath-fields.

"I believe the Silent System is considered to be well enforced in this prison, and to have been brought as nearly to a state of perfection as it can be. We commenced it in December 1834, and have used every means which could be devised to bring it into its present condition. This is the largest criminal prison in the kingdom. I have had repeated applications from magistrates of counties, and governors of prisons, for information and assistance, and for permission to view the system in operation, as well as for my rules, regulations, mode of discipline, &c.; and I have, from time to time, given the information and assistance so required. I admit that my means of selecting good turnkeys and monitors are decidedly better than what are possessed by keepers of country prisons. There is here a much larger and more intelligent population, and I have a great number of prisoners; and with regard to turnkeys, I have also great advantages on account of the numbers of discharged non-commissioned officers residing in and about the metropolis. We have had, and now have, in this establishment, a great many artillerymen, who are persons of very superior intelligence, and peculiarly well adapted for the office. Another great advantage is, that our magistrates are more numerous, and, on account of the locality, are extremely regular in their attendance. I believe they take great pride in this prison; their meetings here are weekly, and on such occasions they average about six; and, independently of their weekly meetings, the visiting justices, of whom there are 14, are continually inspecting the prison. The magistrates afford me every possible support, taking the greatest interest in maintaining the discipline, and keeping up a most effective establishment; and without such support it would have been impossible to bring the system into its present state of working."

Arduous Duties at Coldbath-fields.

"My duties as governor, and the duties of the officers generally, are extremely arduous, and have decidedly become more so since the introduction of the silent system. The details being so much more numerous, the most unremitting attention is required. Constant watching and smart discipline are absolutely indispensable. In the event of the unavoidable absence or illness of myself and chief turnkey at the same time, good substitutes could not immediately be found; this would produce great inconvenience, and, indeed, great relaxation of the discipline. Substitutes would not have sufficient authority over the officers, they would not work the System with the confidence required; they might not, and in fact could not, have a competent knowledge of its numerous and complicated details; and therefore the evils, which the Silent System is intended to prevent, would again, no doubt, in a very great degree, be brought into action. It would be desirable, for perfecting the system, to have a great increase of officers; I mean in lieu of monitors; certainly the number of officers should be equal to that of the officers and prisoners now employed, in order to maintain a good discipline; but the expense would be so enormous as to make it impracticable."

Qualifications of Turnkeys, &c.

"The qualifications of a good turnkey are sobriety, punctuality, quickness, patience, honesty, temper, industry, sound health, firmness, vigilance, method (which is indispensable), habits of obedience, and a tolerable education, at least sufficient to be able to read and write well. There are few, especially in that class of society from which turnkeys are selected, who possess these qualifications:—amongst women there are fewer still. The turnkeys here come on three months' trial: perhaps one in six is found to be incompetent; but, if their characters are good, we take great pains to instruct them, knowing how rarely persons are to be found who are fit for the office. Many of those who come on trial, notwithstanding that the stipend is good, leave without engaging, upon finding the duties so arduous, and exposure to the weather in the yards and passages so very trying to their health. The changes, dismissals, and resignations of turnkeys have been very great. Between the 1st January 1836 and 1st January 1837, eleven have resigned or been discharged. I find that, after performing the arduous duties of this prison for five or six years, owing to the inconvenience they are subject to from exposure to the weather, and the necessary confinement they must submit to, they very naturally get tired of the office. Of the eleven mentioned, two were discharged for incapacity; two for neglect of duty; one resigned, because he had been removed from his yard for improper conduct; four had procured other situations; one resigned on account of his own illness; and one on account of the illness of his wife. I am not surprised at their leaving after a series of five or six years of such service: it must lead to that result. Doubtless, familiarity between monitors and turnkeys would generate great evils: it might open communications from outside the prison, and

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Qualifications of Yardsmen and Monitors.

in various other ways would be most injurious to discipline. Before the adoption of the Silent System, instances of such communication, resulting from familiarity between monitors and turnkeys, have occurred here; but I believe not very frequently."

"A yardsman should be able to read, in order to call the numbers of prisoners; and both monitors and yardsmen should possess integrity, quickness, temper, vigilance, firmness, industry, and habits of obedience; but prisoners possessing such qualifications are rarely procurable; therefore the opportunities of making a good selection are extremely limited. It is a general rule with me not to take monitors, &c., from prisoners who have been before committed, unless compelled by necessity, which sometimes is the case; and then, of course, I must relax the rule. Monitors whom I have once broken or discharged I do not again engage, at least until they have atoned for their misbehaviour by subsequent good conduct. And, generally speaking, I do not select them from prisoners who have been sentenced for short terms, unless compelled by absolute necessity; and then I must procure them where and how I can. Prisoners, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, are not promoted to the office of monitors until they have been first subjected to the discipline of the prison, and have manifested previous good conduct. And from the same class of prisoners, namely, those sentenced for long terms, I am often obliged to make monitors or yardsmen, because their minds and health become injured by long imprisonment, and it then becomes requisite to vary their employment. I retain none, however, who fail in the performance of their duty. In consequence of all these circumstances it becomes most difficult to procure fit persons for the office, and it is a difficulty which I admit to be one of the most perplexing parts of the System. Monitors fail to perform their duties, and I am constantly breaking and discharging them. I break more than one a-week; sometimes I break for not being vigilant, sometimes for speaking to other monitors, sometimes for favoritism, sometimes for endeavouring clandestinely to procure bread from other prisoners, and frequently for incapacity. Amongst the women it is still more difficult to make a good selection; and therefore I do not speak so confidently of the discipline of the female prison here, which, however, I believe to be superior to other female prisons. Prisoners eagerly watch opportunities to report monitors. Such reports are very frequent; but it is a practice which I think protects and upholds the Silent System. I receive such reports, of course, with suspicion, and with great circumspection inquire into their truth. I call on the monitor to explain. I ask the turnkey of the yard what he has observed generally of the monitor's conduct. I send for and examine other prisoners, without their knowing on what points they are to be examined; and I question other prisoners in the yard privately as to the general conduct of the monitor reported. No doubt the prisoners (rogues and vagabonds excepted, for we never take our monitors from that class) have an interest in procuring monitors to be broken, from a hope of being themselves promoted to the office; but I take every possible precaution to obviate this difficulty. I have had instances, however, of false accusations against monitors by prisoners; and unquestionably the sifting of these accusations and reports occasions much trouble. The same observations, for the most part, which I have made in reference to monitors and yardsmen apply also to the other prisoners employed in the various offices and duties of the prison, viz., artificers, scourers, labourers, washerwomen, and all others. With regard to the employment of monitors, I am of opinion that, so long as prisoners assemble in bodies, and monitors, on that account, are necessary, it is very desirable that they should be rewarded for good conduct; some inducement should be offered. Of course I should prefer officers (not prisoners). The appointment of monitors, yardsmen, artisans, &c., affords a means of keeping up the health of prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. I do not think, however, (generally speaking,) that they are to be trusted, and I believe that every possible check must be used to meet this difficulty. These monitors, yardsmen, and artificers are selected by myself, on the recommendation of the chief turnkey and of the turnkeys of the yards, and from my own observation of their previous conduct."

Sickness.

"There was great sickness here during the snow, with subsequent influenza; and a great number of my officers, as many as four at a time, were then laid up. Since then we have frequently had one or two turnkeys sick. There are occasionally other imperative causes for their absence, such circumstances happening in their families. I have now a turnkey who has been absent four days in consequence of the death of his wife. Sickness in the prison necessarily occasions much inconvenience and distress in working the system whenever it occurs. I am greatly disinclined to punish severely by reduction of food, not only that the physical strength of the prisoners may not be impaired, but because, in the great majority of cases, I am obliged to rely on the veracity of monitors and yardsmen (themselves being prisoners). Hence, of course, our control upon such occasions must be considerably diminished, and the discipline proportionably relaxed. Prisoners are sharp-sighted, and avail themselves of every circumstance in their favour: in cases of sickness they become overwhelming in their complaints, as well for the purpose of eluding the discipline as of getting into the infirmaries; and they will then practise every sort of deception to gain these ends."

On the 6th January 1837, Mr. Chesterton, on the subject of sickness, stated as follows:— "The cases of sickness are double the usual number. On the female side the whole of the infirmary accommodation is engaged, and an additional apartment has been used on the male side. There has been one case of death, and there are three or four other cases likely to terminate in death. Our prisoners are chiefly men of infirm and broken constitutions, and therefore predisposed to sickness; but the weather has afflicted the officers also, the loss of whose services has occasioned great distress and difficulty. Whenever there is great sickness amongst the officers, arising from the state of the atmosphere or otherwise, the difficulties increase a hundred fold. The prisoners are exposed to the weather during the hours of labour on the wheels. The labour on the wheels produces increased circulation, glow upon the skin, and perspiration; and, in the case of new-comers, it also produces great fatigue and ex-

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Punishments.

haustion. In this state they go on relief, and then, from exposure to the cold, are liable to be chilled; and, although the chilling effect of the open air might be counteracted by their taking exercise in walking about upon the stage, yet, being at liberty to sit, they prefer to do so; and they sit on the outer edge of the stage, where they are most exposed to the weather."

"Whenever there is distress in the prison occasioned by sickness, the prisoners seize the opportunity, and overwhelm us with complaints. When there are cases of dysentery, they will dirt their beds, as well to give trouble as to make it appear that they are ill. The punishment is decidedly insufficient to keep up the discipline. It is almost impossible to make them work. I am convinced they could do more than they do. The punishment is not a preventive; it does not deter. I go as far as the law allows, and ultimately succeed with the individuals so punished; but new-comers occasion the difficulty—soldiers, and sailors, and bad characters, will not obey any rule until it is enforced by punishment."

"I think that reduction of food (as well, indeed, as tread-wheel labour) punishes not only the body, but the mind as well. I believe it punishes the mind, by producing dissatisfaction and irritation. Prisoners think all punishment unjust. Its effects are unequal; it is more felt by men than boys, and is dependent on health, and many other circumstances. If the reduction of food is not very considerable, prisoners rather court it as a means of escaping the tread-wheel. They will sometimes attempt to reduce their system with that view, provided they can do so without real injury to health. I punish in all cases except where the surgeon interposes on account of health; and then I always profess to the prisoners to make a great favour of remitting the punishment, that they may not wholly lose the salutary influence which the dread of it ought to inspire. In the year 1836 the number of punishments for talking and swearing was 5,138. This, of course, shows that some communication does take place among the prisoners. It occurs, I think, chiefly on the wheels, at chapel, and in the workrooms; but not to any extent at night in their sleeping-rooms. Reduction of food is, I think, very injurious to health, if not managed with great discretion: this is one of our difficulties. It is a mode of punishment which cannot be rendered perfectly effectual to deter, without being carried to an extent that would be injurious to the physical strength of prisoners. Some efficient punishment is sadly wanted. During the late epidemic the reduction of food as a punishment was not so great, for the reasons I have assigned, and which, of course, interfered with and lessened the punishments; and the prisoners, knowing that we are obliged to be cautious in reducing the food, take advantage of the circumstance. The punishments have certainly much increased since the Silent System was introduced, which may be accounted for, however, by the fact of the constant influx of strangers into the prison. Punishments are more frequent now than when we began the System. The matron hears complaints against the female prisoners, and awards the punishment, subject to my confirmation or reversal; this, I consider, strengthens her authority,—a point quite necessary, in order to uphold discipline amongst from 200 to 300 females (and sometimes upwards) of such various tempers and dispositions. I receive the report of what is done three times daily, (oftentimes more frequently,) viz., before breakfast, when I visit the female prison; next, when I make my general visit to every prisoner; and, thirdly, in the evening. Upon such occasions I hear the particulars, examine monitors, turnkeys, &c., and confirm or annul the matron's decision. It is quite necessary, in so numerous a body, that the matron should act promptly in cases of emergency, when (if in the interior of the males' prison, or urgently engaged) I might not be readily found, since the violent tempers of depraved women so frequently lead them to acts of open resistance, that riot and confusion might otherwise prevail to a great extent. If prisoners demand to see me on such occasions, I am, as soon as possible, informed of it, and go to them; I hear what they have to say, and examine others, to elicit the facts. There are various cases which admit of no doubt or hesitation; as, for instance, the refusal or neglect of work, the surgeon reporting them able; swearing, foul language, and threats to monitors or turnkeys; singing in the cells or rooms from wilful impudence; refusal to go to the wards assigned to them; wilfully breaking their utensils or destroying their clothes: these offences require instant check. In respect of female prisoners, it appears to me preferable to take the reports one by one as offences arise; for the irritability and violence of many are, from time to time, so great, that, if all were adjudged (as on the male side) to punishment at one particular hour, on some occasions riot and resistance would prevail, and the shouts and defiance of some would irritate others disposed to resist."

Reports, and Punishments not recorded.

"The recorded punishments were somewhat less than four per cent. daily during the last year—about 32 per diem. They were only recorded when certain punishments took place, but there were other reports, and also punishments, which were not recorded, viz. where the latter were within the scope of the prisoner's sentence; such as performing extra work on the wheel within the hours limited by law, stoppage of the plus, (to which the prisoner is not strictly entitled,) and confinement in cells for a day, or shorter period, without stopping food, the prisoner coming out to exercise with his class; and also making him ineligible for any indulgence or employment in the prison. I do not consider these as punishments which I am bound to record. I inquire into the reports, however, on which they are grounded, and require the same kind of evidence as in the cases of recorded punishments. I think six and a half per cent. daily will cover the whole, including the matron's reports; and that this admission is a liberal one, and the fact rather overstated than not. It requires about half an hour, and sometimes three-quarters of an hour, daily, to inquire into these reports. One report often embraces two or three individuals. The evidence required is that of a turnkey, yardsman, or monitor, and sometimes of prisoners. I am careful to get the best evidence. Occasionally there is a difficulty in proving their correctness; as, for instance, when the charge is for talking, turning the head, &c. I do not punish generally, that is, the class, or any number of prisoners, when the guilty individual cannot be discovered, lest I should inflict injustice upon an innocent party; but

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I frequently threaten such punishment, and sometimes I stop the plus. I have had instances of false accusations by prisoners against prisoners, and by common prisoners against monitors, yardsmen, &c., and also instances of exaggeration of the offences of prisoners by monitors. Such false reports, I suppose, must originate in dislike or caprice on the part of the monitors; and whenever prisoners report monitors, (which they will sometimes do falsely if they can,) it must be with a view to their own promotion. I seldom receive reports from reputed thieves, and utterers of base coin, against each other; unless I find, on inquiry, that the parties have not worked together before they came here, and that they then resided at a distance from each other; from an apprehension that such reports may be false, and have originated in feelings of dislike or revenge. There are fifteen different persons from whom I receive the reports every morning, exclusive of the matron, who receives and brings me her reports for the female prison, and which she collects from the eight turnkeys there. The reports of this day, which have issued in punishments *not recorded,* were altogether 27, which, with the average number of recorded punishments for the last year, viz. four per cent., or 32 per diem (taking last year's punishments as the supposed average number for the current year), will make altogether 59 punishments per diem. The time consumed in marching, countermarching, forming into file and sections, &c., as stated by the chief turnkey, is about 105 minutes daily, which is a great loss of time."

Comparative Merits of the Silent System.

"Before the introduction of the Silent System, silence was enjoined during work, and quietness at all times: the prisoners were scattered in small parties in the numerous day-rooms, and at night *three* slept in each cell. Loose conversation, in a subdued tone, was (particularly at night) inevitable, and robberies were plotted in prison, against which (as facts came to my knowledge) I have frequently sent to forewarn parties intended to be plundered; while resistance to our authority might be systematized. Owing to the numerous day-rooms in occupation, the turnkeys also were numerous; but since the introduction of the stricter system they have been less in number by *three* than formerly, though the monitors have been greatly increased. I fully acknowledge the superiority of a Separate over the Silent System; but, as the latter has been the only one hitherto practicable here, it has been adopted with a diminished Establishment, and has been most zealously worked. The benefits resulting from it, by preventing contamination alone, independently of some other considerations, have, I am convinced, been very great indeed. The manifest good resulting from it has been a principal stimulus to its rigid enforcement."

Communication in Prison.

"When a death takes place the prisoners cannot, in general, become aware of it, unless they see the corpse taken to be interred. Extensive communication is impossible here, but some communication may, and must take place."

Tread-wheel Labour as to Health.

"We had much sickness during the late epidemic, both amongst prisoners and officers, namely, the influenza, in its various stages. Where prisoners are exposed greatly to the atmosphere and draughts, as is the case here on the wheels and in the passages, it must be injurious to health. Their coming off the wheels warm, for relief, and sitting in that state on the stages, must be bad. I think tread-wheel labour injurious to the health of some of the prisoners—to corpulent, or infirm, and aged, or tall persons; but not to boys, lads, or men of light weight, if in good health. I take every possible means to prevent the bad effects of the tread-wheel by a judicious regulation of the labour, and by observing any ill effects it may produce on the constitution of the prisoners; and, if necessary, immediately calling the attention of the surgeon to any cases of the kind, or by relieving them myself according to circumstances, in various ways; either by diminishing the labour, increasing the diet (often including porter), placing them to work on the grounds, &c. I find that the men, in general, are greatly distressed after three months continuous labour, but tall and heavy men in a less time; they fall away in flesh, get into bad condition, and become generally depressed: the effect upon those who have been addicted to hard drinking, and who are sentenced to very long terms of imprisonment, is, in most cases, seriously injurious to the system. The stimulus produced by liquor being withdrawn, and the stomach losing its tone, the whole constitution fails, and it is with very great difficulty that they can be kept up by the means subsequently resorted to, and which I have just mentioned. With regard to women, I believe tread-wheel labour, if judiciously used, is highly beneficial to health; particularly in cases of disorderly women, prostitutes, &c., committed for periods not exceeding three months, and who generally come into prison in a deplorable condition from drink and intemperance, and quit it in good health. But these work less than the men, who labour in the proportion of twelve on the wheel to six at rest; the women in the proportion of twelve on the wheel to twelve off."

Tread-wheel Labour: Inequality of Punishment, and unfavourable to Reformation.

"I do not think that the state of the mind produced by tread-wheel labour is favourable to moral reformation. It is more severely felt by some prisoners than others. It decidedly gives rise to every deception and falsehood. The prisoners occasionally attempt to avoid taking their turn; they watch opportunities for this purpose; they deceive the doctor, they feign sickness of various kinds; seldom on meat days, however, unless after dinner. The following cases are instances: first, by raising "a fox" (their own term), that is, rubbing and excoriating the skin of the leg or foot, and applying to the wound any irritating matter, principally lime scraped from the walls; and by other such means causing an inflamed sore. This has also sometimes been done to the hands, in order to avoid picking oakum. Secondly, by causing swellings of the feet, legs, and other parts of the body, by tying a string (if procurable), or a garter, or brace, tightly round the part on going to bed at night. Thirdly, by derangement of the bowels by drinking large quantities of water (formerly by mixing and drinking salt and water), and by swallowing pills composed of soap and lime, and also soap-suds. Fourthly, by imitating itch by pricking their fingers with a sharp instrument, and by friction with string between the fingers, applying salt or lime. Fifthly, by rubbing chalk or lime upon the

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tongue, so as to make it appear furred. Sixthly, by putting their fingers into their throats, and causing forced vomiting. Seventhly, by pricking or cutting their fingers, and sucking and spitting the blood into their pots; and also sucking their gums till they bleed, and spitting out the blood; expedients to feign spitting of blood from the lungs. Eighthly, by coming into the prison with trusses on, that they may appear to have ruptures; also wearing their arms in slings, and pretending that they are dislocated. Ninthly, by feigning madness. Tenthly, by throwing themselves off the tread-wheels in pretended fits; which is a very common trick; but the imposture is easily discoverable. Such are the principal frauds resorted to. There is scarcely a man who comes here sentenced to hard labour, who, by his own account, has not had some most afflicting illness, or met with some serious accident, disabling him from hard work. This state of mind cannot be favourable to reformation; but, at the same time, I feel it right to express my own persuasion that many of these observations will apply to any species of labour imposed on prisoners as a task, and without offering some sufficient inducement to its performance."

## APPENDIX.

RETURN from the House of Correction, at Coldbath-fields, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 556 | 221 | 103 | 31 | 659 | 252 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, No Bills found | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | | No record. | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | 225 | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 52 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 11 | .. |
| For Assaults | 1,015 | 270 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 16 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 1,610 | 1,516 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 207 | 173 |
| Under the Larceny Act. (No means of ascertaining from the Commitments.) | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. (No means of ascertaining from the Commitments) | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 1,445 | 480 |
| Total | 4,581 | 2,439 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year. Nil.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 590 | 235 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | No means of ascertaining. | |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | | |
| Total | 590 | 235 |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | Nil. | |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 268 | 115 |
| Summary Convictions | 421 | 121 |
| Debtors | Nil. | |
| Total | 689 | 236 |

I.
**HOME DISTRICT.**

**Metropolitan Gaols.**

**Coldbath-fields House of Correction.**

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | Nil. | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, after Trial do. | 11 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 130 | 44 | 50 | 25 | 182 | 81 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 606 | 315 | 954 | 781 | 1,904 | 1,166 | 553 | 116 | 522 | 58 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | Nil. | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, after Trial do. | 187 | 54 | 88 | 27 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 659 | 252 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 37 | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,581 | 2,439 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 99 | 21 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 187 | 25 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 665 | 139 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 1,239 | 609 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 1,523 | 963 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 1,527 | 934 |
| Total | 5,240 | 2,691 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write<br>Can read only<br>Can read or write, or both imperfectly<br>Can read and write well | No register kept. | |
| Total | | |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 437 | 105 |
| Infirmary Cases | 279 | 338 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 16 | 20 |
| Deaths | 21 | 2 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 798 | 307 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 982 | 508 |
| Twice | 248 | 224 |
| Thrice | 90 | 131 |
| Four times or more | 109 | 503 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 3,807 | 2,358 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 1,433 | 333 |
| Not employed, only the Sick in Infirmaries | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 104 | 28 |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | Nil. | |
| Privately | 30 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 2,610 | 622 | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 7,574 | 1,186 | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | | Not recorded. | | |
| Total | 10,197 | 1,808 | .. | .. |

**I.**
**HOME DISTRICT.**

**Metropolitan Gaols.**

**Coldbath-fields**
**House of**
**Correction.**

## No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles.<br>M. | <br>F. |
|---|---|---|
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 1 | 1 |
| Jackets | 1 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 1 | .. |
| Trousers | 1 | .. |
| Shirts | 1 | .. |
| Stockings (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Handkerchiefs | 1 | 2 |
| Shoes (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Clogs (when worn) | 1 | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 1 |
| Wrappers | .. | 1 |
| Petticoats | .. | 1 |
| Flannel do. | .. | 1 |
| Shifts | .. | 1 |
| Beds | 1 | 1 |
| Rugs | 1 | 1 |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 1 to ev | ery 10. |
| Blankets | 2 | 2 |

## No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 3,563 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 861 | 16 | 9 |
| ,, Bedding | 143 | 8 | 1 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 251 | 11 | 9 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 71 | 13 | 7 |
| ,, Fuel | 327 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, Soap | 143 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| ,, Washing | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cooking | 65 | 6 | 6 |
| ,, Stationery | 35 | 5 | 9 |
| ,, Books | 52 | 9 | 1 |
| ,, Furniture | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 5,384 | 11 | 8 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at the Assizes and Sessions | 16 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | Nil. | | |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned, including Repairs, Oil, &c. | 1,115 | 7 | 2 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 12,118 | 8 | 0 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 694 | 4 | 1 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 1 | 3 | 7¾ |

## No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese | * (Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Male prisoners, whose sentenced period is six months, and upwards, have half a pint of gruel as an extra evening meal, and all male prisoners, whose confinement has exceeded six months, have six ounces of meat and half a pound of potatoes for dinner, on Saturday, instead of gruel. The soup is made of ox heads of 25 lbs. each (1⅓ head for every 100 persons), with vegetables, and thickened with rice, barley, peas, and seasoning. Nurses and laundry-women are allowed beer and tea, and monitors and some handicraftsmen double allowance of gruel and soup. |
| Sunday | Men | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Monday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Tuesday | Men | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Wednesday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Thursday | Men | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Friday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Saturday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day.<br>Work on Wheels. | | Rest. | | Total. | | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | | | | |
| January | 4 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 30 | Most of the 36 wheels will hold each 11 prisoners, but the numbers at work vary continually from 6 to 10 on each wheel, according to circumstances. | 8 inches. | 48 steps. | Half for each wheel. |
| February | 4 | 30 | 2 | 15 | 6 | 45 | | | | |
| March | 5 | 0 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 30 | | | | |
| April | 5 | 40 | 2 | 50 | 8 | 30 | | | | |
| May | 5 | 50 | 2 | 55 | 8 | 45 | | | | |
| June | 5 | 50 | 2 | 55 | 8 | 45 | | | | |
| July | 5 | 40 | 2 | 50 | 8 | 30 | | | | |
| August | 5 | 40 | 2 | 50 | 8 | 30 | | | | |
| September | 5 | 40 | 2 | 50 | 8 | 30 | | | | |
| October | 5 | 20 | 2 | 40 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| November | 4 | 20 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 30 | | | | |
| December | 4 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 15 | | | | |

I.
**Home District.**

**Metropolitan Gaols.**

**Coldbath-fields House of Correction.**

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour—*continued*.

| Months employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Steps. | | |
| January | From 12,000 to 16,800, varying with the length of the days. | 780 | 12,480 | Reduce the time of actual work into minutes; and multiply those by 48, the number of steps revolving in one minute, and the product will give the number of steps of ascent performed per day. | Not applied. |
| February | | 810 | 12,960 | | |
| March | | 900 | 14,400 | | |
| April | | 1,020 | 16,320 | | |
| May | | 1,050 | 16,800 | | |
| June | | 1,050 | 16,800 | | |
| July | | 1,020 | 16,320 | | |
| August | | 1,020 | 16,320 | | |
| September | | 1,020 | 16,320 | | |
| October | | 960 | 15,360 | | |
| November | | 780 | 12,480 | | |
| December | | 750 | 12,000 | | |

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour. Nil.

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Emoluments and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 600 0 0 | .. | 600 0 0 | House, no value but as residence. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 400 0 0 | .. | 400 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 150 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 165 0 0 | House, coals, candles, soap, washing, and female servant in lieu of a prisoner. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 300 0 0 | .. | 300 0 0 | |
| Steward | | | Nil. | | |
| Clerk | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | |
| Assistant Clerk | 1 | per week.<br>2 0 0 | .. | 104 0 0 | |
| Storekeeper | 1 | 150 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 165 0 0 | House, coals, candles, and soap. |
| Surveyor | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Paid for special attendance, also a commission on work done. |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | per week.<br>1 10 0 | .. | 78 0 0 | |
| Task-masters<br>Task-mistresses<br>Superintendent | .. | .. | Nil. | | |
| Chief Turnkey, Male | 1 | 150 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 165 0 0 | House, coals, candles, and washing. |
| | | per week. | | | |
| Turnkeys, Male | 16 | 1 10 0 | .. | 2,249 0 0 | |
| | 14 | 1 7 6 | | | |
| Turnkeys, Female | 4 | 1 3 6 | .. | 462 16 0 | |
| | 4 | 1 1 0 | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkey, Male | 1 | 1 13 6 | .. | 87 2 0 | |
| Chief Turnkey, Female | 1 | 1 5 0 | .. | 65 0 0 | |
| Engineer | 1 | 1 16 0 | .. | 93 12 0 | |
| Deputy Storekeeper | 1 | 1 12 6 | .. | 84 10 0 | |
| 2 Cooks, rated as Turnkeys, as above | .. | .. | 3 0 10<br>3 0 10 | 6 1 8 | 1 pint of beer daily. |
| Baker<br>Miller<br>Carpenter | .. | .. | Nil. | | |
| Gatekeepers | 1 | 1 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 88 0 0 | House, coals, candles, and washing. |
| | 1 | 1 7 6 | .. | 71 10 0 | |
| 5 Watchmen or Patrols as Turnkeys, as above | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 54 | .. | 61 1 8 | 5,384 11 8 | |

## No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| *Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison | 155 19 4½ |
| Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners | 201 0 0 |
| Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract | 42 14 0 |
| †Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | Nil. |
| Amount received for the Support of Vagrants | 13 17 8¼ |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | Nil. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports | Nil. |
| Other Receipts | 3 12 10 |
| Total | 417 3 10¾ |

* Not including handicraft labour done by the prisoners for the prisons.

† All fines received are paid to the respective offices from whence the prisoners who pay them are committed; of their ultimate application we know nothing.

## No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 12,118 8 0 |
| Total Receipts of ditto . 417 3 10¾<br>Repairs and alterations . 694 4 1 | 1,111 7 11¾ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 11,007 0 0¼ |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day. —8*d.*, and the fractional part of a farthing.

G. L. Chesterton, Governor.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.
Description.

## WESTMINSTER BRIDEWELL.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

This prison, which is both a gaol and bridewell, or house of correction, stands in Tothill-fields, Westminster, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates for that city and liberty. It is a new building, having been first occupied in June 1834, and the cost of its erection is said to have exceeded £200,000. It consists of three principal divisions—the gaol for males before trial—the house of correction for male convicts—and the female prison—each on the radiating plan, and containing eight wards, with an airing-yard to each ward. In the centre of the prison is a large octangular court-yard, 250 feet across each way. It is unfortunate that this space is left in the centre of the building; as, in consequence of it, there is very little room for enlargement between the wards, and the boundary wall. The height of the boundary wall is 20 feet. The prison contains 42 day-rooms, and the following number of sleeping apartments:—

288 single sleeping-cells for one prisoner only.
  Dimensions, 8 feet long by 6 feet wide.
18 rooms, capable of sleeping ten or twelve prisoners.
  Dimensions, 20 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.
18 rooms, capable of sleeping seven or eight prisoners.
  Dimensions, 20 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 4 inches.
18 rooms, capable of sleeping five or six prisoners.
  Dimensions, 13 feet 1 inch by 8 feet 4 inches.
2 rooms: dimensions, 20 feet by 16 feet 3 inches. } Capable of sleeping between
4 rooms: dimensions, 13 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 5 inches. } 50 and 60 prisoners.

348 Total number.

In addition to these, 120 cells were formed in the basement when the building was constructed, the dimensions of which are 7 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 8 inches; but they are necessarily very dark.

The cells used for punishment, termed "dark cells," are five in number (dimensions, 7 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 8 inches), on the basement story, and form part of the above 120. These cells were fitted, together with the approach to them, about two years since, at an expense of £60.

The ordinary thickness of the partition walls between the cells is 14 inches. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at one time in the year ending Michaelmas 1835 was 464, and in that ending Michaelmas 1836, 468. The number of sleeping cells is, therefore, insufficient to secure constant separation by night, although enough for the average number. The total number in confinement was—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On 6th February | 1835 | 325 |
| Ditto | 1836 | 298 |
| Ditto | 1837 | 236 |

The prison is in a good state of repair, and the greatest part of it is fire-proof. No escape has yet been made, or attempted.

Inspection.

The back windows of the keeper's house in the convict prison, as well as those of the male turnkey's house in the gaol, and of the matron's apartments in the female prison, overlook the several yards; and there are also sunk areas round these houses, respectively, in the walls of which there are apertures for the inspection of the yards, but there are no private means of inspecting the day-rooms and cells, and the prisoners in the day-rooms can watch the turnkeys' movements from their windows. The prison is not overlooked, but some parts of it command a view of other buildings. An instance will be hereafter mentioned in which a prisoner appointed his wife to be at Messrs. Elliot and Co.'s brewery at a certain time, in order that he might see her from the bridge leading into the chapel. The ventilation is tolerably good. The coldness of the sleeping-cells, particularly those in the female prison, on the east side, has been complained of during the past winter; but, having tried their temperature in the evening after locking up, we have no reason to think their coldness anything beyond what may be remedied by a little extra bed-covering during severe weather. The prison appeared dry and clean throughout. It is built on an artificial soil, viz. concrete over a marshy swamp. The drainage is good. There does not appear to be any reason for considering the locality of the prison unhealthy, although it lies so low.

### 2. *Discipline, Management, &c.*

Classification.

The system pursued is that of association, in the gaol, for the untried; and the Silent System, as it is termed, for the convicted in the house of correction. The prisoners occupy separate cells at night, except at times when the prison is unusually full. The present classification is as follows:—

#### *In the Gaol for Males.*

Ward No. 1. Infirmary. Not occupied.
No. 2. Crown witnesses and persons in close confinement.
No. 3. Indecent offenders.
No. 4. Boys for trial.
No. 5. Prisoners committed for felonies and frauds. N. B. This combination violates the regulations of the Act. We found two misdemeanants, viz., E. B. for fraud, and J. W. for uttering counterfeit coin, mixed with prisoners committed for felony.

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

No. 6. Disorderlies and deserters.
No. 7. Persons for riots, assaults, and bastardy.
No. 8. Debtors.

## *In the House of Correction for Males.*

No. 1. Soldiers and others for separation. The day-room now used as a school-room.
No. 2. Misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour.
No. 3. Ditto sentenced to hard labour.
No. 4. Convicted felons. } Treadmills in these yards.
No. 5. Reputed thieves. }
No. 6. } Vagrants.
No. 7. }
No. 8. Infirmary.

## *Female Prison.*

No. 1. Infirmary.
No. 2. Persons for bail, disorderlies, &c.
No. 3. Felons for trial or examination.
No. 4. } Convicted felons.
No. 5. }
No. 6. Convicted misdemeanants.
No. 7. Vagrants.
No. 8. Nursery and Work. Five infant children were here with their mothers.
Male reception ward } On each side of the entrance of the prison.
Female ditto }

Without affecting to set any value upon the principle of classification, it should be remarked that the classification enjoined by the Act is here disregarded in several respects. In the gaol No. 5, felons and misdemeanants have been unintentionally mixed. In the house of correction, felons, misdemeanants, and vagrants, work upon the same tread-mill, to make up the requisite number for the wheel. In the school-room, boys for various kinds of offences receive instruction together. The females from wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, being felons, misdemeanants, and vagrants, were employed together in one work-room; and in the infirmaries and reception-wards a departure from classification has been unavoidable.

Association of Untried.

The association of untried prisoners in the gaol leads to the usual results, viz. bad language, noise, quarreling, and idle games. The governor admits, without reserve, that in the gaol they are apt to throw about brooms; and that *larking*, such as whistling, singing, leap-frog, calling-out, &c., are common enough. The conduct of the females is, upon the whole, worse than that of the male prisoners. Women of tolerable decency often complain of the obscenities of the more abandoned. We may mention, as an instance, that, on our going with the governor up to the window of the day-room of the female yard No. 2, one of the women laughed, and made a motion of so indecent a kind, that the governor felt obliged to order her to be locked up.

Silent System.

The Silent System is the rule in the house of correction; that is to say, silence is required to be observed at all times, both by day and night. The day-rooms in this part of the prison are no longer used as such, but the prisoners take their meals under the sheds in the tread-wheel yards. So far as this System aims at preventing all communication between prisoners, it decidedly fails of that result in this house of correction. Although there is a turnkey stationed in each tread-wheel yard, and two monitors or wardsmen selected from the prisoners stand constantly by, the prisoners can and do speak to each other even on the wheel. They cannot resist their curiosity to ask each other for how long they are sentenced? when they are going out? and the like questions. These are answered by laying two or three fingers on the wheel, by turning the hand to express unlockings or days, and then putting out fingers, or by pointing to inscriptions made on the wheel by former prisoners. The wheels are covered with inscriptions thus pricked or cut upon them, as

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Bell . . . . | 2 Months. |
| Foley . . . . | 3 M. |
| Denison . . . . | 3 M. |
| Templar . . . | 3 M. |
| Vinycomb . . . | 6 Months. |

And by pointing to one of these a prisoner can inform another of the length of his sentence. They manage also to arrange to meet each other after their discharge, and they know when a prisoner employed in menial services is going out, and ask for his place accordingly. They contrive to meet in the water-closets, to talk in the passages leading to the chapel, and sometimes in the chapel itself. Occasionally, though not often, they speak from cell to cell at night; and when it happens, from the unusual fulness of the prison, that several sleep in one room, they have, of course, an opportunity of unrestricted intercourse. The chaplain informed us that, a few weeks before, E. T., a boy in the vagrant yard in the house of correction, told him that, whilst he was in a sleeping-room with several others, another boy asked him if he would go into the country and pass base coin with him after they got out, for he knew a man who would sell some at the rate of 2*d*. for a shilling; E. T., however, refused. The same boy

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also told the chaplain that the wardsman proposed to him to go and thieve with him, and asked if he could rob a till? Such instances may not be very common, and we would by no means be understood to believe that prisoners sleeping separately, and at work on the Silent System by day, can have frequent opportunities of corrupting each other; but the statements of prisoners and officers all coincide in the fact that communication constantly prevails, and so far, therefore, the System fails. We beg attention to the subjoined evidence, in proof of the fact. It is sought to enforce the system so rigidly, that a prisoner is not permitted even to look round, or turn his head, whilst on the wheel. But the great number of punishments inflicted proves the difficulty of carrying the system into effect. The number inflicted in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 appears to have been 2,205, (of which 88 were upon the untried,) being in the ratio of 37 per cent. upon the total number in confinement in that year; and a reference to the subjoined return of 774 punishments inflicted in the months of November, December, and January last (*vide* Appendix C.), will show the very trifling nature of the offences for which prisoners are daily punished by the governor, nearly the whole of them being for talking, laughing, or neglecting work. This System is disliked by prisoners, without doubt; but of what use is such dislike, if the same parties are continually returning to prison again? There are persons who may be said almost to live in this bridewell; their faces are perfectly well known to the officers; and some return even the next day after their discharge. It is quite delusive to suppose that the Silent System is an efficient corrective agent for the repression of crime; to which may be added, that it excludes the probability of moral reformation; and that, by the continual punishments which it requires to be inflicted by the keeper, the notion of an offence against the law is confounded with that of one against the discipline. There is something preposterous in erecting into offences such acts as turning the head, or even speaking to a person placed close to the speaker; and to punish for them is calculated to outrage natural feelings. These considerations would form, we submit, serious objections to the Silent System, if it could be effectually enforced; but where, as in this bridewell, this cannot be effected, it has the further demerit of attempting that which it fails to execute.

A number of male prisoners, who are unable to work at the wheel, or not sentenced to hard labour, are employed in picking oakum and coir, either in the oakum shed, or, for separation, in their sleeping-cells. These, however, form exceptions to the general discipline. Female convicts are also employed in their cells in the day-time; but, at the time of our inspection, the inmates of the house-of-correction wards were together in a work-room, picking oakum. They also manage to exchange words occasionally, although the turnkeys are in the room; and in other respects they have the same opportunities of conversing as the men. The evidence subjoined shows that they are in the habit of communication. At night the women are stated to be much more noisy than the men.

The convicted prisoners are confined to their sleeping-cells for a considerable part of every Sunday.

Separation of Sexes.

The position of the female prison is such as to prevent any communication in general between male and female prisoners. Male prisoners bring coals into the female prison, but are then attended by the female officers. Female prisoners are, however, sometimes employed in cleaning the governor's and magistrates' rooms, from which they can look into the male yards.

Labour.

The two tread-wheels will hold 42 prisoners at a time. The hours of employment, and the amount of labour performed, vary according to the season from five and a half to nine hours, and from 7,392 to 12,096 feet of ascent. The punishment is, therefore, more severe in summer than in winter. In the latter season, as in other prisons, the number of hours spent in bed is much too great. When sentenced to hard labour, prisoners pick 3 lbs. and more of oakum, or 2½ lbs. of coir (the substance on the outside of the cocoa-nut shell), which is found more profitable than oakum, as £6 per ton is obtained for picking coir, and only about £3. 15*s*. per ton for oakum. Prisoners have picked in summer as much as 5½ lbs. of oakum. Those not sentenced to labour are only required to pick small quantities. Females sentenced to hard labour are required to pick 2 lbs., and those not so sentenced 1½ lb. of oakum. The picking of oakum, or coir, is an occupation well adapted to separate confinement, and does not appear to be attended with those prejudicial effects to health which usually result from long periods of tread-wheel labour.

Employment as Wardsmen, &c.

From the Return, Appendix (D), it appears that, out of 236 prisoners in confinement on the 6th of February last, 43, or 18 per cent., were employed as wardsmen, and in menial services about the prison. The opinion of the governor and officers is, that the wardsmen and monitors are not to be depended on; but the great security for their reporting is, that the prisoners are very ready to report each other, and to get the wardsman into disgrace, in order that they may have a chance of obtaining his place. This kind of feeling is certainly not one which it is desirable to engender in prisoners, but it is inseparable from the System. We may here venture to express a doubt whether the system of wardsmen was contemplated by the Gaol Act, for that Act only authorizes the employment of prisoners "in menial services, or for the purpose of instructing others," and it may fairly be questioned whether the employment of a prisoner in duties which are, in fact, those of an officer, is within the meaning, if it be within the letter, of the law. It will also be observed, by the Return referred to, that six female prisoners were employed together in the wash-house, two of whom were felons, two pawners, and two disorderly cases. The felons were, we were informed, chosen for this service because they were strong women, and fit for the occupation, but there is nothing penal in the character of a wash-house, and, consequently, the grand object of imprisonment—the repression of crime—is made subservient to the economy of the prison.

Visits and Letters.

Visitors are received in spaces left for that purpose between the gates of the yards, in the presence of a turnkey. Untried persons are allowed to see visitors daily from twelve till two o'clock; but those in the house of correction are only permitted to see them after the expiration of six months, unless under peculiar circumstances, and always by a magistrate's order. Before this regulation, great abuses prevailed in regard to visiting, which have been considerably checked; but visits, under pretence of relationship, still sometimes occur. The baskets of provisions, &c., brought by visitors, are searched by the officers; but it appears that tobacco is thus introduced by being secreted in provisions in various ways.

**Money.** The money of prisoners is taken from them on their admittance, and accounted for on their discharge. Those, before trial, who supply themselves, have it given out to them in instalments of 2*s.* at a time. Prisoners, of the vagrant class, frequently bring in as much money as £1 or £2, and one was found with as much as £17 upon him. An exception to the rule in regard to money has been made by the visiting magistrates in favour of a prisoner in the gaol for want of bail (J. D. S.), for sending a threatening letter, who has been allowed to receive presents of sovereigns, and even of £5 and £10 at a time. The same prisoner, J. D. S., is allowed by the magistrates to take in newspapers.

**Newspapers.** Attempts have been made to wrap up provisions in newspapers, but the officers have prevented the introduction of them into the prison. Books are not used without the chaplain's sanction.

**Tobacco.** It appears nearly impossible to prevent the introduction of tobacco, although it is not allowed to any class of prisoners except debtors. Prisoners secrete it about all parts of their bodies, so as to evade the search which is made on admission, and visitors bring it secreted in loaves of bread, and all kinds of provisions.

**Gaming.** There is no reason to believe that any regular gambling prevails. The untried prisoners resort to idle games, such as leap-frog, tossing halfpence, &c., to pass away the time, which are, however, checked by the turnkeys as soon as observed.

**Reception Wards.** The accommodation in the reception-wards is insufficient. On the male side it consists of

1 room, 17 feet long by 8 feet wide.
1 ditto, 15 feet 5 inches long by 6 feet 7 inches wide.
1 ditto, 11 feet long by 6 feet wide.
2 cells, each 7 feet long by 5 feet wide.

The proper number of bedsteads for these rooms is six in the first, three in each of the next two cells, and one in each small cell; but the number of prisoners arriving in the course of one evening is sometimes as many as 25 or 30, and it is often necessary to place eight beds upon the six bedsteads in the first room, and four beds upon the three bedsteads in each of the other two rooms, and for the rest of the prisoners to sleep on the floor of the itch-room, a contiguous apartment, 23 feet 3 inches long by 15 feet wide. When the prisoners are thus crowded, they often put each other's bedding together; so as, in fact, to sleep in one bed. The reception-rooms are often scenes of disorder, the prisoners coming in drunk, and frequently swearing and using obscene language. The more respectable prisoners desire to sleep separately; but there is not always room for that. Debtors take their chance with the rest; but the debtors are said to be oftener drunk than any others. The evidence of the turnkey of this ward shows the necessity of providing more room in it; and we submit that there ought at least to be an adequate number of separate cells for the reception of prisoners on the first night of their admission. A filthy practice prevails of washing several dirty prisoners in the same bath: this ought to be discontinued; and we think that every prisoner should be bathed without exception, unless in case of sickness.

The accommodations in the female reception-ward are the same as those in the male reception-room, and are quite insufficient, since as many as twenty-six female prisoners have arrived in the course of one evening, when they have been obliged to sleep together in a crowded state, or go into the itch-room. Bad language and noise are common; and the women frequently come in so drunk as to be obliged to be led by men from the gate, to be sick over the beds. The women, although often in the most filthy state, are not regularly bathed. The evidence of the female turnkey shows the necessity of new arrangements in this ward.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

**Chaplain.** The Rev. G. H. Hine has been chaplain of this prison since its opening. He resides in the immediate neighbourhood. He reads prayers selected from the Liturgy, expounds the scriptures daily, and performs divine service twice on Sundays. The holy Communion is not administered. The chaplain is engaged daily in the prison from half-past nine till about two o'clock, visiting prisoners under punishment and otherwise in separate cells, and such others as he thinks advisable, and instructing the juvenile offenders himself, as well as superintending the schoolmaster. The chaplain is also in the habit of visiting the prisoners' friends with a view to reconciling them to each other, and inducing them to assist the prisoners on their discharge,—a practice which we cannot mention without suggesting that the chaplain deserves approbation for exerting himself thus voluntarily in so Christian a duty. The chaplain keeps a journal, but no character book. He is Sunday evening lecturer at St. Ann's, Soho. The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel is seldom disorderly; but they contrive occasionally to speak to each other, and have been detected in doing so during the responses, the noise of which affords an opportunity for two persons to speak unheard by others. Prisoners under punishment in separate cells do not attend chapel, nor those who are for the first morning in the reception-wards; and those employed in the wash-house are sometimes absent, for which no sufficient reason is assigned. One prisoner in the gaol for want of bail, J. D. S., is not required to attend chapel, the magistrates considering his case a peculiar one; but we cannot see any sufficient reason for such an exception. The prisoners are in the habit of communicating in

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the passages leading to the chapel, although turnkeys are stationed so as to prevent it as much as possible. The keeper, matron, and all the turnkeys that can be spared, attend chapel. The time of morning prayers (half-past nine) seems inconveniently fixed with reference to the vans, which arrive at 10 minutes before 10 o'clock to convey remanded prisoners to the police-offices for examination, when the services of several officers are required. At this time, also, the prisoners, whose terms have expired, are discharged; and the parties who may have arrived the previous night are placed in the ward appropriated to them.

Classes of juvenile offenders assemble daily for about an hour each in the day-room of ward No. 1, in the House of Correction. They are taught reading by one of the turnkeys, assisted by a prisoner (a felon); but there is no systematic instruction of adult prisoners.

The books in use are Bibles, Prayer-Books, &c., and the publications of the Religious Tract Society.

Obstacles to Instruction.

The association of the untried, the continued labour of the convicted under the silent system, and the short terms for which prisoners remain in this bridewell, are all circumstances unfavourable to the operation of instruction. Of 5,866 prisoners in confinement during the year ending Michaelmas 1836, 166 were sentenced for three months and under six months, 23 for six months and under one year, four for one year and under two years, and one for two years and under three years. It could not, therefore, be expected that, even if the chaplain were to devote his whole time to the prison, or if there were several chaplains, any such result as personal reformation could ordinarily take place. The physical irritation of the tread-wheel is peculiarly unfavourable to that frame of mind best suited to receive religious impressions; nor does the silent system allow time enough for receiving instruction of any kind. The chaplain has known cases of very hardened characters who have been quite softened by separate confinement for a few days; and he concurs in the opinion that the labours of the most zealous minister of religion must remain comparatively powerless, so long as prisoners are not confined individually in separate cells. Nor can we entertain any doubt that the great majority of prisoners now working at the silent system would regard separate confinement with much greater dread. The evidence of prisoners generally agrees upon this point.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon, who resides in the neighbourhood, attends himself twice a-week, when he goes round and sees every prisoner. His assistant attends every morning, and examines the prisoners before they are passed into their wards. The Gaol Act undoubtedly requires that the surgeon himself should perform this duty. Prisoners under punishment are visited by the surgeon when he goes round the prison. There is no reason to believe the locality of the prison unhealthy; and the circumstance of the terms of imprisonment being for the most part short prevents the ordinary ill effects of tread-wheel labour, combined with low diet, when continued for long periods.

Infirmaries.

Four males and five females were inmates of the infirmaries at one of our visits. The convicted and untried are usually separated in the infirmaries; but no particular means are taken to preserve silence beyond the attendance of turnkeys, and prisoners as nurses and monitors.

Sickness.

In the year ending Michaelmas 1836 the proportion of cases of slight indisposition to the whole number in confinement was 34 per cent., that of infirmary cases 3·42 per cent., and that of deaths ·06 per cent. During the late prevailing influenza the greatest number of infirmary cases, male and female, was 23.

Bathing.

It has been mentioned that all prisoners are not bathed on admission; some are only partially washed. We submit that the filthy state of the generality of prisoners on their admission renders it important that all should be bathed, and that every prisoner should be bathed in clean water.

Diet.

The House of Correction diet is divided into three scales.—The first scale for convicts above 16 years of age, whose periods exceed three months, consisting of 140 oz. of bread, 18 oz. of meat, 3 pints of soup, and 8 pints of gruel per week; the second for convicts above 16, whose periods are three months and less, consisting of 140 oz. of bread, 12 oz. of beef, 4 pints of soup, and 8 pints of gruel per week; and the third for all under 16 years of age, consisting of 112 oz. of bread, 6 oz. of beef, 1 pint of soup, and 8 pints of gruel per week. The cost of the diet, upon a strict individual calculation, is estimated at 4*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per head. The untried prisoners, however, supply themselves in addition to the gaol allowance. The diet table is not publicly affixed, except in the kitchen. For the daily dietary, see Appendix G, No. 18.

Prisoners supplying themselves.

The permission to supply themselves is limited to the untried, who are either furnished with eatables by their friends, or purchase from a man who is allowed to go round and sell them. To prevent excess, they only have their money in instalments of 2*s.* each.

Beer, &c.

Beer or wine is not allowed to be used by any class of prisoners except debtors, or by order of the surgeon.

Clothing.

There are two prison-dresses for the convicted, viz., a grey and yellow woollen dress for felons, a blue one for misdemeanants. It is not varied by seasons, except that the prisoners' stockings are disallowed in summer. The prisoners are apt to injure their clothes in order to make pockets, the absence of which prevents them from secreting articles; but such practices are always punished when detected.

Bedding.

The clothing and bedding are both purchased out of the prison. The cost of both together is estimated at 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per head per annum. The bedding is aired, according to the season, and is fumigated after having been used by very dirty prisoners.

Washing.

The prisoners wash in the morning, two at a time, in their respective yards, in the presence of a turnkey, going off the wheel in turns for that purpose. If detected in speaking they are punished. The whole of the prisoners' linen, &c., is washed in the prison by the female prisoners.

Cleanliness.

The prison is frequently whitewashed, and appeared clean at the time of inspection. The rooms and cells are more frequently dry-rubbed than washed, for fear of damp.

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### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The great number of punishments inflicted in consequence of the Silent System has been already adverted to. The proportion to the total number in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 was 37 per cent. We refer to the detailed Return of punishments for three months (Appendix C). The punishments are chiefly confinement in dark or solitary cells, stoppage of diet, and extra labour. A minor kind of punishment is also resorted to, by making prisoners stand separately in the yard, whilst the others are sitting at their meals. Fifteen prisoners appear to have been whipped in the last year; 13 in pursuance of the sentences of courts, and two for breach of prison discipline. Twenty-four lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails is the usual number inflicted, in the presence of the keeper, surgeon, turnkeys, and juvenile prisoners.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

A list of the officers, with their respective salaries and emoluments, will be found in the Appendix (G, No. 21). The governor, chief turnkey, storekeeper, matron, and superintendent of washing, reside in the prison. The other turnkeys, male and female, are required to reside in its immediate neighbourhood. The turnkeys perform the duties of night-watchmen by turns, so that there is only one watchman going his rounds at a time, which, in so large a prison, cannot be sufficient to secure silence at night, although it may be for the purpose of protection. We have not discovered any violations of the Gaol Act, so far as regards the duties of the officers; and our impressions of the character, vigilance, and general conduct of the governor, Lieut. Tracey, R.N., are highly favourable.

Books.

The several books and accounts kept in the prison are specified in the subjoined list (Appendix E).

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Recommittals.

Of the whole number committed to this prison in the year ending at Michaelmas 1836, the proportion ascertained to be recommittals was about 40 per cent., and the real proportion was probably much larger. A great number of offenders are perfectly well known to the officers, and may be said to live in prisons, for they often return the very next day after their discharge. A detachment of the police force visits this prison weekly, and looks at all the prisoners, with a view of recognising any offenders of whom they may be in search, and of pointing out habitual offenders.

Juvenile Offenders.

The proportion of offenders under 17 to the whole number committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 was about 8 per cent. Their offences are, for the most part, of a very trifling nature; but, after what has been said on this subject in our First Annual Report, we do not think it necessary to enter into particulars of cases. Boys, before trial, are kept in a separate ward; but the convicted are placed in their proper classes with the men.

Debtors.

There were 337 debtors confined in this prison in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1836, principally for very small debts, by sentences of the Westminster Court of Requests. There are certain small donations, payable annually, which are supposed to encourage the incarceration of debtors at the particular periods at which they are bestowed; but the donations are so small in amount, that we cannot think they can have any great influence in this respect. We refer to the list of donations (Appendix F). The tally system has, without doubt, a most mischievous influence in filling this gaol, and other prisons, with debtors for trifling sums.

Passes.

It was formerly the practice to grant passes to parishes, with little discrimination, to prisoners on their discharge, for any place to which they stated they were going, paying them mileage according to the distance. The result was a regular system of fraud on the part of prisoners, almost all of whom used to obtain passes for the north, or distant places, and not more than one-fifth of the number granted were ever returned. Forged passes were also very common. Greater caution is now used, and the mileage is only paid as far as the first stage on the road: this checks imposition; and the number now granted is not a sixth of that granted formerly.

Military Prisoners.

The usual allowance of 6*d.* per diem is paid by the War Office. The number of military prisoners in this bridewell is seldom considerable.

Foreigners.

We found two Italian boys and two Lascars in custody for vagrancy, who were scarcely able to speak a word of English. They were employed in picking oakum.

Vans.

The observations made upon the police-vans under the head of Clerkenwell New Prison are also applicable here. It is stated in the subjoined evidence of the turnkey of the reception-ward that he has known as many as 27 or 28 come in one van; so that there was not sitting room, but the prisoners sat on each other's knees. We have ourselves been present on the arrival of the van, when, on alighting, several of the men and women have been in a very indecent state from the want of clothing. That a respectable person, who is unfortunate enough to be committed for want of bail or for debt, should be brought to prison in such a way, amongst prisoners in a filthy state, or drunk—in the dark—men and women all together—is highly improper. There ought to be individual compartments for the separation of each prisoner. There should be a light in the vans by night.

General Observations.

It is greatly to be regretted that the small dimensions of the sleeping cells in this new prison are such as to preclude the possibility of their being applicable to a regular system of separate confinement.

From what has been stated on the subject of the Silent System, as practised in this bridewell, our conviction is, that it fails as an instrument of correction, and is incompatible with the prisoner's reform.

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We submit also that the association of the untried in this gaol contaminates and depraves the prisoners, and that the common gaol department of this bridewell calls loudly for amendment.

We beg to suggest the propriety of a survey being made, in order to ascertain to what extent a system of individual separation could be introduced, by altering the present cells and rooms for that purpose.

We refer to the subjoined extracts from the evidence of officers and prisoners taken by us; also to the Return No. 2, and the contents of the several Appendices to this Report, A to G.

*Extracts from Evidence taken at Westminster Bridewell.*

**D. W., a Prisoner.**

"I am a prisoner in the convicted felons' yard, No. 4. I am 14 years of age; my father is dead, my mother went to New York before my father died. She used to take my father's clothes. I served with a baker in Brewer's Green, at Pimlico, and have been on the parish. I have no relations that have been kind to me or cared for me. I robbed my master of money out of a box. I have been two months in this prison to-morrow, and was also sentenced to be whipped. I was a fortnight before trial in the gaol No. 4; I had 18 lashes with the cat; the governor, three turnkeys, and the doctor, were present; there were six boys and one man with me in the gaol-yard; we slept in separate cells; they used to talk all day in the day-room; they used to say bad language and to swear. One boy lost his Christmas plum-cake; the wardsman stole it; it was reported to the governor, and the wardsman was removed. The boys' friends used to bring them money and provisions; no one ever brought me anything: they did not mind the wardsmen much. In the yard where I now am we wash in the morning, two at a time, in the washhouse; we go off the wheel in turns to wash. The boys often laugh when at breakfast under the shed by the wheel, but they are reported: the lads sometimes ask each other on the wheel, 'how long have you got?' they can answer by pointing to places on the wheel where 'two months,' 'three months,' and so on, are marked; we are at school an hour a-day; the schoolmaster sometimes goes out: we have dinner at two o'clock in the shed, and then nothing till next morning. For some time after my trial I slept in a room with two others, and afterwards in a separate cell; there is a great sound in the cell: I often hear coughing. This morning a boy named Brown told another boy that he was going out this morning; and he did go out: the other boy told the turnkey. When I go out I shall try to find my uncle at Whitechapel, or else I must go to the parish. I can read a little; I have been taught chiefly here."

**J. H., a Prisoner.**

"I am yardsman in the convicted felons' yard, No. 4. I have been in prison about three months for stealing a handkerchief, and have been yardsman nearly the whole time. My duty is to keep order and silence, and I do not work at the wheel; wardsmen do not usually work at the wheel. There is scarcely a day but what I report for punishment; sometimes three or four a-day. I report for making signs, or looking about them, or talking on the wheel, or at meals. The governor punishes sometimes by taking away part of their meals, at others by an extra turn of the wheel, and by locking up of a Sunday, except during chapel. What they ask is generally, 'how long have you got?' and, 'when do you go out?' that they may meet each other on their discharge at the gate. There are some in this yard who knew each other before: I cannot always see them communicating; the prisoners have come down and reported others for talking to the turnkey, when I have not seen them. The turnkeys sometimes see them when I do not. They have had gruel for a month past on going to bed, to prevent their drinking cold water on coming off the wheel; they wash by turns as they come off the wheel: the other yardsman stands by when they wash. I think any communication at night is very uncommon; but a month ago a man was singing in his cell for joy the morning he was going out, and the prisoner in the next cell reported him. The prisoners are apt to report each other, for fear they should be blamed themselves. I think the Silent System is much dreaded, but yet they come back. I find that those who come from the gaol are disorderly at first, and have dirty habits. I have been once in prison before in Coldbath-fields."

**W. C., a Prisoner.**

"I am a prisoner in the reputed thieves' yard, Convict Prison, No. 5, aged 15; my father is not living, my mother is living in Duke's-court, Drury-lane. I have five sisters and two brothers. I was an errand-boy to a doctor. I was committed on suspicion of stealing on the 18th November, for three months; I am going out next week; was six weeks in this prison before, in March last, for vagrancy. I am employed as helper for an hour before breakfast to make up the beds; I wash after breakfast, about 9 o'clock. The boys at breakfast make signs. While I was on the wheel yesterday, a boy, named C——k, said to me, 'Will you go to my mother?' I nodded; I was punished, by being made to stand at dinner-time in the middle of the yard, the other boy the same. I was punished once before for talking, and had only half my loaf. Yesterday morning the clergyman in the chapel asked me when I was going out, and I told him, and C——k heard. The boys on the wheel often say to each other, 'When do you go out?' or, 'How long have you been in?' they answer either in words, or by putting up fingers, or by pointing to the names cut on the wheel, with 'one month,' or 'two months.' I have known boys often talk in the passages to chapel, such as 'This is my last time of chapel;' 'How long have you got?' &c. When I was there the first time a boy named Meadows said to me, during the responses in chapel, 'I shall come and meet you when I go out;' it is not done so much now that the cleaners and yardsmen sit mixed among us. I used to have an extra pint of gruel for cleaning, but in consequence of the boy talking yesterday to me it has been taken away. About five weeks ago I slept in a room with nine others, including the yardsman, on the second floor, for about a fortnight; I have

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seldom heard talking at night; now I sleep in a separate cell. A boy named J——, three cells off me, lately was singing all night this song—

'I love to roam
'When the dark sea foams;'

when he heard the door creak for the turnkey coming, then he would leave off. I did not hear the yardsman call out, but he sometimes stamped with his foot; the boy was going out next day but one: he was punished. I have been shut up on a Sunday; and once, when so shut up, I heard a boy knocking to another. Four weeks ago a boy on the wheel made a wrong step, and I shoved him; he said, 'b——r your eyes, don't shove me;' and I reported him; he was locked up three days. One morning a piece of tobacco fell out of a man's jacket, but they could not find whose it was. I have learned to read a little since I have been here: I cannot write."

**F. C., otherwise W. J., a Prisoner.** "I am from reputed thieves' yard, No. 5—am 19 years of age—have been 11 weeks in prison, and yardsman seven weeks. I am sentenced to three months as a reputed thief. My duty is to keep order and silence: I have two pints a-day extra for being yardsman; three pints on soup days; and am excused from the wheel. I have reported close upon 100 times whilst yardsman, for talking or looking round, or going to the water-closet without the ring, so that two meet together there. The day before yesterday a prisoner was putting his foot sideways on the wheel; I took hold of his foot to put it straight; he swore at me, 'G—d d—n your eyes.' They sit an hour at and after dinner; when sometimes they make a motion to those they know by turning the hand, and put the fingers out to express so many lockings up. A month ago M—— B——, a little before he left, pricked his name on the wheel, '*M. B.* 3 *Months*,' and rubbed it over with dirt, he did it on the stage while he was resting; and also in one of the prayer-books he pricked his name and the word 'p—k;' he was reported and punished by being locked up. They are apt to speak, when they sleep together, about going out, telling friends, &c., and what they are in for. I have caught out some making motions in chapel. Prisoners dread the silent system; but they dread solitary confinement, with less food, much more. I only know one instance of a prisoner having tobacco; he was a vagrant. I have known the cook and storekeeper bring in bread and give it to the other prisoners; the storekeeper lost his place. I mean the cook and storekeeper of No. 4, not of our yard."

**J. R., a Prisoner.** "I am a prisoner in the gaol-yard No. 6. I was committed for bail, as disorderly. I am a fruit-dealer, eight days in prison; I came from Queen-square in the van with 17 others, men and women. I slept first night in Reception Ward with seven others; some convicted felons slept in the same room; four of us slept upon three bedsteads; and there were only three sets of mattresses and blankets; there were only six beds in the room, and eight people; it was like two in a bed; some complained of lying on the edge of the bedstead; there was no wardsman that I know of in the room; next morning I washed my face and neck, but none of us for the gaol are put into the bath like those for the House of Correction. The doctor examined me when I was brought here; we sweep and clean a little, but have no other occupation; we talk quietly. I find myself with meat, &c., besides the gaol allowance; those who have provisions give to the others—but do not sell: no money of any kind is paid; we are all poor. No talking at night. No tobacco is used in our yard all day."

**S. S., a Prisoner.** "I am a prisoner in No. 7, Bail-yard, for an assault on a policeman. I am a plumber's labourer. I stopped on the convict side three months for two £5 fines, and have been in this yard six months and three weeks, and am likely to stop to make up a twelvemonth here for bail. When I was in the Fine-yard, No. 3, I worked at picking oakum; there were from 14 to 23 in the Fine-yard; I was then yardsman. I often caught them out talking; I suppose I reported above 20 times for talking, whistling, or going two into the water-closet; there was sometimes swearing. I had to shave in the yard and cut hair; then I have had men tell me not to cut too short, and I have had bad language, such as 'you are a b——y fine barber,' 'mind you don't cut my b——y chin off,' &c. They generally sleep separate, but sometimes in a double cell with others; no talking. In this ward I clean, and get two pints of gruel a-day for it. The prisoners make their own beds and sweep out their own room; that is all they do. I allow quiet talking in day-room; I report hallooing, swearing, &c. I have reported to turnkey nine or ten times; but as the turnkey is always by, there is seldom any noise. I have had several, when I have threatened them, say, 'Well, I'll pay you off,' 'I'll find you when you are out,' &c. There is a game with chalk, which they are apt to play in the yard, and I have stopped it. I once found a man with tobacco, it was hid in his stocking. Three men were caught with tobacco before I was yardsman; the prisoners are supplied by friends; little is given to others—none sold. A man named Flint comes round every morning for orders; he gives no tick; he is the only man who comes. When I was in the Reception Ward we put our blankets together, and slept, as it were, in one bed, though there were three bedsteads; we were close together."

**E. M., a Female Prisoner.** "I am a prisoner in ward No. 32, 17 years of age. I am in for bail till the sessions, with my mother and sister, for noise in the streets. I live in Leg-alley, Long-acre; my mother is a fruit-woman, and I help her; my father is a soldier abroad—13 years in Corfu. I cannot read or write. I used to go occasionally to Lincoln's-inn-fields chapel; I am a Roman Catholic. I was often engaged in selling fruit on Sunday. I have been three weeks and three days in prison: I came in the van with seven women and one man; I was never in prison before, nor my mother or sister. It was dark in the van. I slept on the first night in the slip, or receiving-ward; there were six of us in the room; only five beds. I slept with my mother, my sister with another young woman. Next morning I was washed, not bathed: I have been employed in mending stockings: my sister slept with me in a cell for a few nights,

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since that I have slept separate. Every day there is bad language in the day-room, such as swearing and nasty talk; it is very disagreeable to me, but I cannot help it. There are women of the town in the day-room; it is as much as the wardswoman can do to keep them quiet, they use such nasty discourse. My mother is bailed out, and has brought us things. I have heard talking at night when they sleep two in a cell; my sister and I would like to be from the other women; most of us are now locked up for making a noise in the day-room, but it was not me. I never saw any man in the prison, except the man who brings coals to the dispensary."

**E. B., a Female Prisoner.**

"I am wardswoman of No. 2; 40 years of age: was committed for two months hard labour, and twelve months bail for an assault; I have been five months in prison, and two months wardswoman here. I have reported three or four times for noise and other things against the discipline of the prison. I often threaten; obscene language is sometimes used by girls of the town. I have been in prison before at least 20 times, backwards and forwards, for seven years; the greatest punishment is to shut up prisoners separately; they would rather, in general, have work when they are shut up; at present in this ward there are 24 prisoners, and only 17 beds; consequently some sleep two in a bed. Some who are supplied by friends give to the others. When in the house of correction I picked 3½lbs. of oakum a-day; it was hard work. I think it impossible to prevent talking; when I was at Coldbath-fields we used to get a word in the yard at dinner."

**C. T., a Female Prisoner.**

"I am a prisoner belonging to No. 6, House of Correction, aged 19; sentenced to two months for breaking windows. I have been a prostitute. I pick 2 lbs. of oakum a-day. We find opportunities of speaking, although silence is required; several have attempted to speak to me. A girl, who is now gone, once said to me, 'I should like to get into the Refuge;' I told her 'she could get in;' we were not heard. I slept the first night in the slip; only two besides me. I have been several times here before; I do not mind being in a separate cell, provided I don't lose my victuals. I wish to go to the Magdalen. When I was here before, two months since, I heard one woman call out to another in the sleeping cell; she was locked up, but that does not often happen now."

**M. A. S., a Female Prisoner.**

"I am in House of Correction, No. 5; aged 25; sentenced for one month as disorderly. I have been here many times before; I have been here a fortnight this time; almost every day some one is punished for speaking; have known one or two punished for having tobacco. I knit a pair of stockings in three days; I have been upon the town; can't read or write. I am employed once a-week to clean the magistrates' room; I have seen the male prisoners on the wheel from a window of that room, but have never spoke to one."

**T. C., Turnkey.**

"I have been seven months turnkey. I am turnkey of the ward for reputed thieves, No. 5. I have observed prisoners talking on the wheel when the yardsman has not. I go to dinner for an hour; then the other turnkey parades the front of both the yards. Other prisoners are anxious to report the yardsman if he does not do his duty; that is the great check upon them. Prisoners manage to let each other know when they go out; there are marks on the wheel. There have been several instances of prisoners swearing at each other on the wheel, calling each other a b——y b——r, &c., if he shoves them. I have at times found tobacco secreted about prisoners, although they were searched in the Reception Court. I once found out two prisoners talking in chapel during the responses. During the first watch I go round two or three times to the sleeping rooms with list shoes; in the other watches we stay outside: the gates are left open, except one, that the prisoners may not hear us coming. I do not go round while prisoners sleep separately, because we hear as well outside. I have known other turnkeys catch them talking, but I have scarcely ever. The yardsman has several times reported them. What they said, when sleeping in the same cell, was, 'Well, you will call and let my friends know when I am going out.' I think it would be much better if we had the assistance of some others, not prisoners, instead of the yardsmen. The governor comes repeatedly into the yards and cells daily. At this time of the year the separate cells for punishments are much dreaded, especially in cold weather; they do not like being kept alone. I have repeatedly heard them in confinement ask the governor to allow them to go on the wheel. I find them come back repeatedly, although the silent system is dreaded."

**W. J., Turnkey.**

"I am turnkey of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the gaol; have been turnkey two years. I am always backwards and forwards during the day: I go for an hour to dinner. When the prisoners first come in they are apt to look about and be noisy; but after a few days they become more circumspect, as we are always by. I have little confidence in yardsmen; the poor men are most to be depended on for yardsmen; but those who have any pals or friends are not to be depended on. The thieves call their friends pals. I have occasionally heard calling and night talking, but not often. Tobacco is sometimes supplied by visitors in bread or other disguise; attempts have been made to wrap provisions in newspapers, but they are always taken away. Mr. Shelly is allowed every description of newspapers; he has had several sums of money sent him; sometimes a sovereign or two, and £5 and £10; he has all along had extra diet. I think it likely that in the Reception Ward, in cold weather, the prisoners put their blankets so as to get in together."

**J. M., Turnkey.**

"I have been three years turnkey, two years turnkey of the male reception-ward; there is one cell with six bedsteads, two cells with three each, and two with one each, and eight in the itch-room. I have had as many as 30 sleeping; I have had 25 lately; the usual number is about a dozen. I have had occasion to put eight beds into the room with six bedsteads, and four into the room with three bedsteads: it happens not uncommonly; we are often so full that we lay them on the floor in the itch-room. I often have men come in worse for liquor; then they are very

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apt to be noisy; I repeatedly call 'Silence.' I don't sleep in the reception-ward, but I watch with the other turnkeys in turn. Prisoners sometimes come in so drunk they can hardly stand. Debtors are worse than any for drinking; if debtors come early they are put in single cells; if not, they must go with the others. I have heard respectable people wish to sleep separate, but I can't always accommodate them. I have overheard swearing and obscene language in the bed-rooms. I have known 27 or 28 come in the van; there is not sitting room then, so they sit in each others' laps. Some come in horridly lousy: we fumigate the bedding when necessary. I have no doubt that they sometimes put their blankets together, and get together in bed: the next day the dirty prisoners are put into the bath, and the others washed; some one goes into the bath every morning, about four go into the same water one after another; they generally go two into the bath together, to wash each others' backs. I have never had any objection made to going into the same water; there is plenty of water. The surgeon's assistant examines them personally in the morning; about 11 o'clock they are passed into the wards. They bring in tobacco concealed in all parts of their body, particularly vagrants. I have known vagrants frequently have as much as £1 or £2, and once found a man with £17 upon him: they generally secrete it as well as tobacco: I have known instances of tobacco secreted about the body, which was not found until after the prisoners were placed in their wards. In the gaol the money is taken away, and they have it out 2*s*. at a time, and they buy chiefly of a man that is allowed to come in. The visitors bring in tobacco in bread, and fifty other ways. The first morning they don't go to chapel, unless it happens to be Sunday."

**J. C., Turnkey.** "I have been two years turnkey in the convicted felons' yard, No. 4: I am the whole day in the yard, except an hour for dinner, and am occasionally obliged to leave it to look after the cleaners, &c. I often catch them talking or looking off, with my eye, when the yardsman does not see. I never look over anything. When they talk, it is generally to ask when the others are going out; and they answer by putting up two or three fingers. The wheel is cut in several places with the names of former prisoners, and with words such as 'two months' or 'three months,' and by pointing to that they can answer; in order to tell how many days they have to stop they will put up one or two fingers, and turn their hands to express lockings. They meet each other on their discharge. I have known former prisoners frequently come to meet others; there are several in this yard who knew each other before: they sometimes make motions at meals. I have caught the prisoners making motions during washing; they have been caught talking in the passages to the chapel. I remember an instance of a prisoner talking during the responses at chapel, and another prisoner informed of it. The turnkey on the watch goes round in list shoes when there are prisoners sleeping in the same room, but not always to the separate cells. I have known several instances of prisoners in separate cells shouting and asking questions to each other; other prisoners have informed of them; I have heard them in going my rounds, but not lately. The wardsman could not be trusted if it were not for other prisoners, who would report for the sake of getting the wardsman's place; they report also to get into favour. The Silent System is dreaded, but yet they come back. Prisoners who have been three months on the wheel come back. Prisoners dread being shut up in a solitary cell, without work, more than anything. They will fall on their knees to the governor, to beg him to let them go on the wheel; work is never allowed to those under punishment. On this wheel there are now felons, misdemeanants, and vagrants, but there is no difference in character. I think classification is of no use at all."

**J. H., a Female Turnkey.** "I have been seven months turnkey of No. 4 and 5, House of Correction—'Felons and Disorderlies.' I do not sleep in the prison. I am in and about the work-room all day, except when I am at dinner. I am on duty every other night to take in prisoners. I always report for talking and laughing, or making signs. When they are either shut up in a separate cell, or kept from chapel and exercise (which is an hour a-day in single file in fine weather), we report several every day. They want to know how long each other has got to stop; they hold up two or three fingers to express the number of days they have to stay, and especially going to chapel, when waiting or meeting in the passages, or at exercise. They always sleep separate. We generally go round inside the yard, and listen at windows at night, and frequently hear talking, particularly in summer. I have heard a woman tell another she had three weeks to stop. They sometimes sing. I cannot trust the wardswoman. Female prisoners will not often report each other. If the reception-ward is very full, some sleep in the itch-ward. The women dread separation more than the Silent System."

**S. C., a Female Turnkey.** "I have been two years and a half turnkey, and seven months of that time in the reception-ward. I reside in the prison. There is one room with four bedsteads, two with two bedsteads, and two single cells; and nine bedsteads in the itch-ward. The most I have had is 26; upon an average about a dozen. We are sometimes obliged to put two together, to prevent going into the itch-ward. Many of the dirty women bring vermin into the beds; we disinfect the bedding in the oven next day. I have very often known women come in drunk, sometimes so tipsy as to be obliged to be led from the gate by men; I have known women sick over the beds from drunkenness. I always prevent noise as much as possible, but have no doubt there is bad language in the sleeping rooms. There is a wardswoman (a disorderly) sleeping either in the itch-ward or in a separate cell. I do the best to keep the more respectable separate. Two of the male prisoners bring in coals once a-week; I stand to receive them. We give the prisoners the option of being washed, or going to the bath, except when very dirty; then we make them go into the bath. The prisoners do not attend chapel the first morning, unless it is Sunday. About 11 o'clock they are passed into their wards. The surgeon's assistant examines them at 8 A. M."

**Aug. Fred. Tracey, Keeper.** "I have been keeper of this prison since it was first occupied in June 1834. I am a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Although we have the silent system, I find it impossible to prevent all

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communication. Talking on the wheel is common; when charged with it the prisoners often say 'I am talking to myself;' although communication takes place, it is not of that mischievous tendency as under a system of association. There is great curiosity among thieves. 'How long have you got?' is a common question on the wheel. Another will lay two fingers on the wheel, as an answer, meaning two months. I have myself heard calling out at night: it is very common among the females, and occasionally in the male House of Correction. The females will not tell of each other, but the male wardsman will, for fear of being displaced; not that I have any confidence in wardsmen: the prisoners are very ready to report each other; I encourage them to do so, which, I admit, may be called espionage. We find that the oldest thief is the best monitor. I think one watchman at night sufficient for protection, but not for silence. I remember an instance of prisoners talking during the responses at chapel; one said to another 'Tell my sister to come to the gate the morning I go out;' and the sister came accordingly. It takes 20 minutes to get the prisoners into chapel. I know they communicate whilst going into chapel, for I have been asked by prisoners to be employed in the wash-house, saying, 'There is a vacancy, for so and so is going out.' I have asked how they knew that, and they confessed they were told so on the staircase going to chapel. There was an instance six months since of a prisoner, who was monitor in the reputed thieves' yard, writing a letter to his wife to be at Elliot's brewery at a certain time: he wrote upon the back of one of the tracts, and gave the letter to a boy who he knew was going out; it was found on the boy; the prisoner could have seen Elliot's brewery from the step of the bridge going into chapel, and therefore appointed his wife to be there. As to the gaol, I punish offences there by stopping the calls. In the gaol they are apt to throw about brooms; larking, such as whistling, singing, leap-frog, calling out, &c., are common enough. Some call out, 'the law does not compel silence here.' I think the system of bail horrible, it would be far better to send them for seven days to the House of Correction. In the infirmary it is impossible to prevent communication. D., who has been in every prison in London, a well-known thief, for assaulting a police-officer, is an inmate of the infirmary; he has been in the Penitentiary: about a month since, when he was in the infirmary, he was very abusive to me and the officers, but we cannot punish in the infirmary, and it is not the practice to punish when they get well; this D. has been very troublesome, and has asked to see the regulations of the prison. On Sundays we have chapel from 10 to half-past 11; then I muster the prisoners, which lasts till 1; dinner occupies till 2; the prisoners then exercise in file about 10 minutes; are then at chapel from half-past 2 till half-past 3; then, generally, bad characters are locked up for separation till 5 o'clock. Jews have occasionally objected to go to chapel. Catholics sometimes have their own priests. S. S., in the gaol, is a very bad fellow; his mother was caught pitching apples over into his yard; he was sentenced first to the House of Correction, and then to the gaol, which I think absurd. The conduct of J. D. S., who is confined separately in ward, No. 2, in the gaol, has been very bad; he is here for want of bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, for sending a threatening letter; ordinarily he would be in No. 7; he refuses to go to chapel, and has never been punished for it as other prisoners would be, because his case is considered a peculiar one; he made application for various things to the visiting justices in December last, who informed him that his request to have his letters unopened would not be granted, that visitors might be allowed to see him at proper times, that he could not have wine or beer unless by order of the surgeon, that he might have a daily paper if he paid for it, and that there was no objection to another prisoner performing menial offices for him, if any prisoner consented, but that the justices had no power to compel it. This man has received money at various times; he has had a sovereign or two from Mr. G.; on the 15th February 1836 he wrote a very extraordinary letter to Lord S., but which nevertheless procured him £10; some solicitor gave him £5 on signing a paper five or six weeks since. The woman B. is a very bad character, she has been in a great many prisons; when she was here last I kept her in a separate cell, and employed her in oakum-picking; she said in going away, 'Governor, rather than come to your b——y prison again, I will commit a felony and go to Newgate.' She put her hand through a pane of glass, in a shop in the City, and stole a fowl; but after her trial she was sent to Coldbath-fields for 12 months; she is now here for want of bail. I think if the women's hair were to be cut off they would dread it as a punishment very much. A detachment of the police comes every week, and goes round to the various wards to look at the prisoners, to see if they know any of them. I have known offers of money being made by attorneys to the keeper of the gate; it has been attempted within a year by an attorney who is much employed by the prisoners; he offered £1. 1*s.* to T. B., the keeper of the gate, saying it was usual at Christmas time. It was refused; upon which the attorney said 'I am surprised the governor should object, for our firm gives away 30*l.* or 40*l.* a-year at different prisons and police-offices.' I enter my orders to the turnkeys, from time to time, in a book. We have no rules for the government of the prison beyond those contained in the paper marked A., which is affixed about the prison."

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## APPENDIX (A).

### *Rules relating to the Conduct and Treatment of the Prisoners.*

I. All prisoners to pay strict obedience to the turnkeys, who are to enforce silence and good order.

II. Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall, unless prevented by sickness, be employed so many hours in every day, not exceeding 10, exclusive of the time allowed for meals, as shall be directed by the rules and regulations to be made under this Act, except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday, and on any days appointed by public authority for fasting and thanksgiving.

III. Every prisoner not sentenced to *hard labour*, but ordered by the visiting Justices to be put to some work or labour not severe, to pick such quantity of oakum per day, or perform such other work, as the visiting Justices shall from time to time direct, unless they pay for their own maintenance.

IV. Prisoners under charge or conviction of any crime shall attend Divine service on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, to be allowed by the governor, unless their attendance shall be dispensed with by one of the visiting Justices.

V. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the governor of any prison, except in case of urgent and absolute necessity, and the particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the governor's journal, and notice forthwith given thereof to one of the Visiting Justices, and the governor shall not continue the use of irons on any prisoner longer than four days without an order in writing from a visiting Justice specifying the cause thereof.

VI. Every prisoner maintained at the expense of the county shall be allowed a sufficient quantity of plain and wholesome food, to be regulated by the Justices, regard being had (so far as may relate to convicted prisoners) to the nature of the labour required from or performed by such prisoners, so that the allowance of food may be duly apportioned thereto. Prisoners of every description, who are not able to work; or, being able, cannot procure employment sufficient to sustain themselves by their industry, or who may not be otherwise provided for, shall have such allowance of food as the said Justices shall from time to time think necessary for the support of health. Prisoners under the care of the surgeon shall be allowed such diet as he may direct; care shall be taken that all provisions supplied to the prisoners be of proper quality and weight. Scales and legal weights and measures shall be provided, open to the use of any prisoners, under such restrictions as shall be made by the regulations of each prison.

VII. No prisoner who is confined under sentence of any court, nor any prisoners confined in pursuance of any conviction before a Justice, shall receive any food, clothing, or necessaries, other than the gaol allowance, except under such regulations and restrictions as to the Justices in general or quarter sessions assembled may appear expedient with reference to the several classes of prisoners, or under special circumstances, to be judged of by one or more of the visiting Justices.

VIII. The surgeon shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the prison before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward. And no prisoner shall be discharged from prison if labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the surgeon, such discharge is safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be discharged. The wearing apparel of every prisoner shall be fumigated and purified if requisite, after which the same shall be returned to him or her, or in case of the insufficiency of such clothing, then other sufficient clothing shall be furnished according to the rules and regulations of the prison; but no prisoner before trial shall be compelled to wear a prison dress, unless his or her own clothes be deemed insufficient, or improper, or necessary to be preserved for the purpose of justice; and no prisoner who has not been convicted of felony shall be liable to be clothed in a party-coloured dress; but if it be deemed expedient to have a prison dress for prisoners not convicted of felony, the same shall be plain.

IX. Every prisoner shall be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a separate bed, hammock, or cot, either in a separate cell, or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners.

X. All prisoners shall be allowed as much air and exercise as may be deemed proper for the preservation of their health.

XI. No gaming shall be permitted in any prison, and the governor shall seize and destroy all dice, cards, and other instruments of gaming.

XII. No money under the name of "garnish" shall be taken from any prisoner on his or her entrance into the prison, under any pretence whatever.

XIII. Convenient places for the prisoners to wash themselves shall be provided, with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs.

XIV. No money or other articles shall be taken from any prisoners by way of ward-fee, garnish, or under any other name or pretence whatever, while in the prison; nor can any prisoner receive or send letters, or any article whatever, without the full knowledge, inspection, and sanction of the governor.

XV. Prisoners shall not retain money in their possession; neither shall they gamble for, buy, sell, barter, exchange, injure, or destroy any part of their bedding, clothing, or provisions.

XVI. Prisoners shall not use blasphemous or obscene language, but shall be quiet, orderly, and obedient.

## APPENDIX (B).

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody, in Westminster Bridewell, on the 6th of February 1837, distinguishing their Names, Offences, and particularizing or detailing cases of Felony.

N. B. The figures denote the Wards to which the Prisoners belong, and those in which they slept the previous night.

### LARCENIES FOR TRIAL AND UNDER RE-EXAMINATION.

| Males. | Offence. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. . . . | Stealing a handkerchief from the person. | Common Gaol, No. 5. | No. 5. |
| G. Y. . . . | ,, a saw . . . . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. . . | ,, a printed book and a lancet | ,, | ,, |
| W. H. . . | ,, part of a leaden pump . | ,, | ,, |
| J. S. . . . | ,, a pint pot . . . . . | No. 4. | No. 4. |
| W. J. . . . | ,, a door mat . . . . | No. 5. | No. 5. |
| H. W. . . | ,, a handkerchief from the person. | ,, | ,, |
| W. W. Exam. | ,, two oyster-tubs . . . | ,, | ,, |
| H. C. ,, | Uttering counterfeit coin . . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. C. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| W. F. ,, | Stealing eleven pieces of wood. . | ,, | ,, |
| E. B. ,, | Fraud . . . . . . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. ,, | Uttering counterfeit coin . . . | ,, | ,, |
| W. B. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . . . . | No. 4. | No. 4. |
| A. H. ,, | Stealing two pair of ear-rings . . | No. 5. | No. 5. |
| J. K. ,, | ,, a pewter pot . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| A. J. ,, | Feloniously receiving sundry bank notes. | ,, | ,, |
| (Total 17). | | | |

| Females. | Offence. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. B. . . | Stealing from the person a watch and other articles. | Common Prison, No. 3. | No. 3. |
| E. F. . . . | ,, half yard of silver-gilt lace and other articles. | ,, | ,, |
| J. S. . . . | ,, a pair of trousers . . . | ,, | ,, |
| E. B. . . . | ,, three pewter pots . . . | ,, | ,, |
| A. B. . . . | ,, a shirt . . . . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| M. M. . . | ,, a dead fowl . . . . | ,, | ,, |
| E. A. . . . | ,, two pounds of soap . . | ,, | ,, |
| A. B. . . . | ,, one washing-tub . . . | ,, | ,, |
| A. J. Re-exa. | ,, three £10 bank notes . | ,, | ,, |
| (Total 9). | | | |

### CONVICTED OF FELONY AND SENTENCED BY THE COURT.

| Males. | Offence. | Sentence. | To which Ward belonging. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. H. | Stealing a handkerchief from the person, value 2*s.* 6*d.* | 6 months. | No. 4, Convict Prison, and slept in same. |
| W. D. | ,, 2 printed books, value 7*s.* | 2 months. | |
| J. C. | ,, a pewter pot, value 1*s.* | ,, | |
| J. B.<br>R. B. | ,, a hammer, value 1*s.* | 2 months each, & once whipped. | |
| W. J. | ,, 2¾ yards of druggett, value 5*s.* 6*d.* | 3 months. | |
| A. R. | ,, a pail, value 1*s.* 6*d.* . | ,, | |
| N. W. | ,, a watch, value 30*s.* . | 6 weeks, & whipped | |
| J. L. | ,, 14 lbs. lead, value 5*s.* 6*d.* | 3 months. | |
| D. M. | ,, Ditto . . . . | ,, | |
| H. S. | ,, 9 lbs. mutton, value 6*s.* | ,, | |
| J. D. | ,, 2 live tame rabbits, value 5*s.* | ,, | |
| J. A. | ,, 18 sixpences, 3 fourpenny-pieces, and 3*s.* in copper monies. | 6 months. | |
| (Tot. 13.) | | | |

| Females. | Offence. | Sentence. | To which Ward belonging. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. | Stealing from the person 1 glove, 1*s.*, 3 sixpences, and 3*d.* in copper monies. | 6 months. | No. 4, Female Prison, and slept in same. |
| M. R. | ,, 4 towels and 2 pair of stockings, value 2*s.* 6*d.* | 2 months. | |
| A. C. | ,, 2 drinking glasses, value 1*s.* 6*d.* | ,, | |
| M. A. J. | ,, 2 pewter pots, value 4*s.* 6*d.* | ,, | |
| M. P. | ,, from the person a watch, value £3. | 6 months. | |
| (Tot. 5.) | | | |

### FOR WANT OF SURETIES.

| Males. | Offence. | Sentence. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. S. . . | Threatening. | 2 years. | No. 2 A. | No. 2. |
| S. S. . . . | ,, | 12 months. | No. 7 A. | No. 7. |
| H. W. . . | Assault. | 3 months. | No. 7. | ,, |
| T. C. . . . | Threatening. | . . | No. 6. | No. 6. |
| T. T. . . . | Disorderly. | . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. D. . . . | Assault. | . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| T. W. . . | ,, | . . | ,, | ,, |
| T. F. . . . | Disorderly. | . . | No. 6. | No. 6. |
| J. B. . . . | Riot. | . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| J. C. . . . | ,, | . . | No. 6. | No. 6. |
| A. M. . . | Disorderly. | . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. D. . . . | Assault. | . . | No. 7. | ,, |
| J. C. . . . | Disorderly. | . . | No. 6. | ,, |
| J. M. . . . | ,, | . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. G. . . . | Assault. | . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| J. A. . . . | ,, | . . | ,, | ,, |
| M. M'C. . | Disorderly. | . . | No. 6. | No. 6. |
| (Total 17.) | | | | |

| Females. | Offence. | Sentence. | To which Ward belonging. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. B. . . . | Threatening. | 12 months. | No. 2, Female Prison, and slept in same. |
| C. H. . . . | Riot. | . . | |
| E. M'G. . . | | . . | |
| M. A. M'G. | | . . | |
| E. W. . . | ,, | . . | |
| A. J. . . . | Disorderly. | . . | |
| M. H. . . | Assault. | . . | |
| H. S. . . . | Riot. | . . | |
| C. R. . . . | ,, | . . | |
| M. R. . . | ,, | . . | |
| M. L. . . | ,, | . . | |
| M. R. . . | Assault. | . . | |
| C. T. . . . | ,, | . . | |
| M. W. . . | Riot. | . . | |
| A. B. . . . | Assault. | . . | |
| S. B. . . . | Riot. | . . | |
| J. W. . . | Disorderly. | . . | |
| A. F. . . . | ,, | . . | |
| J. F. . . . | ,, | . . | |
| A. K. . . | ,, | . . | |
| C. G. . . .<br>C. D. . . . | Keeping brothel. | . . | |
| (Total 22.) | | | |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in custody, &c.—*continued.*

### CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANORS, AND SENTENCED BY THE COURT.

| Males. | Offence. | Sentence. | To which Ward belonging, and where slept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. | Indecent offender. | 18 months. | No. 1, Convict Prison, and slept in same. |
| C. W. W. | ,, | 12 months. | No. 1, Convict Prison, and slept in the Infirmary. |
| C. R. | ,, | ,, | No. 1, Convict Prison, and slept in same. |
| (Tot. 3.) | | | |

### DESERTERS.

J. G.—Belonging to No. 6, Common Gaol, and slept in same.
(1.)

### DEBTORS.

M. D. } Belonging to No. 8, Common Gaol,
J. C. } and slept in same.
(2.)

### PAWNERS AND DAMAGERS.

| Males. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. | Females. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. . . . | No. 3, B. | No. 3, B. | M. A. . . | No. 4. | No. 4. |
| J. M. . . . | ,, | ,, | S. B. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| I. H. . . . | ,, | ,, | M. A. P. . | No. 4, C. | Infirmary. |
| J. D. . . . | ,, | ,, | M. J. . . . | ,, | No. 4, C. |
| G. W. . . | ,, | ,, | A. D. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| T. H. . . | ,, | No. 1, B. | C. T. . . . | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| T. W. . . | No. 2, B. | Infirmary. | M. S. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| E. T. . . . | ,, | No. 2, B. | M. N. . . | No. 4. | No. 5. |
| T. B. . . . | No. 3, B. | No. 3, B. | I. B. . . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| W. D. . . | ,, | ,, | S. M. . . . | No. 4. | No. 5. |
| J. J. . . . | ,, | ,, | S. G. . . . | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| J. H. . . . | ,, | ,, | (Total 11.) | | |
| R. W. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| J. W. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| W. P. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| W. F. . . | No. 2, B. | No. 2, B. | | | |
| G. H. . . | No. 3, B. | No. 3, B. | | | |
| J. G. . . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| J. O'D. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| W. P. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| T. C. . . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| (Total 21.) | | | | | |

### ASSAULTS, SUMMARILY CONVICTED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. . . . | No. 2, B. | No. 2, B. | C. . . . | No. 5, C. | Receptions. |
| J. S. . . . | ,, | ,, | (1.) | | |
| W. K. . . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| T. W. B. . | ,, | ,, | | | |
| (Total 4.) | | | | | |

### UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. . . . | No. 6, B. | No. 6, B. | S. W. . . | No. 5, C. | Infirmary. |
| W. A. . . | No. 6. | No. 6. | E. P. . . . | No. 7, C. | No. 7, C. |
| W. C. . . | ,, | ,, | E. H. . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. D. . . . | ,, | ,, | M. H. . . | ,, | ,, |
| S. B. . . . | No. 4, B. | No. 1, B. | S. B. . . . | No. 5. | Infirmary. |
| W. J. . . | No. 5. | No. 5. | J. P. . . . | No. 8. | No. 8. |
| G. C. . . . | No. 4. | No. 4. | J. T. . . . | No. 5. | Infirmary. |
| T. R. . . . | ,, | No. 1. | M. D. . . | ,, | Receptions. |
| W. L. . . | No. 5. | No. 5. | M. E. . . | No. 7. | Infirmary. |
| J. M. . . . | No. 4. | No. 1. | H. B. . . . | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| M. M'D. . | No. 5. | No. 5. | S. L. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. M. . . . | ,, | ,, | E. P. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| E. W. . . | ,, | No. 7. | A. J. . . . | No. 5. | No. 5. |
| J. W. . . | ,, | ,, | M. A. S. . | ,, | ,, |
| T. C. . . . | No. 4. | No. 4. | A. H. . . | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. . . | No. 6. | No. 6. | J. S. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| H. B. . . | No. 5. | No. 7. | J. S. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| S. M. . . . | No. 6. | No. 6. | S. H. . . . | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| W. G. . . | No. 5. | No. 5. | M. S. . . . | No. 5. | No. 5. |
| W. M. . . | ,, | ,, | M. S. . . . | No. 8. | No. 8. |
| J. F. . . . | ,, | ,, | C. W. . . | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| E. L. . . . | No. 4. | No. 4. | M. S. . . . | ,, | ,, |
| W. W. . . | No. 6. | Infirmary. | A. C. . . . | No. 7. | Infirmary. |
| G. M. . . | No. 5. | No. 5. | S. O. . . . | No. 5. | No. 5. |
| W. W. . . | No. 6. | No. 6. | E. B. . . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| R. C. . . . | ,, | ,, | M. S. . . . | No. 6. | Receptions. |
| A. C. . . . | No. 5. | No. 5. | M. A. H. . | ,, | No. 7. |
| G. A. . . . | No. 4. | No. 1. | C. D. . . . | No. 8. | No. 8. |
| H. W. . . | No. 5. | No. 7. | A. M. . . | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| J. W. . . | No. 6. | No. 6. | J. B. . . . | No. 8. | No. 8. |

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

A Return of the Number of Prisoners in custody, &c.—*continued.*

UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT—*continued.*

| Males. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. | Females. | To which Ward belonging. | In which Ward slept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. | No. 5. | No. 5. | A. B. | No. 4. | No. 5. |
| J. C. | ,, | No. 7. | L. C. | No. 5. | Receptions. |
| J. W. | ,, | Infirmary. | M. G. | No. 7. | No. 7. |
| G. S. | ,, | No. 7. | M. N. | No. 5. | Receptions. |
| J. W. | No. 5. | Receptions. | E. K. | ,, | No. 5. |
| W. E. | No. 6. | No. 6. | E. B. | ,, | ,, |
| W. E. | No. 5. | No. 7. | J. M. | No. 6. | No. 7. |
| M. M'K. | No. 6. | No. 6. | A. R. | No. 7. | ,, |
| T. R. | No. 4. | No. 4. | | | |
| J. M. | No. 5. | No. 7. | (Total 38.) | | |
| W. W. | ,, | No. 5. | | | |
| W. L. | No. 6. | No. 6. | | | |
| W. C. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| R. F. | ,, | Infirmary. | | | |
| E. A. | No. 5. | No. 7. | | | |
| J. L. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| J. E. | No. 6. | No. 6. | | | |
| C. R. | ,, | Receptions. | | | |
| W. B. | ,, | No. 6. | | | |
| J. L. | No. 5. | No. 5. | | | |
| D. W. | No. 6. | No. 7. | | | |
| J. D. | No. 4. | ,, | | | |
| J. R. | No. 5. | No. 5. | | | |
| J. B. | ,, | No. 7. | | | |
| T. J. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| W. R. | No. 6. | No. 6. | | | |
| J. M'C. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| T. G. | No. 5. | No. 7. | | | |
| G. W. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| F. B. | No. 6. | No. 6. | | | |
| T. P. | ,, | No. 7. | | | |
| J. S. | No. 5. | No. 5. | | | |
| B. C. { Two Lascars } | No. 6. | No. 6. | | | |
| M. T. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| R. P. | ,, | Receptions. | | | |
| S. C. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| W. B. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| J. M. | ,, | No. 6. | | | |
| G. B. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| D. de S. | ,, | ,, | | | |
| J. R. | No 4. | No. 4. | | | |
| (Total 72.) | | | | | |

| Total Number of Prisoners on the | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th February 1835 | 188 | 137 | 325 |
| 6th February 1836 | 180 | 118 | 298 |
| 6th February 1837, as above | 150 | 86 | 236 |

February 6, 1837. A. F. Tracey, Governor.

## APPENDIX (C).

A RETURN of Punishments for Offences within the Prison during the Months of November and December 1836, and January 1837.

No punishments have been ordered by the Visiting Justices during the above period.

Forty Common Gaol prisoners have been punished in that period for various offences, by being continued separate for a given number of days, the visits of friends interdicted, and a portion of the county allowance of bread stopped.

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. | | | | |
| Nov. 1 | T. L. | 63 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | J. D. | 54 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | J. M. | 16 | Disobedience of orders | Extra work. |
| ,, | M. B. | 16 | Defacing cell door | Locked up. |
| ,, | C. A. | 20 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | T. E. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | J. C. | 12 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | S. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 2 | J. H. | 36 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, | D. S. | 36 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | P. W. | 12 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 3 | G. H. | 18 | Talking | Extra work. |
| ,, | J. C. | 12 | Talking and singing | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | E. B. | 13 | Talking | Locked up. |
| ,, | P. W. | 12 | Ditto | Extra work. |
| ,, | E. B. | 13 | Laughing in school | Ditto. |
| ,, | T. P. | 28 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | T. G. | 27 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | W. W. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | R. S. | 30 | Improper conduct | Extra work. |

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 Nov. | 4 | J. D. | 54 | Laughing | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. J. | 20 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. N. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. J. | 16 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 12 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. W. | 17 | Disobedience and laughing | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 19 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. Q. | 30 | Disobedience | Kept separate two days. |
| ,, | | E. R. | 29 | Secreting bedding from another cell | Deprived of portion of bedding one week. |
| ,, | 5 | E. B. | 13 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | H. T. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. J. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 12 | Ditto | Locked up on meat-day. |
| ,, | | P. W. | 12 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W.W. | 17 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | T. G. | 27 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 6 | W. M. | 11 | Filthy conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 54 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. W. | 17 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | D. S. | 36 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. S. | 26 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | E. R. | 29 | Neglect of work | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. R. | 41 | Improper conduct | Extra work. |
| ,, | | D. C. | 22 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | G. W. | 15 | Filthy conduct | Placed separate. |
| ,, | | M. D. | 30 | Indecent conduct at chapel | Locked three days. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 16 | Improper conduct | Half allowance, meat-day. |
| ,, | | S. B. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | E. C. | 16 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. L. | 24 | Taking bread from fellow-prisoner | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | 7 | W. P. | 19 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. H. | 8 | Filthy conduct in cell | Extra work. |
| ,, | | W. S. | 17 | Taking bread from fellow-prisoner | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. H. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | G. B. | 17 | Giving the above | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. M. | 22 | Talking | Placed separate. |
| ,, | | J. M. | 20 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 14 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | E. H. | 15 | Talking in yard | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. H. | 26 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. Y. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. P. | 20 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 19 | Threatening the cleaner of yard | Locked up. |
| ,, | 8 | J. C. | 12 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | S. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. R. | 18 | Disobedience | Extra work. |
| ,, | | G. B. | 17 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | C. H. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. J. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. R. | 18 | Talking and filthy conduct | Locked up. |
| ,, | | H. T. | 17 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. B. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | R. H. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. B. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. H. | 8 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. J. | 30 | Improper conduct on the wheel | Extra work. |
| ,, | | W. S. | 22 | Talking on wheel | Locked up. |
| ,, | 9 | R. H. | 13 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | T. B. | 20 | Improper conduct | Extra work. |
| ,, | | E. C. | 16 | Laughing in chapel | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. H. | 21 | Talking in chapel | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. S. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. J. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 10 | W. R. | 18 | Talking on the wheel | Ditto. |
| ,, | | G. B. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | V. D. | 40 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | M. D. | 30 | Disobedience | Locked up. |
| ,, | | J. S. | 36 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | D. S. | 36 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 14 | Laughing on wheel | Extra work. |
| ,, | | E. M. | 14 | Talking on wheel | Locked up |
| ,, | 11 | R. S. | 30 | Disobedience | Reduced diet. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | | |
| Nov. 11 | E. H. | 15 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. J. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. M. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. W. | 14 | Improper conduct at chapel | Ditto. |
| „ 13 | D. S. | 36 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | J. H. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. J. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. S. | 22 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 16 | Giving and taking bread from each other | Ditto. |
| „ | G. B. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. P. | 19 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 15 | D. S. | 36 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 16 | R. S. | 30 | Talking and bad conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | J. D. | 19 | Laughing on wheel | Extra labour. |
| „ | E. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. W. | 15 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | D. A. | 23 | Disobedience | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. T. | 21 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 16 | Making signs to another prisoner. | Ditto. |
| „ | D. G. | 40 | Improper conduct | Placed separate and reduced diet. |
| „ | W. P. | 30 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | R. C. | 23 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. S. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | D. F. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. C. | 21 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ 17 | W. T. | 36 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. | 69 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | R. S. | 30 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | G. G. | 16 | Improper conduct as monitor. | Locked up. |
| „ 18 | E. C. | 16 | Disorderly conduct | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. M‘K. | 40 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | M. D. | 30 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | C. C. | 26 | Secreting bread | Ditto. |
| „ | J. L. | 23 | Ditto | Extra labour. |
| „ 19 | W. J. | 39 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | M. W. | 21 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 20 | J. L. | 23 | Disobedience | Placed separate. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | M. A. | 69 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | G. B. | 17 | Indecent conduct | Extra work. |
| „ 21 | W. C. | 14 | Talking repeatedly | Locked up. |
| „ | J. J. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 22 | G. W. | 14 | Talking in school | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Damaging his shirt | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. M. | 14 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | D. A. | 23 | Laughing repeatedly | Ditto. |
| „ | C. D. | 10 | Talking repeatedly | Ditto. |
| „ | J. C. | 16 | Talking in cell | Extra labour. |
| „ | M. R. | 18 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | H. T. | 17 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. D. | 16 | Disobedience | Extra work. |
| „ | J. L. | 23 | Talking in chapel | Reduced diet. |
| „ 23 | J. M‘K | 40 | Disobedience and neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | T. D. | 50 | Assaulting turnkey | Locked up three days in (A) prison. |
| „ | G. W. | 14 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Repeated neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | W. D. | 28 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | W. H. | 36 | Taking gruel from fellow-prisoner and talking | Locked up. |
| „ 24 | W. L. | 24 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | M. K. | 45 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | T. M. | 16 | Whistling in cell | Extra labour. |
| „ 25 | J. G. | 15 | Neglect of work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. H. | 36 | Laughing | Locked up. |
| „ | T. M. | 16 | Whistling in cell | Reduced diet. |
| „ 26 | G. W. | 14 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Repeated neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 12 | Repeated improper conduct on wheel | Extra work. |
| „ | J. G. | 18 | Neglecting work | Placed separate. |
| „ | J. M. | 20 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |

I.
Home District.
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Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | | |
| Nov. 26 | J. D. | 19 | Disorderly conduct | Placed separate. |
| „ 25 | G. H. | 19 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ 26 | G. H. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 27 | J. G. | 18 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | C. C. | 26 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. F. | 27 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | W. D. | 50 | Disobedience | Portion of his bedding taken from him. |
| „ | G. H. | 19 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. I. | 15 | Damaging county linen | Locked up. |
| „ 29 | J. M. | 20 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | H. M. | 19 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. D. | 16 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | W. S. | 22 | Disorderly on wheel | Locked up. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ 30 | S. B. | 41 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. W. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. C. | 12 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | T. M. | 16 | Irreverent conduct at chapel | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. G. | 18 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. R. | 29 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | D. S. | 36 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. H. | 22 | Talking | Ditto. |
| Dec. 1 | J. L. | 23 | Stealing salt and talking | Locked up. |
| „ | J. G. | 23 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. M'K. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | W. G. | 15 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ | T. R. | 15 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 2 | T. J. | 59 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. C. | 54 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. H. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. H. | 22 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 45 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 3 | J. T. | 49 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 2 | J. D. | 25 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ 3 | J. D. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 16 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M'K. | 40 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ 4 | J. H. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. L. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. S. | 49 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. M. | 32 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | D. de S. | 46 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | An Italian | 21 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | J. T. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. J. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. J. | 59 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | H. C. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Laughing | Ditto. |
| „ | L. N. | 72 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | R. F. | 18 | Laughing and talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 19 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| „ 5 | J. E. | 20 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | W. M. | 22 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. C. | 12 | Talking and laughing | Reduced diet. |
| „ | G. S. | 49 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | W. M. | 32 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ 6 | S. B. | 16 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. D. | 25 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | W. P. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. B. | 36 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | L. N. | 72 | Talking and neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | R. F. | 18 | Neglect of work | Ditto. |
| „ | T. N. | 41 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 7 | J. Q. | 28 | Threatening fellow-prisoner | Locked up. |
| „ | R. F. | 18 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | T. N. | 41 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. R. | .. | Filthy conduct in cell | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M. | 16 | Making signs to other prisoners | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. D. | 25 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | S. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 9 | C. C. | 12 | Talking | Ditto. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
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Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836<br>Dec. 9 | R. F. | 18 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | T. N. | 41 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. R. | 29 | Stealing bread from a fellow-prisoner | Locked up. |
| „ | G. H. | 60 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | M. K. | 69 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 10 | J. S. | 22 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| „ 9 | S. B. | 16 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. D. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. R. | 15 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| „ 11 | H. W. | 19 | Destroying prayer-book | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M‘G. | 19 | Disobedience | Extra labour. |
| „ | G. F. | 27 | Ditto | Placed separate. |
| „ | R. F. | 15 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| „ | W. G. | 15 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. N. | 41 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. C. | 16 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | T. B. | 21 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M‘C. | 64 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. S. | 63 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. R. | 17 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ 12 | J. C. | 50 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Filthy conduct in cell | Extra labour. |
| „ | E. M. | 14 | Whistling in cell | Ditto. |
| „ 15 | D. F. | 12 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. C. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. G. | 17 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | W. P. | 14 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 41 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | W. M. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. J. F. | 27 | Talking and neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | D. L. | 40 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | G. S. | 16 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | Italian | 21 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. B. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 16 | E. L. | 26 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | J. C. | 16 | Ditto | Placed separate. |
| „ | E. R. | 29 | Improper conduct | Deprived of a portion of bedding. |
| „ | J. Q. | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. H. | 15 | Destroying blanket | Locked up in (A) prison. |
| „ | J. S. | 14 | Improper conduct | Extra work. |
| „ | W. D. | 50 | Talking repeatedly | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. F. | 27 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | W. T. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M‘C. | 64 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | D. L. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 16 | Making signs to prisoner | Locked up. |
| „ | J. G. | 17 | Improper conduct (lying) | Reduced diet. |
| „ 17 | W. T. | 28 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | T. E. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. R. | 17 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 18 | R. F. | 15 | Laughing | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. S. | 53 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. B. | 25 | Disobedience | Deprived of a portion of bedding. |
| „ | W. N. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. W. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. B. | 56 | Irreverent conduct at chapel | Placed separate. |
| „ | J. M‘C. | 64 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | D. L. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. D. | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. S. | 16 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | J. J. | 20 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. S. | 63 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 19 | S. B. | 41 | Disobedience | Extra labour. |
| „ | C. C. | 26 | Ditto | Deprived of a portion of bedding. |
| „ | R. F. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. R. | 29 | Making signs to prisoner | Reduced diet. |
| „ 20 | H. B. | 24 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | W. G. | 23 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. W. | 20 | Talking on wheel | Locked up. |
| „ | J. G. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. S. | 16 | Bad conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | R. F. | 15 | Improper conduct | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. T. | 40 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |

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Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | | | |
| Dec. | 20 | J. S. | .. | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. T. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | M. G. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 21 | J. J. | 20 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | 22 | T. B. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. M'C. | 64 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. T. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. B. | 54 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | B. V. | 15 | Talking | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | W. L. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. C. | 68 | Improper conduct | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. R. | 29 | Disobedience | Deprived of a portion of bedding. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 16 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| ,, | | J. S. | 52 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | W. B. | 56 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 23 | J. M. | 16 | Making signs in chapel | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 14 | Singing in cell. | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. G. | 17 | Defacing walls of cell | Ditto. |
| ,, | 24 | J. B. | 54 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | M. G. | 13 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | C. C. | 12 | Improper conduct | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | H. W. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 16 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | 26 | J. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | R. F. | 15 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | F. B. | 41 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 27 | W. W. | 22 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. M. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. C. | 21 | Ditto | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | I. H. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 25 | J. G. | 17 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. P. | 14 | Ditto | Placed separate. |
| ,, | | G. A. | 25 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, | | W. G. | 51 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | D. de S. | 48 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | W. T. | 40 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | 27 | J. B. | 16 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | 28 | W. C. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. M. | 18 | Assaulting prisoner | Ditto. |
| ,, | | H. J. | 11 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. T. | 17 | Laughing in chapel | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | J. S. | 19 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. M. | 14 | Filthy conduct in cell | Ditto. |
| ,, | | E. K. | 20 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. D. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | R. F. | 39 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. T. | 40 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | B. V. | 15 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. R. | 14 | Ditto | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | W. S. | 28 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, | 29 | J. S. | 19 | Disobedience | Extra labour. |
| ,, | | T. S. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 31 | W. D. | 50 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| 1837 | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1 | J. S. | 16 | Neglect in school | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. B. | 56 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. A. | 11 | Talking | Extra labour. |
| ,, | 2 | D. L. | 28 | Talking on wheel | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | W. N. | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 1 | B. V. | 15 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. R. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. L. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | E. T. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 3 | J. C. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | R. F. | 15 | Defacing tread-wheel stage | Ditto. |
| ,, | | T. R. | 15 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 6 | J. S. | 53 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | | W. B. | 56 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. W. | 14 | Singing on wheel | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. S. | 19 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | | J. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | | D. de S. | 48 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 8 | W. D. | 43 | Neglecting work | Placed separate. |
| ,, | | W. B. | 53 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | 9 | J. S. | 56 | Disobedience | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | | E. T. | 28 | Singing | Locked up. |
| ,, | 10 | J. C. | 20 | Talking | Ditto. |

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Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837<br>Jan. 10 | I. H. | 21 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | J. C. | 16 | Taking food from prisoner | Reduced diet. |
| „ | C. S. | 16 | Giving to the above | Ditto. |
| „ | T. H. | 24 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | J. R. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | R. P. | 17 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | W. J. | 11 | Talking and laughing repeatedly | Ditto. |
| „ | J. T. | 21 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | M. B. | 16 | Defacing Prayer-book | Ditto. |
| „ 11 | W. N. | 26 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. D. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. W. | 14 | Giving his food to prisoner | Ditto. |
| „ | W. D. | 43 | Destroying county shoes | Locked up. |
| „ 13 | D. P. C. | 27 | Violent conduct | Locked in dark cells *two hours.* |
| „ | E. T. | 28 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. M'G. | 50 | Talking repeatedly | Locked up. |
| „ | J. H. | 27 | Disobedience and insubordinate conduct | Reduced diet. |
| „ 15 | E. T. | 28 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | T. R. | 15 | Irreverent conduct at chapel | Ditto. |
| „ 16 | J. W. | 73 | Giving and receiving bread from each other | Ditto. |
| „ | J. S. | 19 | | |
| „ | E. T. | 13 | Laughing | Ditto. |
| „ | J. R. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. L. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. | 25 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| „ | E. W. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 17 | N. W. | 12 | Irreverent conduct at chapel | Ditto. |
| „ 16 | R. F. | 15 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | T. S. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 17 | J. B. | 54 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 18 | J. G. | 20 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | W. G. | 51 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. E. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. B. | 37 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M'G. | 50 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | G. Y. | 25 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. H. | 26 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. B. | 56 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. C. | 50 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. L. | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | P. R. | 54 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 19 | W. D. | 14 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | W. D. | 50 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | R. F. | 15 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | T. B. | 11 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 20 | W. D. | 50 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | R. F. | 15 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | W. M. | 16 | Making signs | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. C. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. A. | 11 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ 21 | J. J. | 16 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. C. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 22 | J. C. | 16 | Making signs | Ditto. |
| „ | J. C. | 21 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 23 | W. D. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | T. R. | 15 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M. | 16 | Making signs | Ditto. |
| „ | M. M'K. | 40 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | R. P. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. A. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. M. | 16 | Using threatening language | Locked up. |
| „ 24 | J. M'G. | 50 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ 25 | W. P. | 14 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. F. | 13 | Making signs | Ditto. |
| „ | W. B. | 56 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | J. M. | 16 | Talking and laughing | Ditto. |
| „ | T. R. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. B. | 12 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | W. W. | 39 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | R. F. | 17 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. W. | 73 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 26 | G. A. | 16 | Talking on wheel | Ditto. |
| „ | W. C. | 13 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | R. B. | 13 | Filthy conduct in cell | Extra labour. |
| „ 27 | T. B. | 11 | Improper conduct | Reduced diet. |

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837<br>Jan. 28 | E. A. . . | 26 | Talking and using improper language . . . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | W. L. . . | 16 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | H. B. . . | 24 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. H. . . | 25 | Neglect of work . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 29 | R. F. . . | 15 | Improper conduct . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. C. . . | 16 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | I. H. . . | 21 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. D. . . | 14 | Laughing . . . . . . . . | Extra labour. |
| „ | J. M. . . | 20 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. J. . . | 16 | Filthy conduct . . . . . | Reduced diet. |
| „ | W. P. . . | 20 | Improper conduct . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. G. . . | 18 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | W. F. . . | 37 | Neglect of work . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 30 | J. M. . . | 16 | Laughing and making signs to each other . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. A. . . | 11 | | |
| „ | J. B. . . | 12 | | |
| „ | T. R. . . | 16 | Laughing and making signs . . | Ditto. |
| „ 31 | E. A. . . | 26 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | W. M. . . | 16 | Filthy conduct . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. L. . . | 30 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | J. S. . . | 19 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Locked up in (A) prison. |
| „ | W. F. . . | 37 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | J. C. . . | 20 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Reduced diet. |
| „ | J. H. . . | 25 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| | | 498 | | |
| | Add . . | 40 | | |
| | Total . . | 538 | | |

Note.—When stated to be *locked up*, the period of such punishment is according to the nature and degree of offence; three days being the maximum.

When *placed separate*, the prisoner is removed to a vacant prison.

*Reduced diet.*—Deprived of a greater or lesser proportion of food according to the degree of offence.

*Extra labour.*—Occasionally an increased proportion of oakum to pick, and extra turns on the tread-wheel.

## FEMALES.

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836<br>Nov. 1 | M. S. . . | 20 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | M. W. . . | 20 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | A. S. . . | 20 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 2 | R. D. . . | 18 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | S. W. . . | 33 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | A. N. . . | 25 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. E. . . | 35 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 1 | C. T. . . | 26 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | E. M. . . | 16 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. H. . | 35 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | E. G. . . | 27 | Disobedience . . . . . . | Kept from chapel and reduced diet. |
| „ | M. C. . . | 59 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 2 | M. C. . . | 59 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 3 | M. A. L. . | 18 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | A. L. . . | 40 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ 4 | M. B. . . | 17 | Disorderly conduct . . . . | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | B. R. . . | 15 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. H. . | 35 | Disobedience . . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | M. T. . . | 19 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | J. N. . . | 18 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. B. . . | 48 | Improper conduct . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. M'C. . | 16 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 6 | M. D. . . | 40 | Disobedience . . . . . . | Kept from chapel and reduced diet. |
| „ | S. W. . . | 23 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | M. A. A. . | 19 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 7 | M. D. . . | 40 | Talking . . . . . . . . | Locked up. |
| „ | C. G. . . | 31 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ 8 | E. S. . . | 18 | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | A. W. . . | 18 | Neglecting work and singing. . | Ditto. |
| „ | M. C. . . | 28 | Having prison blanket concealed around her . . . . . . | Ditto. |
| „ | E. W. . . | 38 | Neglecting work . . . . . | Kept from exercise. |

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | | | |
| Nov. 8 | J. N. | 18 | Disorderly conduct | Kept from exercise. |
| „ 9 | M. C. | 59 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. W. | 38 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | A. B. | 24 | Disorderly conduct, bad language | Placed in dark cells eight hours. |
| „ | J. P. | 17 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | E. J. | 23 | Neglecting work | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | E. B. | 35 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | M. B. | 17 | Improper conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | R. S. | 20 | Disobedience | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | A. W. | 17 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | M. H. | 18 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 10 | C. G. | 26 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | E. G. | 25 | Disobedience and talking | Ditto. |
| „ | M. E. | 35 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. C. | 15 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. S. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 11 | E. F. | 27 | Singing in cell | Ditto. |
| „ | R. S. | 20 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ 13 | C. T. | 19 | Ditto | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | E. W. | 38 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. S. | 24 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | B. H. | 28 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | M. P. | 24 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ 14 | E. F. | 27 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 16 | C. T. | 19 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | S. D. | 10 | Talking | Kept from exercise. |
| „ 17 | M. B. | 17 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | M. L. | 29 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ 18 | M. T. | 19 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | C. S. | 11 | Improper conduct (*lying*) | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ 20 | M. W. | 20 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | B. H. | 28 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. M. | 22 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. L. | 19 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 21 | C. T. | 19 | Talking | Locked up. |
| „ | M. C. | 28 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 22 | E. F. | 17 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | M. C. | 28 | Singing in cell | Locked up one day. |
| „ | M. C. | 19 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | H. D. | 38 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. P. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 23 | M. A. M. | 28 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. F. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. G. | 20 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | R. M. | 30 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. M'B. | 55 | Improper conduct | Placed in dark cells eight hours. |
| „ | C. T. | 19 | Neglecting work | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | C. N. | 29 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 36 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ 24 | M. A. W. | 18 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | M. A. H. | 35 | Using improper language and very riotous conduct | Placed 48 hours in dark cells and reduced diet. |
| „ 25 | J. N. | 18 | Talking | Kept from exercise. |
| „ 26 | J. K. | 58 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ 27 | R. B. | 18 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | E. F. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. W. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | J. K. | 52 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. S. | 11 | Talking | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | M. A. P. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 30 | M. A. W. | 28 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | R. B. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. M'C. | 16 | Disorderly conduct | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| Dec. 1 | C. C. | 19 | Singing in day-room | Ditto. |
| „ | E. D. | 21 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | J. K. | 52 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ 2 | M. A. W. | 18 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | J. A. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 4 | M. A. W. | 18 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | M. W. | 20 | Talking and lying | Ditto. |
| „ | S. B. | 30 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Disorderly conduct, abusive language | Placed 12 hours in dark cells upon reduced diet. |
| „ 5 | E. G. | 25 | Talking | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | M. C. | 27 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 6 | C. T. | 25 | Neglecting work and bad language | Ditto. |
| „ | M. W. | 24 | Talking | Ditto. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Westminster Bridewell.

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836<br>Dec. 7 | M. A. R. | 20 | Neglecting work | Kept from chapel and exercise. |
| „ | M. A. M. | 27 | Disobedience | Ditto. |
| „ | J. F. | 25 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | M. A. W. | 18 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | E. C. | 26 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | J. B. | 18 | Neglecting work and talking | Kept from exercise. |
| „ 8 | A. H. | 17 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 9 | M. C. | 27 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. W. | 18 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | J. F. | 25 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ 11 | A. B. | 19 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | M. A. P. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. D. | 16 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet and kept from exercise. |
| „ | M. S. | 9 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | C. S. | 11 | Singing in cell. | Ditto. |
| „ | S. R. | 49 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | A. W. | 23 | Ditto | Reduced diet and kept from exercise. |
| „ 12 | E. R. | 18 | Singing in cell. | Ditto. |
| „ 13 | S. W. | 75 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. Y. | 22 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| „ | J. G. | 23 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. M. | 27 | Disobedience | Locked up. |
| „ | A. H. | 17 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | R. O. | 50 | Refusing to labour | Locked up. |
| „ | M. S. | 9 | Talking and telling a lie | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | E. J. | 25 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. L. | 28 | Improper behaviour to turnkey | Locked up. |
| „ 14 | A. W. | 23 | Talking | Reduced diet and kept from exercise. |
| „ | M. A. W. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. M. | .. | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | M. H. | 29 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. M. | 21 | Destroying coir | Locked up. |
| „ 15 | A. H. | 35 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | A. L. | 17 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | R. T. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. G. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | S. P. | 21 | Talking | Ditto. |
| „ | A. T. | 21 | Telling a lie | Locked up. |
| „ | M. C. | 28 | Disobedience | Reduced diet. |
| „ 16 | M. A. W. | 14 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | M. A. P. | 17 | Destroying coir | Locked up. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. M. | 25 | Singing in cell | Ditto. |
| „ | A. L. | 17 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. G. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | M. W. | 26 | Destroying coir | Reduced diet and kept from exercise. |
| „ 17 | S. M. | 21 | Singing in cell | Ditto. |
| „ | R. O. | 50 | Using abusive language and swearing | Locked up. |
| „ 18 | C. D. | 16 | Talking | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | E. G. | 16 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ 20 | A. H. | 35 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ | S. W. | 20 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. S. | 17 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ 22 | M. A. C. | 26 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. J. | 25 | Ditto | Kept from exercise. |
| „ | A. Y. | 23 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| „ | E. S. | 18 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | H. B. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | E. C. | 20 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| „ 24 | A. T. | 21 | Talking | Reduced diet. |
| „ | S. F. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 25 | E. S. | 17 | Disorderly conduct | Locked up. |
| „ | M. C. | 28 | Destroying coir | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. S. | 18 | Neglecting work | Locked up. |
| „ | A. H. | 35 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. Y. | 23 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | H. S. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ 28 | M. T. | 26 | Talking | Placed separate. |
| „ | E. M. | 27 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| „ | E. C. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| „ | A. H. | 35 | Ditto | Ditto. |

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

Return of Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Particulars of Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836<br>Dec. 28 | E. G. | 16 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | M. B. | 32 | Talking | Sent from working-room to cells. |
| ,, 29 | E. C. | 20 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | E. L. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. B. | 32 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | A. B. | 29 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. S. | 36 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 30 | C. B. | 28 | Using improper language | Removed from work-room. |
| ,, 31 | A. Y. | 23 | Talking | Ditto. |
| 1837<br>Jan. 2 | R. O. | 50 | Neglecting work and profane swearing | Reduced diet and kept from chapel and exercise. |
| ,, 3 | A. H. | 35 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | M. B. | 32 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | E. C. | 23 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 4 | M. C. | 28 | Stealing other prisoners' bread | Locked up. |
| ,, | A. H. | 35 | Neglecting work | Sent from work-room. |
| ,, 5 | S. L. | 19 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, 6 | E. C. | 23 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, 8 | E. K. | 23 | Talking | Moved from work-room. |
| ,, | M. A. R. | 17 | Improper language to turnkey | Ditto. |
| ,, | E. W. | 24 | Talking and laughing | Ditto. |
| ,, 10 | A. H. | 35 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | S. E. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | S. P. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | E. G. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. A. R. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 11 | S. P. | 20 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | M. A. R. | 17 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | B. B. | 28 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, 13 | C. T. | 19 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, 15 | S. E. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | J. M. | 31 | Using abusive language to surgeon | Placed in separate cell. |
| ,, 16 | H. S. | 16 | Indecent conduct | Sent from work-room. |
| ,, | E. G. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 18 | A. S. | 19 | Improper conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, 19 | E. H. | 24 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | A. S. | 19 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 20 | M. A. M'G. com. gaol. | 40 | Talking in chapel | Kept from chapel and placed in cells during divine service. |
| ,, | E. M'G. com. gaol. | 20 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, | A. D. | 35 | Neglecting work | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | C. H. com. gaol. | 22 | Disorderly conduct | Kept separate. |
| ,, 21 | M. C. | 28 | Stealing fellow-prisoner's bread | Locked up. |
| ,, 23 | E. W. com. gaol. | 19 | Destroying one of the county blankets | Kept separate. |
| ,, 24 | M. S. | 17 | Neglect of work | Sent from work-room. |
| ,, | M. C. | 22 | Disorderly conduct | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. W. | 34 | Talking | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. C. | 28 | Singing in cell | Reduced diet. |
| ,, 25 | E. P. | 22 | Neglecting work | Sent from work-room. |
| ,, | M. S. | 17 | Ditto | Locked up. |
| ,, 27 | M. A. J. | 17 | Ditto | Reduced diet. |
| ,, | M. W. | 19 | Disorderly conduct and destroying clothing | Ditto. |
| ,, 28 | M. A. J. | 17 | Improper behaviour | Locked up. |
| ,, 29 | M. A. J. | 17 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | M. S. | 16 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| ,, 31 | S. H. | 21 | Talking | Moved from work-room. |
| ,, | M. H. | 28 | Neglecting work | Ditto. |
| ,, | C. W. | 34 | Talking | Ditto. |
|  | Total. | 236 |  |  |

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 538 |
| Females | 236 |
| Total | 774 |

Note.—During the prevailing sickness, females have been placed in work-rooms, to give them the benefit of fire, and the removal therefrom constitutes a punishment for various offences.

*Kept separate* applies to common gaol prisoners, who, for various offences, are removed from day-rooms to single cells.

A. F. Tracey, Governor.

## APPENDIX (D).

NUMBER and Description of Prisoners employed on the 6th of February 1837 in the duties of Prison in the Westminster Bridewell.

| Name. | Prison belonging. | How employed in Prison. | Offence. | Amount of extra Diet, or Privileges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALES. | | | | |
| J. S. | Convict | Cleaner in Porter's Lodge | Misdemeanor | One pint of gruel daily, and one pint of soup occasionally. |
| J. W. | Male Reception Convict | Nurse and Cleaner | Reputed Thief | Same as above, and two pints of beer weekly, when patients in Itch Ward are numerous. |
| W. W. | Convict | Assisting in Store-house | „ | One pint of gruel daily, and one pint of soup occasionally. |
| T. T. | Common Gaol | Cleaner in Turnkey's Lodge of (A) Prison | Disorderly | „ |
| J. C. | „ | Wardsman in Boys' Prison | Riot | „ |
| W. H. | „ | Cleaner in No. 5 | | „ |
| T. F. | „ | Cleaner in No. 6 | Disorderly | „ |
| S. S. | „ | Cleaner in No. 7 | Threatening | „ |
| J. S. | „ | Assisting Engineer | Stealing a Handkerchief. | „ |
| H. W. | „ | Assisting Carpenter | Assault | „ |
| H. S. | Convict | Oakum Shed (Monitor) | Felony | „ |
| W. J. | „ | Shoemaker's Shop | „ | „ |
| W. G. | „ | Tailor's Shop | Reputed Thief | „ |
| W. A. | „ | Cook's Assistant | „ | „ |
| W. D. | „ | Ditto | Felony | „ |
| J. S. | „ | Cleaner in No. 1. B. | Misdemeanor | „ |
| T. H. | „ | Assistant Schoolmaster | „ | „ |
| J. B. | „ | Cleaner in No. 2. B. | Assault | „<br>* One pint of gruel given to each Monitor, in addition to the above, at night. |
| J. B. | „ | Wardsman in ditto | | |
| G. W. | „ | Cleaner in No. 3. B. | Unlawfully Pawning | |
| J. D. | „ | Wardsman ditto | Misdemeanor | |
| E. H. | „ | Cleaner in No. 4. B. | Felony | |
| J. H. | „ | Wardsman ditto | Reputed Thief | |
| J. L. | „ | *Monitor ditto | Felony | |
| J. W. | „ | Cleaner in No. 5. B. | Reputed Thief | |
| W. J. | „ | Wardsman ditto | „ | |
| J. L. | „ | *Monitor ditto | Misdemeanor | |
| S. M. | „ | Cleaner in No. 6. B. | Vagrancy | |
| J. W. | „ | Cleaner in No. 7. B. | Misdemeanor | |
| J. G. | „ | Wardsman in Nos. 6. & 7. B. | „ | |
| J. W. | „ | Nurse in Male Infirmary | Reputed Thief | Same as above, and two pints of beer per week occasionally. |
| FEMALES. | | | | |
| M. A. P. | Convict | Nurse in Infirmary | Wilfully Damaging | Extra soup and gruel as above, 1½ oz. of tea and ½ lb. of sugar weekly. |
| E. B. | Common Gaol | Cleaner in No. 2. | Threatening | One pint of gruel daily, and one pint of soup three times weekly, and meat occasionally. |
| M. B. | „ | Cleaner in No. 3. | Stealing a Watch | One pint of gruel daily, and one pint of soup occasionally. |
| M. J. | Convict | Cleaner in Nos. 4. & 5. | Felony | „ |
| H. B. | „ | Cleaner in Nos. 6. & 7. | Disorderly | „ |
| M. P. | „ | In Wash-house | Felony | Extra soup and gruel as above, 1¼ oz. of tea, ¼ lb. of sugar, and six pints of beer weekly, 2 oz. additional of meat on proper days. |
| A. J. | „ | „ | Disorderly | |
| A. D. | „ | „ | Felony | |
| M. S. | „ | „ | Disorderly | |
| S. B. | „ | „ | Unlawfully Pawning | |
| M. A. | „ | „ | „ | |
| E. D. | „ | Nurse in Female Reception | Disorderly | One pint of gruel daily, 1½ oz. of tea and ½ lb. of sugar weekly. |
| | | | 31 Males.<br>12 Females. | |
| | | Total | 43 | |

AUG. FRED. TRACEY, *Governor.*

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## APPENDIX (E).

LIST of Books, Westminster Bridewell.

Register of all Commitments from Police Offices.
Ditto of Court Convictions.
Ditto of Debtors.
Daily Appropriation Book.
Daily Discharge Book.
Alphabetical List of Prisoners.
Governor's Journal.
Chaplain's ditto.
Surgeon's ditto.
Matron's ditto.
General Account Book.
Tradesmen's Bill Book.
Oakum and Coir Account.
Prisoners' Property Book.
Bread Account Book.
Book containing Settlements to which Prisoners are passed.
Turnkeys' Wages Book.
Fines received and paid over to Police Officers.
Debtors' Monies received and paid to Court of Requests.
Locking account of Prisoners.
Tradesmen's Order Book.
Weekly Report Book of Prisoners to the Visiting Justices.
Book for Money given to Prisoners on discharge.
Book for Visitors' Remarks, when viewing the Gaol.
Officers' Visiting Book.
Turnkeys' Time Book.
Convicts' Weighing Book.
Male and Female Clothing Account.
Oilman's Stores.
Mealman's Stores.
General Account of Stores.
Coals and Wood Store.
Daily Account of Stores issued.

AUG. FRED. TRACEY, *Governor.*

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Westminster Bridewell.

## APPENDIX (F).

ANNUAL Donations to Debtors and other Prisoners in the Westminster Bridewell.

5th November.—Mrs. Margaret Dane (deceased), from the Master and Wardens of the Ironmongers' Company. Beef and Bread to Debtors.

7th November.—Miss Letitia Cornwallis (deceased), from the Dean of Westminster. The Interest of £100 for the discharge and relief of Debtors.

21st December.—Mrs. Margaret Crathorn (deceased), from the Cutlers' Company. 15*s.* for Debtors.

25th December.—The Archbishop of Canterbury. 20*s.* for Debtors.

25th December.—Joyce Goddard, Esq. (deceased), from the Churchwardens of St. Margaret, Westminster. Bread to the amount of 20*s.*

5th January.—Thomas Dawson, Esq. (deceased), from the Churchwardens of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate-street. 9*s.* to Debtors.

5th and 15th August.—The late Dr. Busby, from Mr. Gell, Coroner for Westminster. Coals and Blankets for Prisoners

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## APPENDIX (G).

RETURN from the City Gaol and House of Correction at Tothill-fields, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 36 | 10 | 1 | 104 | 37 |
| ,, ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 30 | 10 | .. | 87 | 30 |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 15 |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 5 | 1 | .. | 14 | 5 |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 25 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | .. | .. |
| For Assaults | 329 | 75 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 835 | 1,529 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 307 | 151 |
| Total | 1,497 | 1,755 |

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 182 | 122 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 3,066 | 2,496 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | .. | .. |
| Total | 3,248 | 2,618 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* | .. | .. |
| In Execution | 305 | 32 |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | 305 | 32 |

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 29 | 4 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 27 | 6 |
| Summary Convictions | 99 | 65 |
| Debtors | 7 | .. |
| Total | 161 | 75 |

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Metropolitan Gaols.

Westminster Bridewell.

## No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 66 | 18 | 42 | 28 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 6 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 31 | 5 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 1,295 | 931 | 514 | 754 | 559 | 615 | 194 | 55 | 109 | 21 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138 | 58 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 14 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 30 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors). | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2,676 | 2,378 |

## No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | 65 | 26 |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . . | 74 | 22 |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . . | 180 | 85 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . . | 349 | 462 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . . | 435 | 695 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . . | 624 | 552 |
| Total . . . | 1,727 | 1,842 |

## No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read or write. . . . . | 510 | 869 |
| Can read only. . . . . . . . . | 144 | 291 |
| Can read and write . . . . . . | 1,020 | 677 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 53 | 5 |
| Total . . . | 1,727 | 1,842 |

## No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . . | 1,090 | 902 |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . . | 94 | 107 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | 6 | 8 |
| Deaths. . . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10. The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . . | 256 | 212 |

## No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . . | 419 | 386 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . | 197 | 205 |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . | 65 | 97 |
| Four times or more . . . . . . | 187 | 654 |

## No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour . . . . . . . . . | 1,230 | 1,710 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour . | 329 | 75 |
| Not employed . . . . . . . . . | 168 | 57 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement . . . . . . . . | 12 | 2 |

## No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Privately . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | .. |

## No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping . . . . . | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells . . . . | 25 | 27 | 4 | .. |
| Solitary Cells . . . . | 381 | 301 | 80 | 4 |
| Stoppage of Diet . . | 456 | 435 | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments . . | 328 | 162 | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | 1,192 | 925 | 84 | 4 |

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**Metropolitan Gaols.**

**Westminster Bridewell.**

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 1 | 1 |
| Jackets | 1 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 1 | .. |
| Trousers | 1 | .. |
| Shirts | 1 | .. |
| Stockings | 1 | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | 1 |
| Shoes | 1 | 1 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Woollen Wrappers | .. | 1 |
| Petticoats | .. | 1 |
| Flannel ditto | .. | 1 |
| Shifts | .. | 1 |
| Beds | 1 | 1 |
| Rugs | 1 | 1 |
| Sheets, in Infirmaries only | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases, in Infirmaries only | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | .. |
| Blankets | 2 | 2 |
| Stocks for the neck | 1 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 1,159 | 3 | 4½ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 152 | 1 | 7½ |
| ,, Bedding | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 51 | 9 | 0½ |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 17 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, Fuel | 212 | 14 | 4½ |
| ,, Soap, Oil, Candles, and Brooms | 129 | 19 | 4¼ |
| ,, Washing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cooking | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Stationery | 31 | 4 | 8 |
| ,, Books | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries | 2,884 | 6 | 11 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 174 | 15 | 3 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 4,920 | 15 | 7¼ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 68 | 13 | 5 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | *4 | 15 | 4 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 0 | *1 | 2¼ |

* The above calculations are *made strictly* for the periods applied for, Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836.

### No. 18.—Dietary.

Ordered by the Court of Session.

Convicts to be dieted above 16 years of age, whose period of Imprisonment exceeds Three Months.

1st Class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Breakfast | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Daily. |
| Dinner three Days | 10 oz. of Bread<br>6 oz. of Beef | Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. |
| Dinner three Days | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Soup | Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. |
| Dinner one Day | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Saturday. |

2d Class.

Above 16, whose Imprisonment is Three Months and less.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Breakfast | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Daily. |
| Dinner two Days | 10 oz. of Bread<br>6 oz. of Beef | Sunday and Thursday. |
| Dinner two Days | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Soup | Monday and Friday. |
| Dinner three Days | 10 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. |

3d Class.

All under 16 years of age.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Breakfast | 8 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Daily. |
| Dinner one Day | 8 oz. of Bread<br>6 oz. of Beef | Sunday. |
| Dinner one Day | 8 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Soup | Wednesday. |
| Dinner five Days | 8 oz. of Bread<br>1 pint of Gruel | Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. |

PROPORTIONS FOR GRUEL.

| No. of Prisoners. | lbs. of Meal. |
|---|---|
| 100 | 9 |
| 150 | 14 |
| 200 | 18 |
| 300 | 27 |

PROPORTIONS FOR SOUP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1½ Ox-head | | For each 100 Prisoners. |
| Barley or Oatmeal | 4 lbs. | |
| Peas | 4 ,, | |
| Salt | 1 ,, | |
| Pepper | 1 oz. | |
| A due proportion of Vegetables | | |

1½ oz. of Salt to be allowed each Prisoner weekly.

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## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 5½ to 9 hours, varying with the season of the year. | 42 | 8 inches. | Two revolutions per minute. | This question not understood. | 12,096 feet in 9 hours' employment. | 1,080 in 9 hours. | 7,392 feet of ascent to 12,096 feet. | 12,096 feet are performed in 9 hours' labour on the tread-wheel. Thus, the wheel making 2 revolutions in one minute, and its circumference 16 feet multiplied by 2, gives 32: this sum again multiplied by the number of minutes in 9 hours, allowing 42 minutes on, and 18 off the wheel, gives the above result. | Not applied. |
| February | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | |

## No. 20.—No Crank Labour in this Prison.

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c., &c.

| OFFICERS. | | Number of each. | Salaries per Annum. £. s. d. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d. | Total. £. s. d. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | | 1 | 450 0 0 | .. | .. | House, coals, and washing. |
| Chaplain | | 1 | 250 0 0 | | | |
| Matron | | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | .. | Apartments, coals, & washing. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | | 1 | 200 0 0 | | | |
| Steward | | .. | .. | | | |
| Clerk | | 1 | 164 5 0 | | | |
| Assistant Clerk | | .. | .. | | | |
| Storekeeper | | 1 | 84 10 0 | .. | .. | Apartments. |
| Surveyor | | .. | .. | | | |
| Schoolmaster | | 1 | 78 0 0 | | | |
| Task-masters | | .. | .. | | | |
| Task-mistress | | .. | .. | | | |
| Superintendent | | .. | .. | | | |
| Chief Turnkey | | 1 | 136 10 0 | .. | .. | Apartments, coals, & washing. |
| Turnkeys | Male | 10 | 741 0 0 | | | |
| | Female | 7 | 382 4 0 | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkeys | Male | .. | .. | | | |
| | Female | .. | .. | | | |
| Engineer | | 1 | 79 6 0 | | | |
| Cook | | 1 | 78 0 0 | | | |
| Baker | | .. | .. | | | |
| Miller | | .. | .. | | | |
| Carpenter | | 1 | 78 0 0 | | | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | | 2 | 156 0 0 | | | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | | .. | .. | | | |
| Other Male Officers, a Supernumerary, and 3 Gaolers from Police-offices | | 4 | 91 0 0 | | | |
| Total | | 34 | 3,068 15 0 | | | |

## No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | 39 6 0 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | 6 18 6 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract. | .. |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | .. |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | 2 14 5¾ |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children. | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. |
| Other Receipts | 9 10 1 |
| Total | 58 9 0¾ |

## No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 4,920 15 7¼ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 58 9 0¾ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 4,862 6 6½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Tenpence each per day.

Westminster Bridewell, 11th January 1837.

Aug. Fred. Tracey, *Governor.*

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## NEW PRISON, CLERKENWELL.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Description.

THIS is the general receiving-prison of the county of Middlesex, for offenders committed, either for examination before the police magistrates, for trial at the sessions, for want of bail, and occasionally on summary conviction. The Prison was first established by patent, granted to the liberty of Clerkenwell, in the reign of King James I.; but the greater part of the present building is of the date of 1816, when the prison was altered and enlarged at an expense, as it is said, of upwards of £40,000. Its central position in the metropolis, and its contiguity to the Sessions-House, render the site a convenient one, but it is surrounded by other buildings, and the windows of the houses on two sides overlook the yards of the prison. There has not been any attempt to escape during the last eight years. It appears to be in a fair state of repair: the prisoners were employed last year in repairing, painting, and pointing the wall, to an extent which saved £150 to the county. Its construction does not admit of inspection, except that the windows of the keeper's house and office overlook the adjoining yards, and there are apertures in the doors of the yards, day-rooms, and sleeping-rooms, through which they may be partially inspected. The area of the prison is sunk four feet below the level of the street. There is a deficiency of light in most of the rooms, the windows of which are covered with Louvre shutters. There have been complaints of damp in the bed-rooms and bedding during the past winter. The ventilation is indifferent. The locality is not considered unhealthy, except in so far as the salubrity of the air may be affected by the smoke of the distilleries, breweries, and other buildings, which are crowded round it.

Yards.
Sleeping Rooms.

The prison is divided into 12 yards, including the two infirmaries. There are nine day-rooms and 15 sleeping-rooms, fitted with barrack bedsteads, which, with the two infirmaries and 12 single cells, would enable about 350 to sleep, as the greatest number at one time in the prison, allowing 2½ feet of barrack bedstead to each prisoner. This number appears to have been nearly reached at one time in the last year, when there were 219 males, and 120 females in custody. The size of the sleeping-rooms, and the number sleeping in each, will be found stated in the annexed account, taken whilst going through the prison on the first day of our inspection. (See Account, Appendix C.)

Number of Prisoners.

We thus have as many as 15 males and 17 females, respectively, sleeping in one apartment. It sometimes, however, happens, that 25, 30, and even more sleep together in one room. The number of prisoners varies considerably between the gaol deliveries; at times, it does not exceed 100; at one time, in the year 1835, it reached 296; and once, in the year 1836, it was, as already stated, 339. Taking the periods immediately preceding the February sessions for the last three years, the numbers were,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3d February | 1835 | . . . . | 180 |
| 9th do. | 1836 | . . . . | 184 |
| 1st do. | 1837 | . . . . | 196 |

Supposing, however, the average not to exceed 160, it must be remembered that from 5,000 to 6,000 persons inhabit this prison in the course of the year, the number committed having been—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas | 1835 | . . . | 5,685 |
| do. do. | 1836 | . . . | 5,922; |

and, although prisoners remain here for very short periods, their treatment is a matter of concern to a very large portion of the community. In the following statement, it is proposed to notice the many defects of the prison under the respective heads in which they occur, and, finally, to consider whether any, and what, remedy is applicable to a system which, even if it were not erroneous in principle, would still be highly mischievous in practice.

### 2. *Discipline, Management, &c.*

Male Reception Yard.

On the arrival of a male prisoner from the police-office, he is placed in the reception-yard, No. 12, where he sleeps the first night, and is usually removed about the middle of the next day to the yard to which he may belong, after having been washed or bathed, and inspected by the surgeon. We found ten men in this yard: viz., five on charge of felony for examination; one misdemeanant for uttering base coin; two for bail, one of them as disorderly, and one for an assault; and two wardsmen, both for bail, on a charge of menacing. No classification is here attempted, the new-comers being placed together indiscriminately both by day and by night. Thirteen had slept in this ward the previous night, seven in one room, and six in another. Prisoners come in frequently in the most filthy condition, and covered with vermin: they are sometimes quite drunk, and generally in a disorderly and irritated state. They are sometimes brought in so late as eleven o'clock at night. They are allowed to talk in the bed-rooms, and the language is often very disgusting and indecent. The beds are dirty, and often full of vermin from the last occupant, so that prisoners who arrive in a cleanly state find themselves covered with vermin the next morning. Pains are taken to purify the bedding, but it seems impracticable to keep it clean. Prisoners sometimes steal from each other in the bed-rooms, although lights are kept in them during the night. In the morning the prisoners are bathed, or washed: but the bathing does not appear to be performed with regularity; for it is stated that prisoners sometimes pay money to the wardsman to avoid being bathed; which seems the more probable, since it is the practice to bathe several individuals one after another in the same dirty water, so that a decent man is likely to be put into a bath containing filth and vermin. The wardsman makes and sells coffee to the prisoners for their breakfast, at the price of 2*d*. per pint. Although the period of confinement in the reception-yard does not

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usually exceed 24 hours, it is uniformly complained of by persons of decent character, and it is assuredly an enormous evil, that a man in the most respectable station in society, who may not be able to find bail at the moment, is liable to be thrust for any period, however short, into such society as this. Respectable persons, who have accidentally been involved in charges of a light nature, have been placed in this ward by the side of felons and the filthiest vagrants: nor can any man, in whatever rank in society, be secure, that it may not be his lot, for want of immediate bail, to pass a night in the midst of pickpockets and drunkards in this reception-ward.

Female Reception Yards.

Female prisoners, on their admittance, which is often very late at night, are placed in the rooms of the yards No. 1 and 2, which are otherwise chiefly appropriated to females on charge of felony, but any regular classification is thus completely destroyed. In the yards No. 1 and 2 (which communicate, so as to form one) we found the following assemblage: six women charged with felonies, for examination; two misdemeanants, utterers of counterfeit coin; and four for want of bail for assaults, &c., three of whom were employed as wardswomen and helpers. Seventeen had slept in this ward the previous night, twelve in the larger, and five in the smaller room. Women, sometimes, are brought in so drunk as to be sick over the bedsteads: they are generally excited on first coming in; and some use the most disgusting language. The prisoners thus arriving at night are at once placed in the room where other women are sleeping, who, from having been longer in the prison, have acquired somewhat more orderly habits; but the language of the generality of prisoners at night is much complained of by the more decent. The female prisoners, although many of them are in a very filthy state, are not bathed on admittance, the bath not having been used for a considerable time. We found two very decent young women in the infirmary, who had been just removed there from No. 1 and 2, where they had passed several days. They were sisters; one, the wife of a coal-merchant, and the other had been in service as a housemaid, and was on a visit to her sister, when they were committed to this prison on charge of having stolen goods on the premises. Both were in tears, and appeared to feel deeply their situation, protesting their innocence. They complained of having been placed with "shocking characters," whose conduct and language were highly offensive to them. Not long ago, there were two respectable young women confined in this ward on a charge of stealing two bottles of wine, who made the same complaint, and who were afterwards discharged, the prosecution having been abandoned. Can there be many circumstances more painful to contemplate than that of a well-behaved young woman, suffering imprisonment in a place like this, surrounded day and night by some of the most profligate and abandoned of her sex?

Classification.

The classification required by the Gaol Act we found violated, not only in the male reception-yard, and the female yards No. 1 and 2, but in the boys' yard, No. 9, where there were four on charge of felony, for examination, one felon committed for trial, and five misdemeanants for want of bail for assaults; and especially in the infirmaries, both male and female.

Infirmaries.

The infirmaries are used not merely for the sick, but as places of separation for such prisoners as the keeper, in his discretion, thinks it desirable to keep apart from the miscellaneous assemblage of other classes. In the male infirmary, we found the following eight prisoners associating together: one, sick, for examination, on charge of felony; one, deserter, sick; one, for want of bail, sick; one, deranged in his mind; one, on charge of stabbing, with intent to murder, placed here for separation; one, a foreigner, for want of bail for menacing, also here for separation; and two, for want of bail, for menacing, employed as wardsmen and helpers. John Pegsworth, since executed at the Old Bailey, for murder, was confined for some time in this infirmary for separation, and had been removed to Newgate a few days before our visit. In the female infirmary, we found on the first day of inspection nine prisoners: viz., three sick, two of whom were on charge of felony, and one (a common utterer) of misdemeanour; two, for separation, as King's evidence; two girls, aged 14 and 15, on charge of felony, for separation and instruction; and two, for want of bail, as disorderly, and for menacing, employed as nurse and helper. In these infirmaries there is no restraint upon conversation, but every opportunity for indiscriminate intercourse. In placing certain prisoners in this way among the sick, in violation of the existing law, the keeper is, without doubt, actuated by humane motives; but the practice of thus abusing the infirmaries, is, we submit, quite contrary to all proper discipline, and inconsistent with the care which ought to be taken of the sick. A decent prisoner, who may be taken ill whilst detained here a few days for want of sureties, is thus liable to be placed in contact with a murderer! On the other hand, it is obvious, that the object of separation cannot possibly be attained in these infirmaries. Prisoners of the worst character, and charged with the worst crimes, are, of course, often infirmary patients, and have there the fullest opportunities of corrupting others. What separation, in truth, is that where penitential reflections are liable to be continually interrupted by the ravings of a lunatic and the oaths of a blasphemer?

Association.

In the several wards in which the classification of the Act is observed, the unrestricted association of the prisoners, by night and by day, is a great and crying evil. The technical rule of classification is constantly throwing prisoners of previously respectable character, who are committed for the first time, for want of sureties, or for trifling offences, into the society of hardened offenders who have been over and over again the inmates of prisons. We found in the bail-yard and misdemeanor-yard prisoners who had previously been convicted of felony, whilst there were several in the felons' yard who had never been known before to have violated the law, and whose conduct, and the circumstances attending the charges on which they were committed, gave by no means an unfavourable impression of their character. As a specimen of the absurdity of technical classification, the following were among those associating in the felons' yard:—

D. D., stealing 10 lbs. of potatoes, value 10*d.*
W. M., stealing a drinking-glass, value 6*d.*

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C. B., stealing and leading away a horse.
R. B., charged with the wilful murder of Ann, his wife.

Such a mingling of characters as this, is, of itself, a sufficient outrage upon morality. But the evil becomes the more glaring when it is a matter of certainty that bad language, obscenity, swearing, quarrelling, fighting, and stealing, prevail to a considerable extent, both by day and by night. Instances are proved by the annexed evidence of prisoners, and the fact is admitted by the keeper and officers, who, of course, cannot prevent what they do not see. The turnkeys do not remain in the wards, but walk up and down the central passage, from whence they can look into one yard at a time, but cannot see the prisoners in the day-rooms; so that the preservation of order is left entirely to the wardsmen, who are never to be depended on,—who very rarely report,—and who are occasionally threatened, and even assaulted, by the other prisoners. It is possible that, by the constant presence of a turnkey in each yard, silence and order might be more effectually enforced by day; but then there would remain the difficulty of preventing disorders by night, for which purpose a turnkey would be required to remain all night in each sleeping-room. The language by night is described by decent prisoners as so disgusting that they complain of it in no measured terms. Prisoners sometimes have been pulled out of bed by others, and an instance is mentioned by a female turnkey, in which a young woman was afflicted with fits, in consequence of this treatment. The manner in which the male prisoners sleep along the barrack-bedstead, and are sometimes crowded together when the rooms are full, without any kind of separation, is highly indecent, and might, in some degree, have been remedied, by fitting the rooms with distinct sleeping-berths. The same remark applies also to the female sleeping-room. But no expedient of this description would destroy the grand evil of the association of the better prisoners with the worse; nor, we submit, can any schemes of improvement be regarded as valuable, unless they comprise the means of entirely stopping that association, both by day and by night,—an object only to be effected by the system of individual separation.

Silence.

A printed order is referred to in the extract from the evidence of the keeper, directing the observance of silence. (See Appendix A.) From what has been already stated, it follows, that this order is not, in fact, enforced. Conversation was going on in every day-room which we entered; and, in the course of the last three months, no punishment for mere breach of silence has been enforced. See Return of Punishments, Appendix F.

Separation of Sexes.

The female yard, No. 3, adjoins the male yard, No. 4, and the two female yards are only separated by the turnkeys' passage from the opposite male yards. This is a serious defect in the construction of the prison; and has not, unfrequently, led to improper communications. Indecent notes, attached to coals and stones, are thrown over from yard to yard. A man from the yard No. 4 has been known to mount the wall between that yard and No. 3, and a woman has been detected climbing up the same wall. (See the statement of Mrs. H., female turnkey.)

Employment.

There is no regular employment, and, as few prisoners read, the majority of them spend the day in perfect idleness. Twenty-one male prisoners were however employed in menial offices, viz., seven as wardsmen, and the rest in various services about the prison. Eleven women were also employed, six as wardswomen, and the others in domestic offices. The annexed Return (Appendix E.) describes the respective employments, and the extra allowances given.

The fifth Regulation of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. 4, seems to have contemplated the employment of untried prisoners, although the 17th section of the Act 5 Geo. cap. 85, leaves it optional to the prisoner. Under a system of association, many would, in all probability, be induced by idleness to refuse to perform any work, and from the constant change of inmates it would be difficult to carry on work with regularity. But, in a separate cell, any light employment would be gladly received, with scarcely an exception: indeed, work forms almost a necessary part of a system of separation.

Wardsmen.

The wardsmen, here, as in other prisons, appear to be of but little service in keeping order or preventing misconduct. They do not prevent one prisoner from being ill-used by another; they sometimes take part in bad language, and are now and then themselves insulted, and even assaulted, by others. They make a profit by selling coffee, and paper, and by cooking for prisoners,—a practice, if not illegal, highly improper. It is stated also, that the wardsmen of the reception-ward have been in the habit of receiving small sums, as bribes, not to bathe prisoners; and, although the wardswomen denied it, the circumstances are such as to corroborate the evidence of the thing having been done. The employment of wardsmen seems an unavoidable concomitant of the system of association, unless a turnkey were to be provided for every day-room and sleeping-room, the expense of which would render it unlikely to be readily adopted.

Visits and Letters.

Visitors are admitted daily between 12 and 1 o'clock to see the prisoners, with little restriction, except under special circumstances. We saw a large concourse of people assembled in the turnkeys' passage for this purpose. The prisoner talks to them, either in the gateway of the yard, in presence of the turnkey, or sometimes the prisoner is allowed to talk aside with his visitor in the passage. The keeper's rules (annexed to his Evidence, Appendix B.) indicate an anxiety to keep away improper characters; but there can be no doubt that many such constantly gain admission. The professed thieves thus keep up a communication with their "pals," or associates, who bring them not only provisions and money, but very often tobacco, contrary to the rules. On one of the days of our inspection, a prostitute, in a state of intoxication, gained admission to a prisoner in yard No. 10, under pretence of being his wife; and pretended relationship is probably very common. There is no restriction upon correspondence by letter, except on particular occasions. Attorneys are allowed to speak with their clients in the passage, and occasionally in the office.

Money.

Prisoners are allowed to have money in their possession without restriction, unless they think proper to deposit it with the keeper.

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The keeper's orders seem quite ineffectual in preventing the introduction of tobacco. Such is the attachment to tobacco, that the prisoners secrete it about their persons in ways that evade the search which is made on their admittance. A man was lately searched without any tobacco being found upon him, but, being afterwards charged with it by the turnkey, he pulled some tobacco out of his trowsers, and confessed that he had tied it between his thighs. It is brought by visitors, concealed in eatables for prisoners, and has been detected in a loaf of bread, in butter, in moist sugar, and in a man's wig.

Newspapers and Books.

It does not appear that newspapers are introduced, or books other than those authorized by the chaplain.

Gaming.

We do not find that any gambling with cards or dice prevails; but the prisoners amuse themselves with such games as playing with bits of wood like dominoes, or bits of leather, chalking the table, and tossing halfpence.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain (Rev. David Ruell) has had the exclusive care of this prison for about 12 years, having previously held the chaplaincy of Coldbath-fields, together with this prison. He resides at Pentonville. Divine service is performed twice on Sundays, with two sermons. Prayers selected from the Liturgy are read daily, and the Scriptures expounded. The Communion is not administered. The chaplain is also Sunday-morning preacher at Pentonville. He is generally engaged in the prison about two hours a-day, visits prisoners in separate confinement, and converses separately with such others as he thinks may be benefited by his advice. He keeps a journal; but no character book.

Chapel.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel is, upon the whole, orderly; but they can communicate without difficulty, even with those in different classes. The women and boys sit in the gallery. The chapel is not well adapted for seeing the whole of the prisoners. The keeper generally, though not always, attends, and the majority of the turnkeys. The wardsmen only attend by turns on alternate days,—a practice exceedingly irregular, as no prisoner ought to be employed for the convenience of the prison, so as to interfere with his religious duties.

Schoolmaster.

A schoolmaster, who is one of the turnkeys, is appointed for the especial care of the boys, and remains in their yard the greater part of the day, instructing them from 8 to 12 in the morning, and also for several hours in the afternoon. The Church Catechism, Scripture History, and spelling-cards are used in the school. A class of adults is also formed, from such prisoners as are willing to be instructed. We found it to consist of one from the reception-yard, one from the felons', one from the misdemeanants' yard, and one from the infirmary. The legal classification is thus broken; but, considering the absence of all employment, we should say, with sufficient reason. The female prisoners do not receive any instruction.

Effect of Instruction.

It cannot be supposed that, upon so transitory a population as that of this prison, the effect of any instruction, however excellent, could be sensibly felt. The majority of prisoners do not remain here a fortnight, and the chaplain candidly admits that any advantage arising from his admonitions is confined to a comparatively few cases. The system of association tends completely to counteract the exertions of the most zealous chaplain, and to discourage his labours. The chaplain has sometimes to encounter even insults in the discharge of his duty: the following entry in his journal is an instance:—"10th January 1837. In conversation with J. J. he conducted himself with so much insolence, that it became necessary to lock him up."

If a system of individual separation were adopted, and the chaplain were required to give (what appears to us to be quite indispensable) the whole of his time, instead of two hours daily, to the service of the prison, the influence of religion upon the prisoners might be hoped to be rendered as great as their short periods of confinement would admit of.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon, who is the same as at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, attends daily, and looks at the prisoners in the male reception-yard before they are passed into their proper wards; but his examination does not seem to be always a very minute one, as several prisoners have stated, that he contents himself with inquiring whether anything is the matter with them. The female prisoners, on their admission, are taken at once into the wards, Nos. 1 and 2, among the other prisoners, without examination until afterwards. The surgeon does not visit prisoners under punishment, unless his attention is directed to them.

Sickness.

No disease has appeared which is attributable to local or other causes connected with the prison. At the time of inspection there were four males and three females sick in the infirmary. The proportion of infirmary cases to the whole number in confinement in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 2.12, and that of death .05 per cent., which is a small proportion compared with the infirmary cases in many other prisons.

Infirmaries.

The infirmaries are not under any particular regulations as to silence or otherwise, nor under any superintendence beyond that of the infirmary wardsmen, and the occasional visits of the turnkeys. We have already noticed the irregularity of the appropriation of the infirmaries to different purposes from those for which they were intended.

Bathing.

The bathing of the prisoners, on their admission, is not done regularly in regard to males, and not at all to females. The filthy state in which offenders constantly enter this prison, appears to render it very important that all should be thoroughly cleansed. No person can be hurt by being washed in a bath, tempered according to the season; and the neglect of regularity in the use of the baths, is, we submit, highly censurable, as well as the nasty practice of bathing several in the same water, already adverted to.

Diet.

The prison allowance consists of 20 ounces of bread per day, or 140 ounces per week; and 3 pints of meat soup, and 8 pints of gruel per week. This is given in addition to the supplies which most prisoners obtain on their own account. In addition to this dietary, the surgeon, from time to time, orders extra diet for the sick, and also for those prisoners, who, although not invalids, appear to require an addition to their diet, in consequence of not having the means of supplying themselves. About 12 lbs. of meat are thus ordered daily as extra diet for the sick and needy; the greater part of which is received by the needy as above mentioned. The cost of the prison diet is stated at £1. 10*s.* per head per annum; but, from the number of prisoners supplying themselves, and the short periods of imprisonment, this sum forms, of course, no criterion of comparison with other prisons. The diet table is not publicly affixed in any part of the prison. The daily dietary is stated in Appendix H, No. 18.

Prisoners supplying themselves.

All prisoners are allowed to be supplied with eatables from without the prison. They are brought by visitors, and two days' consumption, and sometimes more, is brought at a time. They are not confined to plain food, but have sausages, red-herrings, &c., as they please. It is stated to be not uncommon for prisoners to sell eatables to each other, by which means, one, whose friends supply him plentifully with eatables, may thus obtain money to buy beer or tobacco.

Beer and Liquors.

Wine, or spirits, are not permitted without the surgeon's order; but every prisoner is allowed to purchase a pint of beer daily. The average consumption of beer by the prisoners is about 25 pints a-day, besides the allowances to those employed by the keeper. It happens, not unfrequently, that a prisoner gets more beer than a pint, by employing another to buy it for him, and, in some instances, this has led to drunkenness. (See the evidence on this point.)

Clothing.

Articles of clothing are given out by the keeper to such prisoners as stand in need of them. No clothing is made in the prison; but one of the prisoners is employed as a tailor in repairing. It is common for prisoners to destroy their clothing, and particularly their shoes, for the purpose of getting new ones, and thus they often go out better clothed and shod than they come in.

Bedding.

Some prisoners have complained of their bedding being damp; but it is aired from time to time in the bakehouse in winter, and in the yards in summer. The filthiness of the beds in the reception-ward has already been noticed, and will be found complained of in the evidence of several prisoners.

Washing.

The female prisoners wash their own linen, and also for the infirmaries. The bedding is also washed in the prison. The linen of the male prisoners is washed by their wives or friends, out of the prison. When it is returned, the turnkey receives it at the gate, and brings it into the yards. The combs appeared in a bad state. The prisoners wash in their respective yards, but some of them are of such dirty habits, that it is difficult to make them wash themselves at all.

Cleanliness.

The prison is lime-washed from time to time, as it is required: it is done several times in the course of the year. The bed-rooms are washed twice a-week. They were not particularly clean, and all the day-rooms were dirty.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted during the year ending Michaelmas 1836, for offences within the prison, appears by the Return, Appendix H, No. 15, to have been 159; and by the annexed Return, Appendix F, for the three months of November, December, and January last, it was during those three months 45. It does not seem that any punishment was inflicted for mere breach of silence. The ordinary punishment is, confinement in solitary cells. There is a cat-o'-nine-tails, but it is stated that no prisoner has ever been whipped in this prison. The schoolmaster uses a cane for the correction of the boys, but it does not seem that he abuses this power of punishment. No unnatural offence has been detected, but the manner in which the men sleep renders such crimes by no means impracticable.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

A list of the officers with their respective salaries and emoluments will be found in the Return, Appendix H, No. 21. The keeper is the only resident officer; but three male turnkeys, a watchman, and one female turnkey, are on duty at night. The matron does not reside within the prison: this is contrary to the Gaol Act. The two female turnkeys are not sufficient for the management of the female prisoners; but it is believed to be the intention of the magistrates to provide two others in addition. From the turnkeys not residing in the prison, they are obliged to leave it by turns for an hour in the day-time, in order to dine. One of the male turnkeys resides at Hoxton, and one of the female turnkeys at Knightsbridge; distances too great to admit of their being sent for, so as to be of use, in case of emergency.

Visiting Justices.

The attendance of the Visiting Justices at this prison is, we understand, not very frequent, their time being more particularly devoted to the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields.

Books.

The several books kept in the prison are specified in the list annexed. (See Appendix G.)

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Insane Prisoner.

We found a prisoner in the male infirmary in an evident state of derangement, but no steps for his removal had then been taken.

Recommittals.

The number of persons who were ascertained to have been in prison before, appears to have been about 12 per cent. upon the whole number committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1836. The real number of recommitted prisoners was probably much greater, as their own statements in this respect are not to be relied on.

Juvenile Offenders.

The average number of boys under 17 in custody is about 12. In the year 1835, the number of boys committed was 527, and in the year 1836, 585. Some of them make progress in learning to read, but probably not one in the course of a year is morally reformed.

Military Prisoners.

The usual allowance of 6*d.* per day is received for these from the War Office, and they are dieted upon the following scale per day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bread, 1¼ lb. | 2¼*d.* |
| Meat, ½ lb. | 2 |
| Gruel, 1 pint | 0 |
| Beer, ½ pint | 1 |
| | 6*d.* |

The keeper, in the course of his experience, remembers two or three instances in which persons obtained admission, under the false pretence of being deserters, knowing the good diet they would thus become entitled to. The following is a very recent case of this kind:

On 24th January 1837, John Byrnes was committed on the oath of James Darvill, constable, and on his own confession, with being a deserter from the 87th Royal Regiment of Irish Fusiliers. He was discharged 30th January, 1837, in consequence of the committing magistrate having ascertained, by a communication from the War-Office, that the prisoner had been discharged from that regiment in December 1834. The county was thus defrauded not only of the maintenance of the pretended deserter for six days, but of a pair of shoes which he received in lieu of his own worn-out ones, and in which he walked away.

Population of Prison.

It may be worth noticing, that this prison is stated to be usually fuller in the summer than in the winter months. The number of prisoners immediately previous to the Sessions in the following months, was,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | | October | 254 |
| May | 250 | Ditto adjourned Session | 180 |
| June | 324 | December | 205 |
| July | 238 | 1837 | |
| August | 252 | January | 183 |
| September | 199 | February | 204 |

The chaplain attributes the difference to the number of places open in the summer, in which beer and spirits are sold. More extended inquiries would be necessary, before any satisfactory conclusion on this head could be arrived at; but the effect of spirit-drinking upon the state of crime in the metropolis is too well known to require any comment.

Vans.

Although the vans in which prisoners are brought hither from the police-offices, and are removed backward and forward for examination, form no part of the establishment of the prison, it may be proper to remark, that the arrangements of these vans are by no means what they ought to be. They go round to several offices to collect prisoners, and sometimes bring as many as 25 and upwards at one time. Men and women are placed promiscuously in them without any sort of separation: they are occasionally so crowded that the women sometimes sit on the knees of men. No light is used in the vans, consequently it is quite dark in those which do not reach the prison until late; sometimes not until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Instances have been stated to us of indecencies, and even of thefts, committed in the vans. Prisoners sometimes come out of the vans so drunk that they can scarcely stand. The evidence of the female turnkeys upon the subject of the vans deserves attention, and the practice of making prisoners, male and female, walk in a body, with a chain, to and from Hatton Garden police-office, is most objectionable, and must be highly repulsive to the feelings of all but the most abandoned characters. It is stated, that persons have even given drink to the prisoners in the chain as they have passed along! We beg to suggest, that the vans ought to be divided into individual compartments. There should also be lights in the night-vans.

Hatton Garden Chain.

Remedies.

In considering what practical remedy may be applied to the evils of this prison, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to enter into any inquiries into the primary causes which regularly contribute to fill it with offenders, nor into the results of what we believe to be an entirely erroneous system, viz., the requiring bail from a large class of petty offenders who are scarcely ever able to procure it, and, in default, committing them to prison until the sessions, or for long terms, without separation or employment; nor do we venture to inquire into the reasons why the number of persons committed for re-examination by the police-magistrates, or remanded for considerable periods, has of late so much increased. The central situation of this prison renders it locally a convenient receptacle for certain classes of prisoners, and, if its construction and management were on a right System, we should see no reason for entertaining any idea of its removal. But, independently of the abuses arising from the mistaken principle upon which many of the enactments of the Gaol Act are founded, and partly from lax and inefficient management, the present construction of the prison does not admit of any substantial remedy for the existing evils. Various schemes of improvement have been, from time to time, agitated; and recently, we understand, the magistrates have had it in contemplation to fit up the sleeping-rooms with wooden partitions, or berths, instead of the present barrack-bedstead. It has been supposed that the transfer of the prisoners confined here for long terms to the Westminster Bridewell would be a relief to this establishment. Such relief would, however, be very trifling, since it appears by the Return, Appendix H, that, of 5920 persons committed to this prison in the year ending at Michaelmas last, those whose terms were above two and under three months were only 35; above three and under six months, 46; above six months and under one year, only 14; and exceeding one year, none! And, in regard to the erection of new sleeping berths or cells, we fear that both the one scheme and the other would prove equally delusive, because the evil of association by day would in either case remain. No hope of permanent good can be indulged unless from the adoption of that system, which, in regard to untried prisoners, such as are the inmates of this prison, is loudly called for by the dictates of justice and humanity, namely, that of individual separation. The part of the prison appropriated to females is, moreover, much too small, and improperly situated. The prison ought, in our judgment, to be entirely reconstructed, so as to

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provide a sufficient number of cells of the requisite dimensions for the separate confinement, both by day and night, of all prisoners committed thereto: any measure short of this will prove in the end to be wholly fallacious and unsatisfactory.

We have annexed extracts from a mass of evidence of prisoners and officers taken by us: and we beg also to refer to the contents of the several Appendices A to H.

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*Examinations taken in the New Prison, Clerkenwell.*

J. P.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in yard No. 10. I am 46 years of age. I was committed on the 12th December last, on a peace warrant, on the charge of the father of a young woman to whom I was much attached, for three months for want of bail. I am a silk-mercer by trade. After I had been confined a few days I found the language of the prisoners so gross and bad, and so different from what I had been accustomed to, that I wished to be removed to the infirmary. The governor said he could not do that, but offered me a separate sleeping-cell, which I gladly accepted. It was particularly at night that the conversation annoyed me, as in the day-time I could walk about the yard: they used to spit against the walls very much. I am now able to assist in preserving order, though not a wardsman. A man, however respectable, may be put into the reception-ward for want of bail, and he occupies a bed probably full of lice from the last occupant. There are several notorious thieves now in the ward. Thefts by prisoners sometimes occur: the other day a man was punished for stealing a loaf; he was removed to another ward. I attempted to read in the afternoon a chapter in the Bible to the rest, but it was so irksome that I was obliged to discontinue it. Not one in twenty ever takes up the Bible to look at, except to ridicule it. Yesterday a man took up the Bible, and was picking out and reading verses, to excite ridicule: there are not three in the ward who ever take up the Bible to read. Ordinary books, although of a moral kind, are not allowed, which I think is a pity. I have the prison allowance, and buy butter, beer, &c.: many of the prisoners buy beer—a pint a-day. I remember an instance of a sailor having an extra quantity through another prisoner, but it rarely occurs. The turnkey sometimes receives for the beer, and hands the money to the publican, who comes from the Crown public-house. I remember young Mr. B., a gentleman from Norwich, who was in the receiving-ward for bail one day, having 3*s.* extorted from him by the wardsman; 1*s.* of which was for not being bathed, and 2*s.* for eatables: he was a youth of 18, and was bailed out the next day. I was in the receiving-ward from the evening when I came in to about 2 o'clock the next day. The surgeon comes from 11 to 1 o'clock. Mr. W. C. and Mr. A. C., gentlemen of good family, and cousins of Lord D., were a week in this prison for want of bail, and left yesterday—common street-beggars associate with gentlemen, or whoever it may be. The prisoners seldom have tobacco, although there was an instance lately of a man getting some from his wife, when she visited him; and he was punished. The sleeping-rooms are very damp: the coverlets in wet weather are quite wet; the damp comes in during the night: several men have been ill in consequence: the day-rooms are warm, and the transition to the night-rooms gives cold: it might be remedied by portable stoves in the bed-rooms during the day. Prisoners are not allowed to be boisterous, but may talk in a quiet way. There are six or seven respectable men in my yard. Separation would have been very agreeable to me, with exercise in the open air."

G. H. C.
a Prisoner.

"I am aged 26, and am a prisoner from ward No 9. I was committed for an assault for want of bail in a quarrel. I am employed in a draper's shop. I was last with Mr. Brown, Ratcliffe Highway; I came in the day before yesterday. The morning after I came in I was put into the bath, and washed; the surgeon came in next morning, and asked us if anything was the matter with us, and we said, No; so he did not examine us. There was talking in the bed-room, and there might have been a few oaths: I do not recollect hearing. The wardsmen called out 'Silence.' I kept away from the others, walking about the yard: in order to separate myself from the others I was removed next day to ward No. 9 (Misdemeanors). I did not enter much into conversation; endeavoured to avoid doing so. I have been in two days. The prisoners are allowed to talk in a quiet way. I had some coffee this morning for breakfast, and paid the wardsman 2*d.* for it: several other prisoners had it; they pay the wardsman for it. I seldom see prisoners read. The blanket of my bed was ragged, and the drugget torn—not sufficient covering for me. There was a little quiet talking in the sleeping-room. We are locked in about a quarter past five, and get up a quarter past seven. Several prisoners are supplied with meat, &c., by their friends. I am likely to be here six months for want of bail. I belong to Devonport."

W. N.
a Prisoner.

"I am wardsman of the reception-ward, aged 24. I am in prison for six months for want of bail. I have been in 20 weeks. I was about seven weeks in No. 4 (Misdemeanors), and the rest of the time in the reception-ward. I was also wardsman in No. 4 for about seven days after I came in. I never had occasion to report any one in either ward, except one in the reception-ward for getting up in the night and picking a man's pocket: I awoke, and the man was locked up for the rest of the night. The turnkey came up immediately and confined him in a solitary cell, where he remained till he was taken before the magistrate for re-examination: he never came back again. I allow the prisoners to talk quietly, but endeavour to prevent noise and disturbance. They speak to one another when in bed now and then, but very seldom. The prisoners in the reception-yard almost all supply themselves, or have things from their friends, who come to the gates. Beer is allowed—a pint of it; it is paid for by prisoners; the change is given by the man who brings the beer; the beer is always brought from the 'Crown;' I don't know why. Coffee or tea is sometimes brought in by prisoners.

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They cook for themselves generally; sometimes I do it for the gentlemen prisoners. I sometimes send out for a bit of steak, or something. I can't read, but go to the school every day. I am sometimes employed to clean in front of the governor's house, and so now and then see the women go out to the van, but not otherwise. I am employed whole days in cleaning the bedrooms and day-room, and airing the beds. I have as much as I can do. I never heard a prisoner complain of beds being damp. I go to chapel every other morning; the other wardsman going the other morning; it being necessary for one to stay with the prisoners: one yard goes by itself. Prisoners can see each other. The other wardsman is a blanket-washer, and only acts as a wardsman of a night. I have a bit of meat and a pint of beer allowed me as wardsman; that is the benefit of being one."

M. G.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner, from ward No 11, for trial for felony, aged 45. I am a dealer in iron, and live in Princes' Court, Drury-lane. I have a warehouse in the City. I have been in prison five days. There is such a set of blackguards here that I hate being among them, but I should not like to be in a solitary cell, for I am a timid man. The prisoners have fun among themselves, but are pretty quiet day and night; they talk quietly among themselves. We go to bed very early: I can't sleep so long. My brother and I avoid the other prisoners; we find ourselves with meat, &c.; my wife brings it. We buy the beer; a man comes here with it. We have coffee for breakfast, which is made up by my brother. I gave the gaoler my money. I was put into the bath. I was one night in the reception-room. I can't read. Some mind the wardsman, others huff him; he endeavours to keep order. I don't recollect his reporting any one since I have been here. I should like to be with more decent persons."

J. B.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner from ward No. 11 (felons' ward), aged 28. I am in gaol for re-examination, charged with embezzlement. I served with a grocer. I came into prison last Monday evening from Mary-le-bone police-office. I was brought here in the van; about six or seven came with me: the van brought one from Bow Street. I slept in reception ward the first night. I was washed in the bath. The surgeon saw me but did not examine me: one man had the itch, and he was ordered further down. Till yesterday I have had nothing but gaol-allowance. The wardsman in No 11 supplied me with a pint of coffee, and I paid him 2*d.* for it: it is not uncommon for prisoners to have coffee of the wardsmen. I heard the other prisoners joking a prisoner, called the pawnbroker, about his having had a drop too much, but did not see it myself: have not seen tobacco used, but saw where it was spit upon the ground: one of the visiters, a sort of fish-man, I think, must have brought it. A turnkey stands by the door the whole time the visiters stop. I have heard a good deal of swearing and bad language: it's very low language, not such as I have been used to; chiefly used in the other sleeping-room. I sleep in the lower room. I can hear what they say in the upper sleeping-room: have heard the words 'bloody,' 'b——r,' &c., from the other room, through the floor; they talk so loud, the wardsman must know it. If they talk very loud I have heard the wardsman call out 'silence.' I have seen prisoners sparring at each other for amusement, but not otherwise. Prisoners have attempted to play at 'shovepenny,' but the wardsman stopped it. There was a man for murder in my ward before I came in, but there is not any one in for any such bad offence now. I went in the van to the police-office to be examined; on coming back it was so full, several were obliged to stand up; there might be 25 or more; there were five women with us; two were left at the House of Correction: I was almost suffocated in the van, there were so many. Some of the prisoners were for Newgate. The chaplain has not come into our yard since I have been in it. Many of the prisoners worry a man named M. with a lame leg, who is a quiet man; they frighten him, and tell him he will be put in chains."

W. M.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner from ward No. 11, aged 50; am in for trial for stealing an ale-glass. I was with Mr. C., a broker, as clerk. I have broken my thigh and kneejoint: never in prison before: have been in prison from the 12th January, and was one day in the reception-ward, No. 12: should be glad to get out of the felons' ward, the language is so bad, and the fellows so indecent; they make use of such bad language, 'bloody' this, and 'b——r the other.' I did not complain of it, for I was afraid they would do me some injury; they have pulled persons out of bed: one man was continually annoying me: last night they pulled one man out of bed; they were talking of it in the ward-room this morning; I could hear them very plainly doing it. I sleep in the lower room, and can hear the bad language through the floor. Some of them walk about the room an hour or so before they go to bed. There was a wardsman upstairs; the deputy-wardsman sleeps there; they don't mind him. I think the wardsmen no better than the other prisoners. I never knew of a wardsman reporting a prisoner for bad conduct. Last Sunday, after coming from chapel, they would not let me come near the fire; they shoved me about. It is no use to complain to the wardsman; he takes no notice of it. I never heard or saw such a set: they tell each other their secrets, how they did this man, and that; and make quite light of being transported. There was a man in for murder the night before last; he went away yesterday. I have seen the prisoners chalking upon the table; probably they play some game, but I am always kept away. I have had nothing but gaol allowance; none of my friends have come near me: many prisoners have meat, beer, &c.; those who have been in before are best off. The prisoners frequently get coffee from the head wardsman; they pay 2*d.* a pint. Some of the prisoners chew tobacco; I have seen some smoking; although they have been searched, they have afterwards brought it out of their shoes. I saw a man yesterday, who went out this morning, who had two or three pints; he would send one man after another for it; they sometimes take it up stairs to bed with them. I am in the habit of reading the Bible, but can scarcely do it; they all come round and annoy me, and with bad language. I should be glad to be kept separate. I was washed in the bath. I heard a young man who came into our present ward say, he gave the

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man sixpence, and was not washed. I have no doubt that is often done. The bath is warm. They joke and laugh at me for being a cripple, but I don't answer them, and keep quite apart. There's many brought in every day. The most desperate thieves are best off; their companions support them; there were some came in yesterday, who found their 'pals' here. There are some in my ward who have been in many times before; they say 'well, we are sure to be lagged this time,' &c., and other such talk."

"I am a prisoner from ward No. 10 (Misdemeanors), aged 41; am a copper-plate printer on my own account. I have three presses of my own; my wife swore the peace against me, but my sureties were not satisfactory, because they could not get their receipts for taxes. I have been in about a month, and am sentenced to be confined till the sessions, when I shall be discharged. I was put into the reception-ward after I had come here in the van: there were five or six in the van, and one woman with us. In the receiving-ward, though I have committed no crime, yet I was placed with felons, which for young persons would entirely spoil them. Then the beds are frequently dirty, and abominable, and full of vermin. I found vermin about me the next day: however respectable, you are obliged to sleep in these beds: some of the lowest persons from St. Giles's sleep there: the language was most obscene, nothing but bawdy talk, and swearing, and such as I had not been accustomed to: this was in the receiving-yard. The wardsman tried, but could not put a stop to it; it was out of his power. I was not bathed; only washed myself. I did not like to be bathed, as there were two or three dirty men before me, and I had to bathe in the same water. I saw the water was quite dirty; one of these men was in such a filthy state that the turnkey locked him up separately. The surgeon did not examine us, but merely asked us if anything was the matter with us; he stood so far off he could not possibly tell if they had any disorder: they might have had the itch, but he could not tell it from where he stood. In the morning I got a pint of coffee; it was vile stuff, but it was the only thing I could get; I gave the wardsman 2*d.* for it. I was then removed into ward No. 10. From the change of diet, many prisoners get into a bad state of health, and want physic, but can't get it: one young man named G. M. applied, through the turnkey, to the doctor for a dose of salts, and the doctor told him he did not want it, and would not give it. I should have applied myself, but thought it of no use: we are not allowed to have it sent us, or to buy medicine. I am supplied with meat, &c., by my friends. I buy beer of the publican; one pint a-day. I recollect a sailor getting two pints. If it was not for a gentleman, Mr. P., there would be no living in the ward on account of the bad language and conduct: there are several very bad characters there at present, but he has interfered a good deal and kept them down: there are several regular thieves; they are now in for bail for assaults; they have been in before for felony, and have got acquaintances now in the felons' yard; two have been in the felons' yard in this very prison. I think they communicate with each other in chapel. The men in my yard, No. 10, sit in chapel next to those in No. 9 and No. 4, which are placed together, and the felons No. 11 are next to them; so that the prisoners in my yard could communicate indirectly with the felons' yard. I have heard those in my ward talk to those in No. 9. In my present ward I believe there is a good deal of quarrelling in the upper room: they pick one another out: when a man wishes to sleep in a particular ward, if there's room, the wardsman does not object. There's an old man named R. B. in the upper room who told me the language was very bad, and asked to be removed, and was removed; and he said, the removal was like coming from Hell to Heaven. Sometimes they tell a story or sing a song, in my room, in bed, till nine o'clock. The room itself is very damp, but the bed is dry. I am very fond of reading; but there are none but religious books allowed. The wardsman provides coffee for those who require it; 2*d.* a-pint I paid for it; I have had it two or three times. I have not the slightest doubt that many bad characters frequently come as visiters, because the bad characters in gaol are the best supplied with provisions; there is nothing to prevent a thief or prostitute from coming to see a prisoner. There was a woman came yesterday who passed as the wife of a butcher, but the butcher said she was his kept-woman; she was drunk; he wanted her to bring him some things, and she came empty-handed; and he was greatly exasperated, and said, she had been drinking away the money. I would much rather be in solitary confinement than be obliged to mix with such characters. The wardsman has not reported any one since I have been here."

R. B. a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner from ward No. 10, aged 60, for want of bail, for a dispute with my wife. I have been here about ten days. I was in reception-ward for a day, and then passed into the present. I do not buy coffee, but some of the others get coffee from the wardsman; they pay 2*d.* a-pint for it. I was placed first in the upper sleeping-room with about 12 or 13, and I requested to be removed on account of the disgusting language, which was quite dreadful: they talked about women, sodomy, and everything that was horrible and disgusting. One said, 'You come and do me," and so on. The under-wardsman must have heard it; it was repeatedly so; he used sometimes to call out 'silence,' but he was as bad as the rest. The under-wardsman, on my complaining, told the upper-wardsman that the language was horrible, and then told the men that I had said so, in order to bring me into disgrace with them: they were mostly men who knew all about prisons, and talked a good deal of the House of Correction. When I was removed to the lower room, it was much more comfortable: when I complained, the wardsman told me I might have been removed before, if I had spoken of it. There's laughing, joking, and swearing in the day-room. I read, but can't do so much on account of the noise. I should not like to be in a cell quite by myself, but should wish to be away from these bad characters. I can't afford to have beer, but many have it. I have bought half a sheet of writing paper of the wardsman; I am to pay a halfpenny for it. I have seen two or three prisoners have paper from him. My bed was damp in the upper room, but now

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it is dry. The two wardsmen do all the cleaning, &c., in the two wards. The prisoners now and then help to clean for amusement, but don't get anything for it."

J. M. a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner from the boys' yard, No. 8, aged 14. My father is a sawyer; lives at No. 10, Wild Court, Drury-lane. My mother is alive. I have a brother and a sister. I can't read or write. I never used to go to church: have been to a Sunday-school, but they used not to learn me much. My father used to go to a house in Oxford-street; some gentleman's private chapel. I am in prison for receiving 1*s.* 6*d.* for my father, for some saw-dust, which I concealed from him. I was never in prison before, or taken before a magistrate. My father used not to punish me, but frequently turned me out of doors, and gave me no victuals: this was when he came home a little drunk and kicked up a row. I used to go and hold gentlemen's horses. I never begged. I came here on Monday evening, in the van, with several others. When I first came here I was put into the bath, and then taken to the boys' ward. We get up at a quarter past seven, wash ourselves and get breakfast, then go to chapel, and after that go to school. I have a card with four letters, but can't spell the word; can tell the letters, but can't tell the word; this takes about two hours: some of the boys swear; some of them say what they have done: the big ones are worse than the little ones. The boys sometimes lark, and pull the others about; and two of them pulled me out of bed three times in one night, down on to the stones; I never complained; I did not like to complain; if I did, they would probably lick me: they sometimes sing songs of a night. I cannot sleep from five in the evening till seven in the morning. Never play at anything: we sit round the fire and talk to each other; one boy has some money; I had no money. I do not know what I shall do when I go out of prison; some of the boys read; one of them has a Bible; I cannot read. I sometimes hear the men talk at chapel, but we don't talk ourselves; one boy has got some meat to-day for cleaning, but he does not do half the work; the other boys get nothing."

J. C. a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in the boys' yard, No. 8, aged 17. I came from Clerkenwell. Father a bricklayer; mother alive. I have four brothers: father used me well. I used to work for him. I can read, and also write a little; used to go to church. My father is ill with the rheumatics. I am here on a charge of an improper attempt between me and a gentleman: he found bail, and probably will never be tried. I have been three weeks in prison for want of bail. I have been wardsboy the greater part of the time; there have been two or three bad ones; one was here two days ago, who had been in the House of Correction. I had to report two for swearing a week ago, they were strapped by the schoolmaster: he gave them two straps on the hand, they were about 12 and 14 years old. I report to the schoolmaster. The turnkey was not by. I sleep in No. 9, separate from the boys, in a separate cell. My mother has called and brought me meat and potatoes. I have had no beer as wardsboy. P., the other boy, sometimes helps me: we cleaned the governor's windows the other day: we were outside: no one was in the room. Mr. D., the turnkey, was standing outside, but not the whole time. I think I could have jumped down and got away, by moving the ladder to the outer wall, and so climbing over it. The boys have coffee sent them by their friends. I go every other morning only to chapel, and the other boy goes the other. We have had a boy of 12, who had been in the House of Correction, and another of 11, who had pawned his grandmother's gown. I shall go back to my father: I don't know what the other boys intend doing: five are in now for want of bail, and one to be tried at the *Sessions*."

E. R. a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner, from ward No. 4, aged 27, for want of bail. I am a boatman on the Paddington Canal, and was committed last Wednesday week. I was first put into the reception-ward, and slept there the first night; the next day, was put into the bath, and was then removed to the present ward No. 4; the prisoners in the ward jaw and haggle among themselves; the other day, one of the prisoners struck the wardsman, and gave him a black eye: the prisoner was removed to another ward. I do not know how it happened, the prisoners have been very riotous within these two or three days, falling out about water and boiling the kettle for tea, &c., but they cannot all have it at once: sometimes they use bad language; a day or two ago, one of the prisoners stole some bread from another, but they did not find out who took it; the wardsman has reported two since I have been in the ward, one for striking him, and the other for making a riot about a loaf which the prisoner said was too small; the barber who shaves the prisoners is allowed beer; the prisoners talk to each other in bed about several things, but don't make much noise; the noisiest room is down below, but three of the worst have been shifted from it. I can read printing, not writing. I would rather have been kept separate than mix with all the prisoners. I have not been used to be idle, and would be glad to get something to do."

G. C. a Prisoner.

"I am head wardsman of No. 11, felons' ward, 19 years of age. I have been in prison about ten months, for want of bail, for an assault. I was first in No. 10, and for about nine weeks have been wardsman of No. 11. My duty is to clean the day-rooms and bed-rooms, and keep the men in good order. I have not reported any one since I have been wardsman: some time ago the turnkey heard two prisoners using bad words, and reported them, and they were locked up in a dark cell. I deny that there is any bad language in the bed-room, or that I have sold coffee to any prisoner, or that any prisoner has had more than a pint of beer, or taken any beer to bed. [N. B. See evidence of prisoners M. G., J. B. and W. M., also of wardsman T. M.] I get a piece of meat three times a week, and a pint of beer every day, for being wardsman; my mother and sister bring me a pound of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of coffee, and a bit of butter every week. The prisoners talk of their past cases."

T. M. a Prisoner.

"I am wardsman of No. 10. I have been wardsman about two months. I have been three months in the prison. I am in for want of sureties for an assault. I was in No. 9 before I

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was made wardsman. It is my duty to keep the people quiet, and keep the ward clean, and to order what necessaries the prisoners want, which I send out for by any of the visiters, some of whom I know by sight; if I make up coffee myself for prisoners, I charge 2*d*. a pint, but if they like to make it themselves, they may; about a fortnight ago, a sailor managed to get three pints of beer through other prisoners. No tobacco. I am allowed a pint of beer a-day, and meat three times a-week. I often hear bad language, swearing, &c. in the day-room, and threaten to report; the only man I have ever reported, was one for stealing bread. I cannot prevent laughing and joking; that is impossible: some of the riff-raff are apt to joke about religion and the Bible; at night, I generally let the prisoners talk quietly, such as tell a story, or sing a little song till nine o'clock, and then tell them to go to sleep; there is a light all night. I generally put the bad ones together at night as much as I can, so that the quieter may not be annoyed. I remember R. B. applying to be moved on account of the bad language, and I changed his room. I sometimes hear the noise from above in my bed-room, a good many are in our yard that have been in prison before. Two gentlemen, named C., were lately in my ward nearly a week for want of bail for an assault. Our beds are clean, but in the receiving-ward they are lousy and dirty, but that cannot be helped. I air the beds as much as possible, but the weather has been much against them. Only three from our yard go to the schoolmaster: those who cannot read or write are sent. J. C. from my ward is employed in carrying coals about the prison, and another prisoner from No. 9: they get meat and beer extra. A prisoner, J. W., now in No. 9, is employed every day in cleaning the chapel; he gets a pint of beer and meat daily; he was wardsman where I am: but it is a better situation to clean the chapel, as it is less bother, and more meat; it takes at least a couple of hours to clean the chapel. I sometimes sell paper to the prisoners, and charge a penny a sheet; the two Mr. C.'s gave me 6*d*. for cooking for and attending upon them: what I do in that way is no more than is done by other wardsmen, and I make a trifle by it."

W. M.
a Prisoner.

"I have been in this prison since the 3d October, for want of bail for an assault; am blanket-washer in the receiving-yard; fresh water is not put into the bath for each prisoner, the copper is not large enough for that; three or four are washed in the same water. I have often heard respectable people complain of being mixed up with so many thieves and pickpockets."

A. S.
Female Prisoner.

"I am wardswoman of No. 1 and 2, aged 40, a married woman, separated from my husband; for want of bail, for quarrelling with my father; have been three weeks in prison; a fortnight wardswoman; a week in bail-yard No. 3; my duty is to keep order, besides cleaning. I get meat three times a-week, and beer at dinner time: it is an amusement for me, better than being idle. I have heard bad language in the ward, and endeavoured to stop it; in the other yard (the bail-yard) they often quarrel, but not so much in my ward. I let them talk quietly; they have nothing else to amuse them. Two very decent women for stealing cutlery were two days in the ward, and are now removed to the infirmary; a great many common women of the town come into our ward; the female turnkeys being near makes them decent. I have not had occasion to report any for misconduct."

J. L.
Turnkey.

"I am turnkey of No. 11—the felons' yard. I reside and board at my own house out of the prison. I have been turnkey seven years. Last Monday week a prisoner reported two others for bad language; I reported to the governor, and he locked them up. Instances of stealing often occur. I am here every third night on duty. I do not know whether coffee is sold by the wardsmen. I think the beer referred to as taken up stairs to bed by prisoners must have been toast and water. I have no doubt that bad characters sometimes get admission as visiters. I think that any one else would be better than wardsmen if it could be arranged: I have often had complaints from more decent prisoners of the company they are in, and begging to be separated. The clothes of many prisoners who come in are very dirty and offensive. It is impossible to keep silence in any of the yards under present circumstances."

C. K.
Turnkey.

"I am turnkey of No. 10—the misdemeanants' yard. I have been seven or eight years turnkey. I live and board out of the prison. I come every third night. I have no doubt there is a great deal of bad language in my yard, both night and day. I have heard prisoners swear, and they have been punished for it: other very offensive low language is used besides swearing: there is occasional wrangling one with another. I believe that very bad language is used in the bed-rooms: there are inspection holes in the doors of the bed-rooms: the turnkeys go at night at uncertain times and inspect and look into the bed-rooms. Last night, after searching a suspected prisoner, we found tobacco concealed under his shirt: they easily find means of secreting tobacco in their present dresses. There was lately an instance of a prisoner getting two pints of beer by employing another prisoner; I charged the other prisoner and desired him to drink it, when he spat some tobacco out of his mouth. I think the wardsmen are not to be trusted. I have no doubt that the wardsmen make up coffee as stated. I have no doubt that the prisoners often sell their food to others. Several of those in my yard, although committed for misdemeanors, have formerly been committed for felony. I think the association in such numbers is very bad: some delight in disgusting others. If we were to confine all who swear, we should want extra cells in every yard. The wife, or kept-woman, who came this morning as a visiter to see the baker, used the most disgusting language."

W. C.
Turnkey.

"I am turnkey of the receiving yard. I have been five years turnkey. The prisoners as they come in are either put into the bath, or their faces and necks are washed if they appear clean: the governor wishes that all should be bathed: the copper is not large enough to give fresh water to each man; consequently we are obliged to bathe three or four in the same water, and then we run the water off. I am always present at the washing. I cannot say if the wardsman has received anything for not bathing prisoners. It would be impossible to stop the wardsmen supplying coffee, &c. There is no doubt that the prisoners sell provisions

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to each other. I have heard respectable prisoners committed for bail, &c., complain of being mixed with thieves and felons. I have had complaints of vermin in the beds, which are constantly removed to be cleaned, but then they get filled with vermin again. I can hardly keep myself free from vermin. The prisoners can scarcely refrain from bad language, such as swearing and bawdy talking, in my presence: I threaten, or report, them. There are many old hands to whom the place is like a home: they come so often: there is a man here now who has been twenty times at least in this prison; he was locked up for having tobacco concealed about him; they are always searched, but they manage to get it; it has been brought in a boiled potato by a visiter, and in butter, and in a half-quartern loaf; they are very fond of tobacco; they bring it in their shoes. No doubt there is bad language at night. Every night almost there is a different set. They sometimes come in in liquor. I think it a great pity to mix up the respectable people with the others."

A. W.
Female Prisoner.

"I was removed to-day into the infirmary from the yard No. 1 and 2, that I might be separated from the bad women: age 26. I have been a nurse-maid. I was charged with having stolen goods on the premises. I was staying with my sister in the City-road. My sister's husband is a coal-merchant. I am innocent. It was very disagreeable to me to be placed among such bad characters as I was. I heard very bad language; there were some shocking characters, and their talk was very offensive to me. The two wardswomen slept in the room with us. The women were singing in the room above: no wardswoman slept up there. A friend has supplied us with provisions. The women crowded round the fire, so that we could not get up to it: it was as disagreeable to my sister as to me. I am thankful to be in the infirmary. I am for re-examination on Tuesday."

M. G.
Female Prisoner.

"I am from yard No. 3, on charge of riot, aged 53. I have been here a fortnight last Tuesday: the language is very bad; it is not pleasant to hear what the bad girls say: I should not like to be long in such company."

M. R.
Female Prisoner.

"I am in the bail yard No. 3, for want of bail, aged 44. I am separated from my husband. I have been a month in prison: there is much low language and bad talking, particularly at night. The wardswoman is not regarded; they say to her, 'You are only a prisoner;' they do not mind her: they laugh at those who read the Bible: they are allowed to purchase a pint of beer each."

M. C.
Female Prisoner.

"I am wardswoman in No. 1 and 2. I have been 19 weeks here for want of bail, for an assault. I am employed in cooking nearly the whole day. I am allowed meat and a pint of beer every day. I have sometimes heard bad language and swearing. I have heard a girl swear even in the presence of the turnkeys. The prisoners stay twenty minutes or half an hour in the bed-room before they go to bed; from five to eleven there is no one in the next room: there is no wardswoman in the room up stairs; when first committed the prisoners are placed up there. I do not get up to receive them."

M. P.
Female Turnkey.

"I have been turnkey for 12 years; when the prisoners come in I search them, and put them into the room. I have many times seen women come in worse for liquor, but it is some time since: it is a month or six weeks since I took in seven at once, and one was drunk. I cannot say drunkenness is very common, neither is it very rare. I have once or twice known a woman sick over the bedstead, from drunkenness, but not lately. I have known an instance of a woman going down the room and pulling others out of bed. I have known instances of bad language and noise within a few months. I cannot detect ordinary conversation at night, but I can hear loud talking: I dare say there is much bad language which I do not hear: I have no doubt of it. Sometimes respectable prisoners say, 'Could I go anywhere else?' It is a motley group indeed. I feel for the more respectable: the matron never attends at night unless one of us is ill. I have known instances of notes attached to coals thrown over from the male yards. A. W. and her sister, now removed to the infirmary, slept in the small room with four others. Two decent young women, for stealing wine, about a month since, slept in the same room with the two wardswomen; they were acquitted: the two wardswomen both sleep in the small room, because they rise very early, and it would be too early to disturb the others, if either of them slept above. The bath has not been used for some time. The prisoners come in as late as 11 at night. I believe the prisoners from Hatton Garden walked handcuffed: the van is horrible; I hear many complaints of it; it is quite dark inside the van at night; the van is sometimes so crowded, they are obliged to stand, and the women sit in each other's laps, and that in the dark."

S. H.
Female Turnkey.

"I have been turnkey 14 years. About three weeks ago a very indecent note was thrown over from the male to the female yard with a coal; it was very indecent, and I burnt it, for I felt I could not show it to any gentleman: I have seen others of the same kind; I have shown them to the governor, and they have been punished. About two years ago a man from the adjoining yard got upon the wall of No. 3: at another time a girl, S. G., was getting up the wall, and I stopped her. Riots and disturbances have taken place in the upper room; there is a light till eight o'clock; when there is a terrible noise, we get up and go up. Persons have lately come in worse for liquor: seven came in once, and three or four of them were not sober. About two months ago a girl was pulled out of bed by another prisoner, and she had terrible fits in consequence of it. Women have been sick from drunkenness, but not often. It [illegible] a twelvemonth since any prisoner was put into the bath. Some very dirty women with vermin come in; it has been complained of by the next occupant of the bed. I have no doubt there is bad language in the day-rooms, and that those who have money can get more than a pint of beer. The women sit any how in the van; I have heard of the women sitting on the men's knees: there was a woman who said she got half-a-sovereign from a man in the van who took some liberties with her; the other woman complained of her indecencies. Four or

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HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.

New Prison,
Clerkenwell.
Thomas William
Kilsby, Keeper.

five years ago a man was robbed of his watch in the van: it is very possible now. The chain in going to and from Hatton Garden is complained of: five or six men, and the same number of women, go with the chain. I have heard of persons giving the prisoners drink going along."

"I have been keeper of the New Prison eight years and a half. I am 54 years of age. The classification of the Act is observed as far as practicable; but I often, when there is a better sort of prisoner, place him in the infirmary for separation. I judge not by the offence, but by character, and by its hurting the prisoner's feelings. Prisoners sometimes apply to be separated, and sometimes I separate them of my own accord. The putting up the printed order, enjoining silence, has had some effect; but, of course, there is talking. (See copies of this order, and also of keeper's orders to turnkeys, annexed, Appendix A. and B.) These orders are made by me as keeper. We have no authorized rules beyond the Gaol Act. I have no confidence in the wardsmen: it would be much better to have a paid man from out of doors: a decent man might be had for 12*s*. to 15*s*. a-week, who would be there day and night. I do not take the money away from prisoners but when they like to give it up. I have a very difficult set to manage: there are so many that know that they will be discharged by no one appearing against them. I admit the existence of most of the abuses now stated to me from the evidence of prisoners. I have proposed for the sleeping-rooms separate wooden partitions. I sometimes find the prisoners too close together at night, and part them. The prisoners are crowded together not only in the reception-room, but in the station-house and van. I have detected tobacco in all sorts of ways; in butter, in moist sugar, in a man's wig. A man has been punished for sending a letter to a female desiring her to send him tobacco; and a discharged prisoner was carrying out the letter. I am the only resident officer in the prison; but three male turnkeys and one female turnkey are in the prison at night, and two watchmen patrol. I doubt the expediency of the turnkeys residing in the prison. I constantly inspect the bedding, locks, &c., myself. I am always ready to hear complaints from prisoners. In regard to briefs, there have been instances of prisoners, such as lawyers' clerks, drawing briefs for others; but whether they may have received anything for it I cannot tell. Attorneys are admitted to converse freely with prisoners: they stand in the passage between the yards. The vans are complained of, no doubt: they do not come directly here from the police-office, but go round from one office to another: the vans will hold 25. The prisoners, male and female, go handcuffed to the offices, at the discretion of the turnkeys; about 15 may go handcuffed; they are handcuffed two, three, or four together: 15 men and seven women went out to the police-offices to-day. The officers sign the attendance-book daily, at eight o'clock, but it does not specify the hour. The three turnkeys, who are the night officers, unlock: the governor, and matron, and a female turnkey, also attend at unlocking. The chaplain is in the prison about two hours a-day. Formerly money has been left by attorneys at the gate. About four or five years ago a sovereign was left by Mr. H., an attorney, which was immediately returned to him. No such thing has occurred lately."

## APPENDIX (A).

*Order affixed in the several Yards.*

1. The use of Tobacco by Prisoners is strictly prohibited.
2. All Prisoners are required to be silent, and submissive to the directions of the Keeper and the Officers.
3. Prisoners offending against the Rules, or acting in any manner contrary to good order and discipline by day or by night, will be punished by Solitary Confinement, and not permitted to be visited by his or her Friends. If guilty of a repeated Offence, they will be reported to the Visiting Justices for an extended punishment.
4. The Wardsmen are required to preserve Order and report Offenders. If they neglect their duty they will be displaced.

## APPENDIX (B).

*Orders given to the Turnkeys.*

*New Prison, Clerkenwell, December* 5, 1835.

1. That the use of Tobacco by Prisoners be strictly prohibited.
2. That Provisions may be taken in for Prisoners before 12 o'Clock if properly directed, and conveyed to them, but the bringers thereof are not generally to be admitted to see Prisoners, except it shall appear to be necessary.
3. That as far as possible the Visiters to be admitted, be the Relations only of the Prisoners as far as the same can be ascertained, and those only at one time.
4. That the stay of each Visiter be limited, as far as possible, to five minutes only.
5. No Persons of bad or suspicious character to be permitted to visit Prisoners. If any such should be discovered, they are to be reported to the Keeper, and ejected.

## APPENDIX (C).

A STATEMENT of the Number of Prisoners found in the New Prison, Clerkenwell, 1st February 1837, showing the Number who had slept therein the previous night.

| Yards. | Size of Sleeping Rooms. | | | | | | | | No. who had Slept in First Room. | No. who had Slept in Second Room. | No. who had Slept in Separate Cells. | Total No. who had Slept. | Total No. found in the Ward. | Observati |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Room. | | | | Second Room. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Length. | | Breadth. | | Length. | | Breadth. | | | | | | | |
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | | | | | | |
| Nos. 1 and 2 united.—Female Reception Yard, and Females Committed for Felony, &c. | 16 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 33 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 12 | . . | 17 | 17 | 5 of these<br>at Police<br>fices for<br>mination |
| No. 3. Females.—Misdemeanants, Assaults, for Bail, &c. | 43 | 10 | 22 | 4 | 44 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 16 | 17 | . . | 33 | 32 | |
| No. 4. Males.—Misdemeanants, for Bail, &c. | 22 | 9 | 22 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 34 | 22 | |
| No. 5. Males.—Refractory Misdemeanants | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | No Slee<br>Room in<br>Yard.<br>Prisoners<br>in No. 4. |
| No. 6. Female Infirmary | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | . . | . . | 9 | 9 | |
| No. 7. Male Infirmary | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | | . . | . . | . . | 8 | 8 | |
| No. 8. Boys | 22 | 5 | 14 | 6 | . . | | . . | | 9 | . . | 1 | 10 | 10 | |
| No. 9. Misdemeanants, Summary Convictions, &c. | 22 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 24 | 25 | |
| No. 10. Misdemeanants, for Bail, &c. | 29 | 7 | 22 | 6 | 29 | 11 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 2 | 29 | 29 | |
| No. 11. Males for Felony | 30 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 29 | 3 | 15 | 14 | . . | 29 | 31 | 10 of<br>were at P<br>Offices u<br>Examina |
| No. 12. Male Reception Yard | 29 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 29 | 0 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 6 | . . | 13 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 196 | 196 | |

## APPENDIX (D).

*New Prison, Clerkenwell.*

*List of Prisoners,* 1*st February* 1837.

### FEMALES.

*Yards* No. 1 and 2.

Felony, &c.—For Examination.

M. S., stealing a petticoat, &c.
M. C., stealing household furniture.
S. B., stealing a painted bottle, &c.
A. J., stealing a blanket, &c.
E. D., for bail.
J. N., stealing a pair of trousers and 2*s*.
M. M., stealing three 10*l*. Bank notes.
S. P. and } common utterers of counterfeit coin.
G. C., }

Assaults, &c.—For Sureties.

A. S., 3 months.
M. C., 6 months } wardswomen and helpers.
E. S., 2 months }

—12

Sent for examination . . . . . . 5—17

*Infirmary*—No. 6.

M. B., evidence for the Crown.
F. F., ditto.
M. T., (sick,) stealing a piece of lead, (examination.)
H. F., aged 14, (sick,) stealing 2 silver spoons, (examination.)
M. S., aged 14, stealing a stool, value 1*s*. 6*d*., (trial.)
M. A. T., (sick,) uttering counterfeit coin, (examination.)
S. A., (sick,) stealing a watch, (trial.)
M. W., disorderly, 3 months, } nurse and helper.
A. A. H., menacing, 12 ditto, }

—9

*Misdemeanor Yard*—No. 3.

Assaults, &c.—For Sureties for specified periods, from 1 to 6 Months.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. W. | M. D. |
| E. C. | M. A. G. |
| A. P. | S. A. |
| A. R. | E. B. |
| E. W. | A. R. |
| E. R. | E. H. |
| A. S. | J. L. |

Assaults, &c.—For Sureties till Sessions.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. R. | M. H. |
| M. P. | A. C. |
| M. B. | M. R. |
| A. B. | M. C. |
| E. W. | M. L. |
| J. S. | A. W. |
| H. W. | S. D. |
| M. M. | M. A. J. |
| J. H. | M. A. B. |

—32

| | |
|---|---|
| Females—Yards Nos. 1 and 2 . . | 17 |
| Infirmary . . . . | 9 |
| Misdemeanor Yard . . | 32 |
| Total . . — | 58 |

171

## MALES.

### *Reception Yard*—No. 12.

Felony.—For Examination.

M. B., stealing 11 pieces of wood.
T. R., stealing 3 pairs of upper leathers.
J. G., stealing a horse's collar.
J. M., stealing a sheet.
S. H., stealing a quantity of metal.
J. B., disturbance, (bail.)
G. H. C., assault, (bail.)
J. P., uttering counterfeit coin, (exam.)
W. N., menacing, bail 6 months, } wardsmen.
W. M., ditto }

—10

Sent to different yards . . . . 5—15

### *Felons' Yard*—No. 11.

Felony.—For Trial at Clerkenwell.

D. D., stealing 10 lbs. potatoes, value 10*d.*
J. A., stealing a piece of pork.
H. S., stealing a ream of paper, &c.
W. M., stealing a sixpence and other moneys.
M. M., stealing 3 lbs. of ham, value 1*s.* 6*d.*
W. M., stealing a drinking-glass, value 6*d.*
G. D., stealing 10 lbs. leaden pipe, value 1*s.* 3*d.*
D. G., stealing 150 lbs. of lead.

For Examination.

M. G., } stealing a quantity of metal.
A. G., }
J. A., stealing a coat.
H. W., stealing 52 yards of silk.
R. S., stealing a jacket.
J. S., stealing an iron axletree, &c.
W. C., } stealing household furniture.
J. C., }
J. F., stealing 6 coal sacks.
W. C., embezzling 2*l.*
C. B., stealing a horse.
T. H., stealing 84 lbs. of lead.
G. C., wardsman, bail for 12 months.

—21

Sent for examination, (among whom was R. B. on charge of murdering his wife.) . . 10—31

### *Misdemeanor Yard*—No. 10.

J. G., perjury, for trial, K. B.

Assaults, Riots, &c.—For Sureties until Sessions.

W. H.
R. W.
J. S.
J. H.
H. L.
G. M.
T. H.
S. P.
H. R.
R. B.
M. L.
R. B.
W. S.
J. N.
T. M.
W. L.
W. R.
E. R.
H. B.
R. D.
G. L.
C. B. P.
E. H.

For Sureties.

J. H., menacing, 6 months.
J. P., ,, 3 ,,
J. C., ,, 12 ,, } wardsmen.
T. M., ,, 6 ,, }
T. B., misdemeanor, (cell, for exam.)

—29

### *Misdemeanor Yard* No. 9.

Menacing, &c.—For Sureties for specified periods, from 1 to 12 months.

W. K., wardsman.
T. P.
J. P.
P. F.
J. M.
J. R.
F. B.
J. B.
C. W.
J. C.
O. M'C.
H. P.
R. W.
J. S.

Convictions under the Revenue Laws.—To pay penalties of 100*l.*

T. G.
J. W.
J. G.
T. A.
W. L.
D. M.
R. C.
J. L., to pay 50*l.*

Bail till Sessions.

J. D.
T. O'S.
J. C., boy, (cell.)
R. R.

—26

### *Misdemeanor Yard*—No. 4.

For Sureties for periods

M. C.
G. C.
E. R.
W. P.

Riots, Disorderly, &c.—For Sureties till Sessions.

S. F.
J. G.
W. T.
J. R.
W. R.
J. T.
W. D.
M. C.
R. I.
E. B.
G. C., (2nd.)
J. W.
G. F.
E. B.
R. M'C.
M. S.
J. C.
H. G, felony, (examin.) separate from others in the case.

—22

### *Day Misdemeanor Yard*—No. 5.

T. B., 2 months, for sureties.
B. R., ,, ,,
E. C., ,, ,,

—3

### *Boys' Yard*—No. 8.

Felony.—For Examination.

J. M., stealing the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*
S. C., stealing a frock.
J. W., stealing a silk handkerchief.
O. M., stealing a shilling.
G. D., stealing a shoulder of mutton, (trial.)

Assaults, &c.—For Sureties till Sessions.

F. F.
J. P.
J. H.
J. P.
J. C.

—10

### *Infirmary.*

Menacing.—For Sureties for 12 Months.

T. J., } wardsmen and helpers.
R. B., }
J. F.
W. L., stabbing, (examination.)
R. D., (sick) sureties till Sessions.
J. K., (sick) ditto.
J. J., (sick) deserter.
W. F., (for cure) felony, (exam.)

—8

| | | Males. |
|---|---|---|
| Totals . . | No. 12 . . | 10 |
| | ,, 11 . . | 31 |
| | ,, 10 . . | 29 |
| | ,, 9 . . | 25 |
| Totals . . | Nos. 4 & 5 . | 2 |
| | Boys . . | 1 |
| | Infirmary . . | 8 |

Males . . . . . 138
Females . . . . . . 58
Total . . —— 196

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

## APPENDIX (E).

*New Prison, Clerkenwell, Feb.* 7, 1837.

Number of Prisoners employed in Menial Offices, &c.

| Number. | Designation. | Extra Allowance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Meat. | Beer. |
| Males. | | | |
| 7 | Wardsmen | ½lb. three times a week | 1 pint daily. |
| 4 | ditto | ditto | ½ pint ,, |
| 1 | ditto | ditto | — |
| 2 | Coalmen | ½lb. every day | 1 pint daily. |
| 2 | Blanket-washers | | |
| 2 | Gardeners | | |
| 1 | Barber | | |
| 1 | Lodge-cleaner | | |
| 1 | Bricklayer | | |
| Females. | | | |
| 6 | Wardswomen | ½lb. three times a week | ½ pint daily. |
| 2 | Washers | ½lb. every day | 1 pint daily. |
| 1 | Cook | | |
| 2 | Wardswomen and helpers | ditto | ½ pint daily. |
| 32 | | | |

## APPENDIX (F).

*New Prison, Clerkenwell.*

List of Punishments by authority of the Keeper, in November and December, 1836, and January, 1837.

| Offence. | Nov. 1836. | Dec. 1836. | Jan. 1837. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | | | | |
| Tearing a blanket | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Stealing from one-another | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Molesting one-another | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Misbehaviour in the sleeping ward | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Refractory in the day-room, bad language, &c. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Misbehaviour in chapel | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Assaulting one-another | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Bringing in tobacco concealed | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Bad language | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Quarrelling, and bad language | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Females. | | | | |
| Noisy, and molesting others in sleeping ward | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Stealing from one-another | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Stealing prison bed-clothing | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Assaulting one-another | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 15 | 16 | 14 | 45 |

No Punishments ordered by the Justices within the above period.

## APPENDIX (G).

*New Prison, Clerkenwell.*

List of Registers, Journals, &c.

*Registers.*

1. Appropriation Book.
2. Keeper's Register.
3. Calendar.
4. Re-examination Book.
5. Officers' Visiting Book.
6. Deserters' Register.
7. Prisoners' Examination Book for Passes.
8. Weekly Register of Numbers, & Check Book.
9. Calendar of Tower Liberty Prisons.
10. Summary Conviction Book.
11. Boys' Register.

*Journals.*

12. Keeper's.
13. Chaplain's.
14. Surgeon's.

*Account Books.*

15. Bill Book.
16. Abstract Book.
17. Abstract of Works.
18. Quarterly Return of Expense.
19. Order Book for Goods.
20. Tradesmen's Invoice Book.
21. Account of Servants' Wages.
22. Account of Petty Disbursements for the Prison.
23. Bread Account.
24. Meat, Beer, and Milk Account.
25. 26. 27. Storekeeper's Books, Distribution of Clothing, &c.
28. Prisoners' Property Book.

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**Home District.**
**Metropolitan Gaols.**
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

## APPENDIX (H).

Return from the New Prison at Clerkenwell, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 69 | 125 | 35 | 281 | 104 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 52 | 39 | 13 | 151 | 65 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 41 | 11 |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 13 | 7 | .. | 28 | 13 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 15 | 61 | 15 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 17 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | .. | .. |
| For Assaults | 3 | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | .. | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 5 | .. |
| Total | 25 | .. |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (* Note) | .. | .. |
| In Execution | .. | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side | 10 | 1 |
| Total | 10 | 1 |

(* Note.)—Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution, within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 68 | 47 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others *. | 3902 | 2020 |
| Received from the custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Total | 3970 | 2367 |

(* Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 9 | 2 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | .. | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 3 | .. |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Other Prisoners | 102 | 62 |
| Total | 114 | 64 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 142 | 59 | 121 | 40 | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 2914 | 1405 | 476 | 316 | 187 | 144 | 27 | 8 | 33 | 13 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 281 | 104 |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3651 | 1886 |

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**HOME DISTRICT.**

Metropolitan Gaols.

New Prison, Clerkenwell.

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 5 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 7 | 3 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 30 | 11 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 59 | 18 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 86 | 35 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 94 | 37 |
| Total | 281 | 104 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 94 | 48 |
| Can read only | 73 | 19 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 75 | 20 |
| Can read and write well | 39 | 17 |
| Total | 281 | 104 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 92 | 46 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 6 | 4 |
| Deaths | 3 | .. |

### No. 10.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 219 | 120 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 264 | 172 |
| Twice | 81 | 86 |
| Thrice | 26 | 52 |
| Four times or more | 25 | 28 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed | 281 | 104 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | .. | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | .. | .. | 122 | 37 |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | 122 | 37 |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | .. |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | .. | .. |
| Shirts | .. | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | .. | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel ditto | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | .. |
| Beds | .. | .. |
| Rugs | .. | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | .. |

Each Prisoner is supplied with a bed, 2 blankets, and a rug, and (being before trial) with such articles of clothing as are requisite.

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 547 | 12 | 7 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 118 | 19 | 3 |
| ,, Bedding | 83 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 75 | 17 | 9 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| ,, Fuel | 130 | 16 | 6 |
| ,, Soap | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | 5 | 15 | 8 |
| ,, Washing, Cleaning, &c. | 85 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, Cooking | | .. | |
| ,, Stationery | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, Books | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| ,, Furniture | | .. | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries | 855 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Turnkeys' ditto | 1181 | 17 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | | .. | |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | | .. | |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 159 | 5 | 4 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year £ | 3385 | 17 | 5 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison in the Year | 144 | 18 | 1 |
| Prison Diet, Cost per Head, in the Year | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, Cost per Head, in the Year | 0 | 0 | 8 |

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I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

New Prison,
Clerkenwell.

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints Meat Soup. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday .... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday..... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday .... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday .. Men ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday ... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday ...... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday .... Men .......... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Women ...... | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Boys ........ | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

In addition to which they are allowed to be supplied by their friends from without the Prison.

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | None. | | | | | | | | | |
| February . | | | | | | | | | | |
| March ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| April .... | | | | | | | | | | |
| May..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| June .... | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| August... | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | | | |
| October .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Compartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | None. | | | | | |
| February . | | | | | | |
| March ... | | | | | | |
| April .... | | | | | | |
| May..... | | | | | | |
| June..... | | | | | | |
| July ..... | | | | | | |
| August... | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October .. | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | | | Allowances. | | | Total. | | | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Governor . . . . . . . . | 1 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 0 | 0 | Coals, Candles, and Washing, amounting to about 20*l.* per annum. |
| Chaplain . . . . . . . . | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 200 | 0 | 0 | |
| Matron . . . . . . . . | 1 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 0 | To provide Apartments, Coals, &c. |
| Surgeon and Medicines . . . | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | The same Surgeon as at the House of Correction, being for both Prisons 400*l.* per Annum. |
| Carried forward . . | 4 | 775 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 875 | 0 | 0 | |

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Metropolitan Gaols.
New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Officers' Salaries, Fees, &c.—*continued.*

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 4 | £775 0 0 | £100 0 0 | £875 0 0 | |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk per week | 1 | 2 0 0 | .. | 104 0 0 | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper and Turnkey | 1 | 1 15 0 | .. | 91 0 0 | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | 1 10 0 | .. | 78 0 0 | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey (*see Clerk*) | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Turnkeys Male | 6 at | 1 10 0 | .. | 471 0 0 | |
| | 1 at | 1 7 6 | .. | 71 10 0 | |
| Turnkeys Female | 1 | 1 2 6 | .. | 58 10 0 | |
| | 1 | 1 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeeper | 1 | 1 7 6 | .. | 71 10 0 | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | 2 at | 1 5 0 | .. | 130 0 0 | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 19 | .. | .. | 2020 10 0 | Per Annum. |

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | 4 16 6 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | 17 14 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | .. |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. |
| Other Receipts | .. |
| Total | 22 10 6 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 3530 15 6 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 22 10 6 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Boro', not including alterations and additions | 3508 5 0 |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Answer—1*s.* 1½*d.*

*New Prison, Clerkenwell, January* 1, 1837.

## HORSEMONGER LANE.

### *Site, Construction, Classification.*

Horsemonger Lane.

This prison is situated in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and is under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff, Court of Quarter Sessions, and twelve Visiting Magistrates of the county of Surrey. It is of a quadrangular form, the airing-yards of the criminal division being enclosed within the building, which consists of three stories above the basement. One side of the building is appropriated to the debtors; the other three sides are appropriated to the criminal prisoners. It is surrounded, or nearly so, by the prison garden. It was completed and opened for the reception of prisoners in 1798.

### *The Criminal Prison.*

That part of the prison which is assigned to the criminal population is subdivided into ten wards, called classes.

The following table contains a description of the prisoners of which these classes consist, and of the day-rooms, airing-rooms, airing-yards, and cells assigned to them respectively.

TABLE OF CLASSES.

| Number of Classes. | Sex. | Offences, &c. | Rooms, Cells, and Airing Yards. | Dimensions of Rooms, Cells, and Airing Yards. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | |
| | | | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | |
| 1 | Fem. | Committed for trial or re-examination, charged with Felony | Day-room | 31 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 14 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 31 | 8 | 28 | 0 | | | |

Table of Classes—*continued.*

| Number of Classes. | Sex. | Offences, &c. | Rooms, Cells, and Airing Yards. | Dimensions of Rooms, Cells, and Airing Yards. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | |
| | | | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | |
| 2 | Fem. | Committed for trial, for want of Sureties, or for re-examination, charged with Misdemeanors | Day-room | 26 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Bath-room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 14 sleeping cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 31 | 8 | 14 | 4 | | | |
| 3 | Do. | Sentenced to Transportation. . | Day-room | 26 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 31 | 8 | 11 | 3 | | | |
| 4 | Males. | Sentenced to Transportation . . | Day-room | 26 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 2 small rooms and bath-room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 14 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 65 | 0 | 19 | 8 | | | |
| 5 | Do. | Under sentence of imprisonment, convicted of Misdemeanors, and Prisoners summarily convicted for Assaults . . . . . . . . | Day-room | 31 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 14 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 90 | 6 | 25 | 0 | | | |
| 6 | Do. | Committed for trial, for want of Sureties, or for re-examination charged with Misdemeanors; or Deserters awaiting a Route . . | Day-room | 26 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-room | 55 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 2 strong-rooms | 26 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 3 | |
| | | | 26 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 78 | 0 | 25 | 0 | | | |
| 7 | Do. | Committed for trial charged with Felony . . . . . . . . . . | Day-room | 26 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 2 strong-rooms | 26 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-room | 54 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 26 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 76 | 0 | 36 | 0 | | | |
| 8 | Do. | Committed for trial charged with Felony . . . . . . . . . . | Day room | 26 | 9 | 23 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-room | 30 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Strong-room | 17 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 27 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 70 | 0 | 40 | 0 | | | |
| 9 | Do. | Committed for re-examination charged with Felony . . . . | Day-room | 31 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Bath-room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | 15 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | | | |
| 10 | | Boys . . . . . . . . . . . . | Day-room | 27 | 0 | 23 | 4 | 11 | 4 | |
| | | | Small room | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Strong-room | 17 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 0 | |
| | | | Airing-yard | 33 | 0 | 31 | 8 | | | |
| | | | 15 sleeping-cells | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 | |

The day-rooms and airing-rooms are on the basement or ground floor. The two floors above are called the upper and lower galleries; and in each there is a double row of sleeping-cells, divided from one end to the other in each of the three sides of the square by a passage. Each class has its sleeping-cells (in which the prisoners sleep separately) immediately above its own day-room, accessible from the latter by a separate staircase. The several apartments of each class are separated from those of the other classes by partition walls, in some of which there are wooden doors of communication for the passage of the officers. By means of these doors, conversation may be carried on between persons in the staircases of one class and persons in the staircases of the adjoining class. The upper and lower galleries of each class are separated by open grated doors in the several staircases. Each cell has a ventilator or open grated window (called a bull-hole) opening upon the passage; the ventilators of the cells on one side being immediately opposite to the ventilators respectively of the cells on the other side of the passage.

Conversation can be carried on with perfect freedom from discovery, in a moderate tone of voice, among the prisoners from cell to cell in each gallery: they may indeed distinctly see each other from the opposite ventilators. It can be carried on, also, between different prisoners in the upper and lower galleries, although not so easily, nor without greater risk of discovery. The prisoners of class No. 3 (transports) having no sleeping-cells, are brought at night to sleep in the upper gallery of class No. 2 (misdemeanants), and through whose day-room that gallery is alone accessible. The prisoners of class No. 4 (male transports), when over-crowded in their own galleries, are sometimes taken to one of the galleries of the misdemeanants. The boys' class No. 10, when over-crowded, are taken to sleep in one of the galleries of class No. 9 (untried felons). Prisoners from the respective classes have access to the gallery-staircases for the purpose of cleaning them almost daily, and in summer for about three hours at a time; and the male transports, class No. 4, can then communicate with the male misdemeanants, class No. 5; and the untried male felons, class No. 9, with the boys, class No. 10, through the wooden doors which separate the cells of these respective classes. In the several gallery staircases there are also open iron grated windows overlooking the garden, into which all classes of

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Horse-monger Lane.

male prisoners are occasionally brought to work, and are there mixed together, whether felons, misdemeanants, untried or convicted, and with whom the different classes of prisoners who clean in the staircases can converse through these windows. All descriptions of delinquents are mixed in the boys' class, and there is no class for female children; and it seems that class No. 4 (transports) and class No. 5 (misdemeanants), being the only male classes which perform labour, assemble and mix together for that purpose in the day-room of class No. 4.

*Infirmaries.*—There are two infirmaries, one for the males, the other for females, in each of which all classes are mixed, felons, misdemeanants, untried and convicted, children and adults, and in the female infirmary also debtors.

*Matron's House, Washhouse, &c.*—At this time there are only two female transports. Both of these have been in the prison a considerable time. By day they are almost constantly employed in the washhouse and laundry, which are in the matron's house. Besides these transports, there were six female felons similarly employed when we inspected the prison. The matron's house fronts, and has a door (before which door there is some pavement) opening into the garden. The transports frequently go into the garden to wash that pavement. In the matron's house also there is a kitchen, and a large coal-cellar, both on the ground floor; in the former are two, and in the latter there is one open grated window, looking into the garden. In the former the transports are frequently employed in repairing the prison bedding and articles for the sick in the infirmaries, and the latter is accessible almost at all times to the whole of these female prisoners; and by means at least of the window in the coal-cellar, almost any kind of intercourse by words, letters, or otherwise, might take place between persons in the cellar and others in the garden. The matron necessarily spends much of her time in the female infirmary. When there are many patients, she spends half of her time there, and she has various other duties which withdraw her from her own house. There is but one female turnkey, and she generally attends the three female classes within the prison. The consequence is, that the female prisoners in the matron's house are frequently left by themselves. It has already been stated, that occasionally all classes of male prisoners work in the garden. There are also three male nurses, selected from various classes of prisoners, who attend the sick in the infirmaries. These nurses go to the door of the matron's house, at all hours of the day, for various articles for the patients.

*Chapel.*—In the chapel the women are screened from the men; but with this exception the prisoners of all classes can see each other. The debtors sit alone.

Such, in the criminal prison, are some of the defects of construction, which open a variety of channels for the spread of that moral contamination which the Gaol Act was intended to prevent.

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### *Debtors' Prison.*

The debtors' side comprises three divisions, viz., the master debtors' division, for the more respectable class of male debtors; the common debtors' division, for persons of an inferior grade, or who cannot afford to pay for the somewhat superior accommodation provided in the former; and the female debtors' division. All the three stories are called galleries, the different rooms of which are both day-rooms and sleeping-rooms. So numerous are the prisoners, especially in the common debtors' side, that many of them are generally crowded together in one apartment. The general rule seems to be, that in the upper and middle galleries on the master debtors' side one room is appropriated to two prisoners, but in each of four or five of the largest rooms three or four are placed together; and in the lower gallery each prisoner providing his own bedding may have a single room. On the common debtors' side about five prisoners live together in one room, throughout the upper and middle galleries; in the lower gallery each prisoner has a separate apartment.

The following table shows the number and dimensions of these several apartments:—

NUMBERS AND DIMENSIONS OF ROOMS.

| Divisions. | Names of Galleries, &c. | Number of Rooms in each Gallery. | Numbers of the Rooms being of same dimensions, in each Gallery. | Dimensions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | |
| | | | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| Master Debtors'. . | Upper . . . . . | 8 | 1, 6, 7, 8 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | 2, 3 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| | | | 4, 5 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| | Middle . . . . . | 8 | 9, 10 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | Lower . . . . . | 15 | 17, 19, 19, 20 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | 21, 22, 24 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | 23 | 18 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| | | | 25 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| | | | 26, 27, 28, 29 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| | | | 30, 31 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| | Airing Yard . . . | | | 76 | 0 | 29 | 6 | | |
| Common Debtors' | Upper Gallery . . | 5 | 1, 2, 6 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | 3 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| | | | 4 | 19 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| | | 1 | Small room | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 |

1.

**Home District.**

**Metropolitan Gaols.**

**Horsemonger Lane.**

Numbers and Dimensions of Rooms—*continued.*

| Divisions. | Names of Galleries, &c. | Number of Rooms in each Gallery. | Number of the Rooms being of same dimensions in each Gallery. | Dimensions. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | |
| | | | | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| Common Debtors. | Middle Gallery . | 5 | 7, 8 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| | | | 9, 10, 12 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| | | 1 | Small room | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| | Lower Gallery . . | 10 | 13, 14, 15, 16 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 |
| | | | 17 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| | | | 18 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 4 |
| | | | 19, 20, 21, 22 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 4 |
| | Airing Yard. . . | | | 76 | 0 | 29 | 6 | | |
| Women Debtors . | . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 1, 2 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| | | | 3, 4 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| | Airing Room . . | | | 26 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| | Airing Yard. . . | | | 34 | 0 | 14 | 8 | | |

The prisoners are not locked up at night in their respective rooms. They are allowed candle-light, and may sit up as late as they please, and can go from room to room in each gallery at all hours.

*Master Debtors' side.*—On the master debtors' side the prisoners complain that there is no common kitchen, and that after locking up there is no urinal to which they can resort, and that the common washing-place or sink must be and is therefore used as such.

*Common Debtors' side.*—The common debtors' side is generally so crowded, that a large number of the most recent prisoners are almost continually obliged to sleep together in a room in the female infirmary. The common debtors also complain that, for the want of a urinal in their respective galleries, they are obliged to resort to the sink or washing-place, which is used for the purpose of washing both their persons and their earthenware; that there are sometimes 80 or 90 prisoners at one time in their division, when they are so thronged, that owing to the want of ventilation and the filthy state of their apartments (see heads "Health," and "Evidence of J. M. W. and others"), the stench is insufferable; and that their airing-court is far too small for such numbers.

*Female Debtors' side.*—On the female debtors' side the airing-yard is separated only by an open iron fence from a yard or passage leading to a room which is occupied by some of the male turnkeys, who can through that fence converse with these female debtors; and some of the criminal prisoners can also see the female debtors through it whilst the latter take air and exercise.

**Repairs, Security, Adaptation for Inspection, „ Employment, „ Separation. Temperature, Ventilation, Drainage, &c.**

The whole prison is solidly built, and is in substantial repair. The number of prisoners confined in it in the course of a year is in general very considerable. During the year ending 1836 it was 3895. The daily influx and discharge of prisoners is therefore very great. But although the greatest number which it will contain, where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell, is stated to be only 364, yet as the prisoners on the criminal side are continually being drained by the frequent Sessions at the Central Criminal Court, the General Quarter Sessions, the Adjourned Sessions (of which there are eleven in every year), and the Assizes, it is apprehended that the gaol is sufficiently capacious, on the present plan of associating the prisoners, for the criminal population, whose average terms of imprisonment do not exceed fourteen days; but for debtors it is decidedly not so, as will be seen in subsequent parts of this Report.

Under a strict discipline it is tolerably well adapted for the security of the prisoners' persons; but the immense number of visitors who are allowed access to the debtors must be attended with great risk to the sheriff, or his sureties.

In regard to security against fire, there is no fire-engine on the establishment. Its proximity to the Metropolis is its best protection.

There are scarcely any means of inspection. By day, the male criminal prisoners associate in their day-rooms, under the charge of one wardsman in each class (himself a prisoner). The female criminal classes are under the occasional supervision of the female turnkey, who, however, has various other duties to perform in different parts of the prison. The male turnkeys go only occasionally into the day-rooms; but they have no means of inspecting them, without being in the midst of the prisoners. By night, the wardsmen sleep in the galleries, but there is not a single officer to watch the interior of the building between the periods of locking and unlocking. There are indeed two night-watchmen, who perambulate the garden on the outside of the prison; but they have no other means of overhearing what passes in the galleries than are afforded by the windows in one of the ranges of cells, and in the staircases. These windows look into the garden, but they are so high that it would be impossible for the watchman to overhear conversation amongst the prisoners, carried on in a moderate tone, or in any tone, we conceive, so as to distinguish the speakers; whilst, on the other hand, the latter might by the same windows become aware of his approach. The chief duty of these watchmen, too, is to protect the sheriff, and their supervision of the criminal prison is merely incidental to that office. The only point of inspection is from the committee-room, the window of which commands a good view over the airing-yards.

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Horsemonger Lane.

The criminal prison, in the more extended sense of the term, is not well adapted for employment; although, perhaps, it may do very well for the employment of the classes of prisoners who under existing arrangements are confined in it, so long as they continue to work in bodies. The airing-rooms belonging to some of the classes are commodious, and easily convertible into separate cells.

This prison is not well calculated for the separation of prisoners, even so far as that object has already been attempted by the erection of separate cells, owing to the defects of construction which have been mentioned.

We do not believe that, without a total re-construction, it can be made either sufficiently commodious for its entire population, or well adapted either for separation, for employment, or for inspection.

Fires are used in the several day-rooms and infirmaries in winter. The criminal side is cleanly. The debtors' side is disgustingly filthy.

Several of the criminal prisoners complained that the former was damp and badly ventilated, but we are not satisfied that there was good ground for such complaint. The debtors' side is badly ventilated. The whole prison is, we believe, well drained.

*System—Discipline.*

Association.

Labour.

This gaol is conducted on the plan of association by day, and separation (if such it can be termed) at night. On the criminal side it is principally used for the reception of untried prisoners. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are not sent here, and there are only three classes engaged at labour not severe; viz., the convicted classes, Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Class No. 3 (female transports) are generally employed in the wash-house and laundry, in doing the washing of the prison. Classes Nos. 4 and 5 pick oakum, under the charge of a wardsman, and the occasional supervision of a turnkey, in the day-room of class No. 4. There are no regular hours of labour, but each individual of these two classes is expected to pick three pounds per diem. If a prisoner find it difficult, or if he fail to do so much, it appears that compulsion is seldom resorted to, unless he positively "strikes" or refuses to work. The earnings are placed to the credit of the county fund. The profits on picking oakum for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, amounted to 16*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and for the preceding year (in which labour was first introduced) to about 15*l.* Labour here is regarded as a punishment, as undoubtedly it will be wherever prisoners associate. The seven classes of untried prisoners associate in their respective day-rooms; each class is under the charge of a wardsman (himself a prisoner). By these the entire day is spent in idleness.

All the prisoners take their meals together in their day-rooms. They may at all times by day converse freely, provided they are not boisterous or noisy, and do not use improper language. It is the duty of the wardsmen to preserve good order. Besides the many inducements which wardsmen have in all cases to relax the discipline, they have in this prison, we think almost without exception, admitted their inability, under various circumstances (viz., when the classes are very full, or they have some very depraved individuals under their charge, &c.) to enforce their authority. In each class, the prisoners fluctuate continually between 5 and 20. The governor states that the wardsmen make few rep three stories are call

It is scarcely necessary to deduce any inferer ng-rooms. So nume s, to show how extensively the evils of contamination must be generated ny of them are where the means of intercourse between prisoners of every variety and degree that in th pravity are such as have been described. Some idea of the fact may be formed from a perusal of the examinations of the wardsmen, but it will readily be conceived how partially and faintly the truth is there delineated.

Visitors.

Prisoners convicted of felony are permitted to see visitors under a written order of a visiting magistrate, between the hours of twelve and two; males on Wednesdays, females on Tuesdays. Prisoners committed for trial or re-examination, or for want of sureties, and convicted misdemeanants, are permitted to see their friends between twelve and two every day (Sundays excepted). And all persons "demeaning themselves properly" have free access to the debtors from 9 until 6 between Lady-day and 15th May, from 9 until 7 between 15th May and 15th August, from 9 until 6 between 15th August and Michaelmas-day, and from 9 until 3 between Michaelmas-day and Lady-day.

Visitors to the criminal prisoners are admitted at a double iron grating at the extremities of the several airing-yards. Between the gratings there is a passage, in which an officer always stands between the visitors and the prisoners. Nevertheless prohibited articles are often attempted to be thrown over, and no doubt these attempts sometimes succeed. We found some tobacco in a hat belonging to a prisoner in one of the day-rooms. Visitors to the debtors are admitted into their rooms, and these are not unfrequently of a very improper character.

The keeper complains of the inconvenience and moral evil resulting from the immense number of visitors to the debtors. In summer, they are often as many as 1000 in a day. Search is made whenever they are suspected of introducing prohibited articles; but no sufficient scrutiny can possibly be maintained over such vast numbers. With so few officers, in nine cases out of ten, the utmost vigilance can be of little use. The consequence is, that the regulations of the Gaol Act are almost nugatory; and spirits, wine, beer, and other prohibited articles are constantly conveyed into the prison. Females bring these under their petticoats, and in various other ways. Female visitors, if suspected, are searched by the matron or female turnkey; but the multifarious occupations of these officers will admit of but very little time for this very necessary part of their duty.

Bad characters are not (knowingly) admitted, unless related to the prisoners. But what means can there be of ascertaining relationship amongst so many?

Criminal prisoners are here for so short a time, that the effect of imprisonment on them cannot be properly estimated.

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Horsemonger Lane.

Money.

All prisoners are allowed the possession of money without restriction.

Letters.

All written intercourse between prisoners (debtors excepted) and their friends is subjected to the inspection of the governor, who communicates to or withholds from the prisoners all or any parts of the same, at his discretion. This is the only restriction on writing and receiving letters.

Books and Newspapers.

On the criminal side, the rule is that books are inadmissible without being first subjected to the approval of the chaplain. The matron, however, states that she occasionally gives books to the female prisoners. On the debtors' side, books and newspapers, as well on Sundays as other days, are admissible without restriction or examination.

Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Meat, Tobacco.

Spirituous liquors are inadmissible to all classes. Beer is not allowed to any of the criminal classes. One quart per man per diem is allowed to debtors who do not receive the county allowance. It is brought into the gaol by the servants of the publicans who supply it. It is delivered to the prisoners by these servants, over the railing of the airing-yards, in the presence of a turnkey, who keeps a daily written check of the quantity supplied to each individual, which check he afterwards destroys. These measures are wholly inadequate for the prevention of abuses, which are practised to a considerable extent between the debtors and their friends. Beer is sold on the debtors' side by prisoners, under circumstances which are by no means creditable to the government of the prison. It is a practice wholly subversive of the salutary requirements of the Gaol Act.—*Vide* examination of J. M. W. and others.

Untried criminal prisoners may receive food from their friends, in reasonable quantities, in the presence of an officer. Convicted prisoners are not allowed the same indulgence. Debtors may have it in any quantities, without restriction.

Tobacco in every shape, and in any quantity, is allowed to debtors, but not to criminal prisoners. The use of it by the latter is prevented by their being thoroughly searched on their admission, and by watching the visitors in the manner already mentioned, *vide* "Visitors." Visitors are frequently detected in their attempts to throw it over the fence, and the governor states that they may occasionally elude the vigilance of the officers. When detected, they are punished immediately by being sent away, and are debarred admission again, either for a given time, or during the whole term of imprisonment, according to circumstances. Tobacco is sold on the debtors' side by prisoners.—*Vide* examination of J. M. W. and others.

Gaming.

The debtors, after the hour of locking up, have occasionally been detected playing at cards and dominos. These articles, upon such occasions, have always been immediately seized and destroyed. On the criminal side, gaming has never been known to have taken place.

Improper Indulgences to Debtors.

This may be the proper place to mention, that the great indulgences allowed to debtors are productive of every species of disorder, intemperance, and debauchery.—*Vide* the governor's evidence, and the following extracts from his journal:—

### *Extracts from the Governor's Journal.*

1836, *March* 3.—A man who visits Tomlinson, a master debtor, goes in and out very frequently in the course of the day, and I suspected him of bringing in spirits. To-day, by my directions he was searched, and in his great-coat pocket was found a bladder containing two or three quarts of ale. I have in consequence given directions to the turnkeys not to admit him in to the debtors again, but to allow him to see them at the lodge.

—— 26.—Mrs. Cooper, the wife of Frederick Fox Cooper (a master debtor), complained to me that an abandoned female was in the habit of visiting her husband in the gaol. I have therefore directed that the female be refused admittance.

—— 27.—Removed Frederick Fox Cooper (a master debtor) to the common debtors' side, for an assault upon William Clark, a fellow-prisoner.

*April* 8.—Removed William Parsons (a master debtor) to the common debtors' side, for quarrelsome behaviour and obscene language.

—— 19.—This afternoon I was called to the room of J. W. Morris (a master debtor), to quell a disturbance between Morris and his wife. I ascertained the quarrel to have originated in Morris receiving visits from a female servant whom Mrs. Morris had recently discharged, and who was at this time in the gaol. I immediately ordered her out, and directed that she should not again be admitted.

*May* 1.—Confined John Bradley (a debtor) in solitary confinement, for noisy and insolent behaviour.

—— 2.—Confined John Sanderson and John Wallington (two debtors) solitary, for noisy behaviour and drunkenness.

—— 4.—Confined Joseph Taylor (a debtor) solitary, for bad language.

—— 12.—A man detected in endeavouring to convey a quantity of ale in a bladder to the master debtors.

—— 25.—This evening, about nine o'clock, Moorton the turnkey discovered a female secreted in the room of Major Corbyn (a master debtor). I immediately ordered her out of the prison, and have given directions that she should not be again admitted.

*June* 27.—A female who visits Joseph Hart (a master debtor) was suspected of bringing spirits into the gaol, and by my directions the matron was sent for, and searched her. No spirits were found upon her, but secreted about her person was found a bottle of ale. I have therefore directed that in future she be not admitted beyond the iron railing in front of the debtors' yard.

—— 28.—The wife of Hanscombe Layton (a master debtor) was searched by the matron, and two bottles of ale found secreted about her person.

*July* 3.—Confined John Mortished (a debtor) solitary, for drunkenness and noisy behaviour.

*August* 8.—This evening, at ¼ past eight o'clock, I visited the master debtors' side of the gaol, and found George Hart, who had recently been confined there for debt, in a state of intoxication in one of the rooms. He was by my direction immediately taken out of the prison, and I have desired the turnkeys not to allow him to visit the gaol again.

—— 9.—I searched the person of James Truman, a boy aged 11 years, and found upon him a bottle containing spirits, which he stated he was conveying from his mother to Major Corbyn (a master debtor).

*September* 18.—Confined William Adams (a debtor) solitary, for drunkenness and bad language.

—— 23.—Confined Richard Brown (a debtor) solitary, for noisy behaviour and drunkenness.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Horsemonger Lane.

*September* 24.—Confined George Brown (a debtor) solitary, for noisy and quarrelsome behaviour and bad language.

*November* 27.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was awoke by very noisy and riotous behaviour on the master debtors' side of the prison, and immediately visited the gallery from whence the noise proceeded. The debtors, on hearing my approach, retired hastily to their rooms, and locked the doors; and I was only in time to prevent Charles Jones from doing so; but upon search found John Scully and James Wigley secreted in the privy: all of whom I have confined apart from the other debtors, to be kept on bread and water only. After attending the morning service in the chapel, I sent for John Marsh and Henry Wilfoid (two master debtors), and from inquiries I made of them, I ascertained that John Miles Wannington was the principal person engaged in the disturbance. I have therefore confined him apart from the other debtors, to be kept on bread and water only.

*December* 20.—Walter Moorton, one of the turnkeys, detected a little boy about 8 years of age, son of Matthew Martin Brunatte, a master debtor, endeavouring to convey about a quart of gin into the prison. He was taken to Union Hall, and by the magistrates adjudged to pay a penalty of 10*l*., or be imprisoned seven days. As it was the second time to-day that the boy had been into the prison, I had no doubt but that Brunatte sent him for the spirits, and I have therefore removed him to the common side. On searching Brunatte's room, I found several bottles of beer, which he stated he had purchased from his fellow-prisoners.

1837, *January* 7.—Having received private information that some women who visit the common debtors were in the habit of secretly conveying a quantity of beer into the prison, I directed that the matron should be sent for, to search a female who visits Richard Burgess (a common debtor). This woman, previous to being searched, delivered up two bottles of beer; one of these she had secreted about her own person, the other under the clothes of a child which she carried in her arms. I have therefore refused her admittance.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain's Duties.

*Vide* chaplain's examination.

Chapel.

The officers (except those on necessary duty) and all the criminal prisoners regularly attend Divine service. Few of the debtors do attend, it being left to their option. The cleaning of the prison in summer is done before, and in winter after chapel hours.

School.

Boys only receive instruction. All youths under the age of 15 are placed in a class by themselves, and all descriptions of delinquents are there mixed. They are taught to read by a wardsman (a prisoner) for about one hour every day. If sufficiently advanced, they read the Scriptures. The wardsman complains of the depravity of this class, and is of opinion that many of them commit petty thefts purposely to obtain admission into the prison, for the advantages it affords; their allowance of diet being equal to that of the men.—See examination of H. M.

Visitors affording Instruction.

There are none.

Moral Improvement.

The chaplain in his evidence says, "I am not aware that any advantage has resulted from the instruction given." . . . "I believe the prisoners generally in a moral point of view have not improved." The governor says, "I believe the prisoners become more depraved from being associated. I think that classification is of no use."

### *Health.*

Surgeon, Examining, Cleansing, Fumigating, &c.

*Vide* surgeon's examination.

Infirmaries, Prevalent Diseases, &c.

*Vide* surgeon's examination. From the medical journal, it appears that 81 patients were admitted into the infirmaries during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836. This number comprised 16 cases of itch, 8 of ulcer, 7 of rheumatism, 5 of fever, 4 of consumption, 4 of gout, 4 of epilepsy, 3 of insanity, 3 of wounds, 3 of debility and age, 3 of catarrh, and 21 other cases. With respect to the latter, there was no instance of more than 2 cases of the same disease, and that number was chiefly made up of isolated cases. Of the cases of itch and ulcer, the two most numerous classes, not one originated within the gaol. The very short terms during which the prisoners generally are confined in this prison may, in a great measure, account for the few cases of sickness originating within it. The whole number of prisoners admitted to the gaol during the last year was 3895; and the sick being 81, the per centage was about 2½. The average number of days during which each individual remained on the sick-list was 6½.

Daily Washing of Prisoners.

The prisoners generally were cleanly in their persons. Both males and females wash at the open sinks in their respective yards. There is no stated allowance of soap, towels, or combs. Towels are supplied twice every week, according to the number of prisoners in each class, and soap and combs as often as they are required.

Prisoners' Linen and Bedding.

The prisoners' linen is washed in the gaol by the transports and other female prisoners on the criminal side. It is sent to the matron every Monday; and if the prisoners have no changes, they are supplied at the expense of the county. The bedding is also washed in the prison.—*Vide* "Diet, clothing, bedding."

Cleansing the Prison.

The walls, cells, rooms, and passages throughout are limewashed twice a-year, viz. in spring and autumn. The day-rooms, &c., on the criminal side are washed with water about twice every week. This division of the gaol was in a cleanly state. On the debtors' side a criminal prisoner, called the swabman, is sent to clean the passages in the master debtors' division about once a-week, for which he receives a wardsman's allowance; but no provision is made for washing or cleansing their rooms, or for cleansing any portion of the common debtors' side. Sometimes one or two of the common debtors will take upon themselves the office of swabs for the benefit of the extra allowance, but it is at their own option. The whole of the debtors' prison, except the females' apartments, is in a filthy state; the common debtors' side is disgustingly so. It appears that the walls, floors, beds, and bedding are swarming with lice, &c., in every part.—*Vide* examination of J. M. and others.

Air and Exercise.

All prisoners, from the time of unlocking to the period of locking up, are allowed free access to their airing-yards. Convicted prisoners, of course, have their labour to perform.

### *Diet, Clothing, Bedding.*

Diet.

The allowance of diet is as follows:—Men, women, and boys, each, bread, 24 ounces daily; meat, 5¼ ounces, with 1 pint of soup 3 times a-week; gruel, 1 pint, with 1 pint of soup 3 times a-week.

The bread is good wheaten household bread, of a former day's baking. The soup is made from the clods and stickings of good ox beef without bone, thickened with Scotch barley, and vegetables from the prison garden. The meat is that from which the soup is prepared.—*Vide* Dietary Appendix, Return II., No. 18.

No distinction is observed in respect of sex or age, or tried or convicted criminal prisoners, or debtors. The majority of debtors, and many untried criminal prisoners support themselves. —*Vide* "System — Discipline," "Meat," &c. The amount paid to the county by their respective regiments for the subsistence of military prisoners, being deserters awaiting a route, is the usual allowance of 6*d.* per man per diem, which in the aggregate amounted last year to 4*l.* 8*s.*

The sick in the infirmaries of course receive such extra allowance as the surgeon in his discretion orders. The total cost of prison diet for the year ending September, 1836, was 658*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Clothing.

The great mass of the prisoners being confined for very short terms, it seems that they generally wear their own clothes; but when in need, they are supplied by the county, at such periods and with such articles as the keeper in his discretion sees fit. There is no periodical inspection. A regular account is kept of the supply and expenditure. No portion of the clothing is made in the prison. The average yearly cost is about 100*l.* The cost for the last year was 108*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

Bedding.

On the criminal side each prisoner has a separate bed. On the debtors' side each has a separate bed or hammock; but debtors may supply themselves with bed and bedding, or be accommodated with these articles, and with an apartment on the master debtors' side by paying 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week to the governor. The prison allowance is, to male debtors, 1 blanket and 1 rug; to female debtors, 2 blankets and 1 rug; to criminal prisoners, 2 blankets and 1 rug. The rugs and blankets are said to be washed at stated periods twice in every year, and more frequently if required, and to be shaken and aired in the yards twice a-week in summer. The bedding on the criminal side appears to be tolerably clean; on the debtors' side it is filthy, and swarms with lice.—*Vide* examination of J. M. W. and others. The cost of prison bedding for the last year was 29*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

### *Offences in Prison, and their Punishments.*

The usual prison offences are quarrelsome and noisy behaviour in the day-rooms, wilfully damaging the various articles supplied to the prisoners, insolence to the officers, misbehaviour at chapel, and, in the case of convicted prisoners, idleness and wilful mismanagement of their work. The wardsmen seldom report.

The punishments are, confinement in solitary or dark cells, on bread and water only, not exceeding three days (and see "Visitors.") Punishment by whipping is not inflicted. Irons have not been used during the time of the present keeper.

The punishments during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were altogether 221.—See Appendix, Return II., No. 15.

### *Officers.*

| Names. | Office. | Salaries. | | | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | | | Total. | | | Ages. | When appointed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | | |
| John Keene | Governor | 460 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 8½ | 486 | 1 | 8½ | 36 | 6th January, 1834. |
| William Mann | Chaplain | 250 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 250 | 0 | 0 | 77 | In the year 1804. |
| Robert Malcolm | Surgeon | 130 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 130 | 0 | 0 | .. | Easter Session 1833. |
| Richard James Corner | Secretary to the Visiting Magistrates | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | Midsummer Session 1833 |
| Thomas Bennett | Principal Turnkey | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 101 | 18 | 8½ | 47 | February 1815. |
| *Samuel Chester | Governor's Clerk and Storekeeper. | 80 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 81 | 18 | 8½ | 48 | August 1833. |
| Jane Dodd | Matron | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 61 | 18 | 8½ | 45 | May 1831. |
| Benjamin Elmes | Turnkey | 25*s.* per week | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 66 | 18 | 8½ | 54 | November 1820. |
| James Larter | Ditto | 22*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 59 | 2 | 8½ | 53 | December 1829. |
| Walter Moorton | Ditto | 20*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 53 | 18 | 8 | 28 | September 1835. |
| James Smith Bacon | Ditto | 18*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 48 | 14 | 8½ | 27 | September 1836. |
| Henry Tavener | Day Watchman | 17*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 46 | 2 | 8½ | 36 | September 1836. |
| George Stevens | Ditto | 15*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 40 | 18 | 8½ | 23 | October 1835. |
| †Richard Knapp | Night Watchman | 16*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 43 | 10 | 8½ | 59 | November 1835. |
| †John Driver | Ditto | 16*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 43 | 10 | 8½ | 51 | May 1835. |
| Rebecca Barr | Female Turnkey | 14*s.* ditto | | | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 38 | 6 | 8½ | 41 | February 1836. |

No female turnkey is appointed to the female debtors, who are attended by male officers.

The governor's emoluments received from the county, in addition to his salary, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were £26. 1*s.* 8½*d.*, being an allowance for 23 days' attendance at assizes and sessions in the country, and the cost of 1½lb. of bread daily. He has also a residence in the gaol, and is allowed coals, candles, and washing. He further receives emoluments from individuals for copies of warrants, causes, &c., and for removing debtors under writs of *habeas*, and commissioners' orders, to the Judge's chambers, bankruptcy and insolvent courts, &c.; and he lets bedding to such of the master debtors as do not provide their own, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per week each. The governor's clerk, principal turnkey, matron, male and female turnkeys, and day and night watchmen, are allowed 1½lb. of bread daily, in addition to their salary and wages, the value of which, to each person, is £1. 18*s*. 8½*d*. per year. The principal turnkey, matron, and female turnkey, are allowed a residence within the gaol, with coals and candles. The male turnkeys and day watchmen also lodge within the gaol.

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* The salary of this officer was increased from 63*l.* to 80*l.* per annum at the Michaelmas Sessions 1836.

† The weekly wages of these officers is 14*s.* per week during the summer half-year.

Duties of Turnkeys.

The duties of the principal turnkey are, to superintend the delivery of food to the prisoners, to attend to the admission of prisoners' friends, and the general duties of the gaol during the necessary absence of the governor. One male turnkey is employed at the debtors' gate; another male turnkey at the entrance lodge: the two other male turnkeys are employed on the criminals' side. The two latter are frequently absent from the gaol on duty, in removing prisoners for trial to the assizes and sessions, Central Criminal Court, Insolvent Debtors' Court, and upon other duties. There are two day-watchmen, one of whom superintends the labour of the prisoners employed in picking oakum; the other is usually engaged in watching the airing-yards in the front of the criminals' side of the gaol. The other two watchmen perambulate the garden and grounds at night. The matron and female turnkey superintend the cooking and washing for the prison, and attend to the female criminal prisoners.

The matron and female turnkey sleep in the matron's house; there is, consequently, no internal supervision of the female criminal classes at night.

The only officers who reside out of the prison are, the chaplain, surgeon, clerk, and night-watchmen.

The officers appear too few for the heavy duties of the prison.

Having mentioned various acts of misgovernment, which are neither few nor unimportant, we are bound, in fairness to the keeper, to add that he did everything in his power to facilitate our inquiries; he did not deny the existence of these acts of misgovernment, or attempt, in any unfair or equivocal mode, to palliate them. He stated that (which, in point of fact, we believe to have been the truth) he had immense difficulties to contend with; owing chiefly to the inadequacy of the accommodation on the debtors' side; the great numbers of prisoners always confined there (a large majority of whom are of the commonest order, being committed under process from the Court of Requests); the prodigious influx of visitors to those prisoners; and the few officers allowed for discharging the multifarious duties of the prison.

Wardsmen.

There is a wardsman to each class. These are generally selected from class No. 5. One of the present wardsmen, however, is a transport. These clean the criminal side of the prison, as well as maintain order in their respective classes. A prisoner from the same class (a swab), is also selected to clean the lodge and receiving-rooms, and the passages in the common debtors' division of the debtors' side. Nurses for the infirmaries are also selected from the same class. All of them receive extra allowance of food.

In the day-room of class 5 we found, in the wardsman's box, six large pieces of white bread and a piece of bacon, which the wardsman said belonged to him. In the day-room of class 6 we found six earthenware jugs, four plates, twelve basins, one white loaf, four large pieces of bread, two tin coffee-pots, and one tin saucepan. The wardsman stated that the bread belonged to the prisoners; but that all the other articles belonged to himself, having been left there by former prisoners who had been discharged; and that they then became his, as a matter of privilege attaching to his office.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Books, Registers, &c.

The following are the books, journals, &c., kept in this prison:—No. 1. Criminal commitment book; 2, Sheriff's debtors' book; 3, Courts of Requests' debtors' book; 4, Daily register of prisoners in custody; 5, Day-book, (in which is entered the removal of prisoners to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and under writs of *habeas corpus*, orders of court, &c.); 6, Clothing-book; 7, Order-book for bread; 8, Distribution of bread book; 9, Order-book for meat; 10, A book in which is entered an account of fines paid by prisoners on discharge, and an account of cash received for maintenance of deserters awaiting a route; 11, A book containing an account of prisoners' earnings for picking of oakum; 12, Wages' book, magistrates' book, governor's journal, chaplain's journal, surgeon's journal, non-resident officers' book.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

No difference is made in respect of prisoners committed under the revenue laws: they are confined on the criminal side, on the county allowance.

Recommendation for Pardon.

One prisoner only, in the course of last year, was recommended for pardon, on the ground of good behaviour.

Insane Prisoners.

There is no insane prisoner here.

Forwarding destitute Prisoners to their Parishes.

No means are taken to forward destitute prisoners on their discharge to their parishes, nor is any kind of relief afforded them.

Recommittals.

The number of prisoners confined in this prison, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, was 3895. Of these, 135 were in custody at the commencement of the year, and 1195 were debtors; so that 2565 prisoners were actually committed to the criminal side within the year—of which number, 215 had been committed before to this prison.

Effect of Imprisonment.

Owing to the very short terms during which the criminal prisoners are in custody, it is difficult to form any fair estimate of the effect of the imprisonment, either on the criminal population of the neighbourhood or on the minds of the prisoners. The chaplain is of opinion that the latter have not become *better*—the governor is of opinion that they have become *worse* by contamination.

Expenses of Prison.

The total expenses of the prison, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were £3012. 7*s*. 10*d*.—*See* Appendix, Return 2, No. 23.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Horsemonger Lane.

*Examinations.*

C. R., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in the 8th class. I was committed for trial 5th August last for housebreaking. The prisoners are allowed to talk: they talk freely. Those amongst us who get their living by plunder relate what they did out of prison, and use very bad language; but the fear of being locked up in dark cells prevents much quarrelling; but sometimes the prisoners do quarrel; they sometimes also steal from each other. During the first three months of my imprisonment I was not on the county allowance, but provided my own victuals, and was frequently robbed of them. I would prefer to be a wardsman, for the sake of the extra allowance: wardsmen have no other privilege that I am aware of. The cells smell close in the mornings. I have heard that Harley committed the Chipsted robbery, and was afterwards hanged for it; and that before the robbery he was in the 8th class, in which I now am."

C. G., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in the 8th class. I was committed for trial about a fortnight ago for buying stolen property. Talking is allowed amongst the prisoners, and they can converse in the galleries without difficulty. I should like to be a wardsman, because of the authority, and in order to prevent bad language."

J. J., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in the 8th class. I was committed for trial about six weeks ago for an assault with a stick on a female with whom I lived. I was first placed in class 8—afterwards in class 6—then removed back to class 8. The turnkeys visit the classes when they lock and unlock, and when they hear a noise. We are not allowed to talk after being locked up. We can plainly hear when the watchmen go their rounds at night. I should like to be a wardsman, for the sake of the extra allowance."

E. H., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in class 8. I was committed for trial about three weeks ago for stealing. The prisoners talk about what they have done out of prison, and how they did it. I think they learn in prison to be more clever, and become worse. They are not allowed to talk at night; but talking can be heard from cell to cell in the galleries. We can hear the watchman walking in the garden, and are aware of his approach. I should like to be a wardsman, for the sake of the extra food. We may have money, and some have it. The chaplain stays about five minutes in the morning when he visits our class."

J. T., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in class 8. I was committed on suspicion of sheep-stealing. I was here before, about four years ago. I was then in the 10th (boys') class. . We are allowed to converse, but not at night. I should like to be a wardsman, for the sake of the extra allowance."

P. R., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in class 6. I was committed for an assault about twelve weeks ago. I was first placed in the 5th class, and am now in the 6th. We are allowed to converse freely, if we don't make a noise. There is no talking at night: we could talk at night if we liked, but we don't. I would prefer being a wardsman."

W. L., Prisoner, Criminal Side.

"I am in class 6. I was committed about two months ago for an assault. We are allowed to converse; but there is very little conversation: the prisoners talk about their doings out of prison, and some boast of their adventures, and become more clever after a while. There is no stealing amongst ourselves in our class. I have no particular wish to be a wardsman, but would like the extra allowance. Serious prisoners cannot separate themselves from others."

J. L., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 4.

"I was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy, after I had been in prison for some months. I have been here two years and two months. I have been a wardsman twelve months. There are now four prisoners in my class—one for housebreaking, three for robbery; one of them, a boy, thirteen years of age, who has before been convicted, and imprisoned in different prisons twelve times by his own confession, and who, for that reason (he being so bad a boy), was placed here, and not with the other boys. Conversation is allowed by day, but not at night. When prisoners have an opportunity, they talk very improperly—use obscene and blasphemous language; they scoff at religion; they relate their bad deeds; become much worse: they hear of things they never dreamt of before; the boys especially become much more corrupt; they are insolent to the wardsmen and the older prisoners. If I were to complain of them, I should make myself disliked: the punishment is not a sufficient check on them. I must allow a good deal of what is said and done, or my life would be miserable. I am not afraid of personal violence; although the prisoners have often threatened me with it, if they should catch me out of the prison. Prisoners talk from cell to cell at night, although it is not allowed; but the watchman outside cannot hear them, but they can hear his approach very plainly. If there are not enough sleeping cells, the prisoners of my class are taken to other classes (whether felons or misdemeanants, tried or untried), and the different classes do then see each other. If ever money is introduced, it is put in tobacco; but I think it would be discovered. Each prisoner is obliged to pick 7½ bundles of junk; but if they do not pick so much there is no punishment for them. Low attorneys, or men practising as attorneys, greatly impose on the prisoners, and rob them by obtaining their money, pretending to defend them, and then never assist them. The water-closet often smells very bad. The prisoners in my class don't like the clergyman; but the strictness of the discipline prevents their treating him with disrespect. I think there is no punishment which is so much dreaded as solitary confinement. I prefer being a wardsman, on account of the privileges. If a prisoner is inclined to be serious he cannot separate himself from the others, nor read the Scriptures, without being jeered and scoffed at. Serious prisoners are called 'soap-board crawlers,' and other names. Stealing amongst the prisoners themselves is an every-day act."

J. H., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 5.

"I have been here about seven weeks. My offence was an assault on a policeman. I have been here before for about a month. The prisoners talk about what they did out of prison, curse, swear, and use blasphemous language. There was once a fight (but it was imme diately checked by me). Prisoners in the fourth class, and in my class, pick oakum; three pounds per day is the quantity each man must do. The punishment for neglect or failure is solitary confinement; but I have not witnessed any punishments in such cases, unless a man "strikes" and altogether refuses work, which has sometimes happened, and then he has been punished. New comers find a difficulty at first in getting through the quantity, and then the governor does not punish. I prefer being a wardsman, for the extra allowance."

**G. C., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 6.**

"I was sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing pigs, and have been here three years and two months. There are 17 prisoners in my class; one for breaking the rules of the King's Bench; seven for assault; eight for riot; and one deserter waiting a route. There is much talking in my class, but not by night; very seldom any fighting; the strictness of the rules prevents it. I have known instances of stealing amongst the prisoners."

**J. C., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 7.**

"I was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy. I have been here two years and a half. I was in prison eight months before sentence. There are four prisoners in my class; two for stealing; one for burglary; one for highway robbery. I have had as many as 34 prisoners at one time; and when that has been the case, those who could not be provided with separate cells were placed together in a strong room. The prisoners talk over their adventures, boast about them, and become worse. They use obscene and blasphemous language; and if I turn my back, or am absent for a short time, they gamble at toss penny, and often steal from each other: it is impossible, when the class is full, to prevent it. Those who support themselves may have any articles they wish, subject to the gaol rules. If any provisions or other things, such as jugs, &c., are left here by prisoners after their discharge, it is considered my privilege to have them; at least that is the case in my class. Sometimes I lend the articles so left to other prisoners; but it is rarely they are left. Some of the prisoners have threatened that if ever they found me outside they would pay me off: no personal attack has ever been made on me. The want of employment is felt by the prisoners. Any attempt to instruct them would be laughed at. It would be impossible for a prisoner inclined to be serious to separate himself from the others; he would be scoffed at, and laughed at, and otherwise annoyed. The restriction upon seeing friends and receiving letters without their being first seen by the governor, is felt as a severe punishment. At night the prisoners can hear the watchman going round the garden very plainly. The cells smell heavy at the time of unlocking."

**G. G., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 8.**

"I was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy, and have been here 21 months. There are two prisoners in my class; one for housebreaking, and one for stealing. The prisoners greatly vary in number; I sometimes have 25 at one time. Every description of bad language is used; I cannot always prevent it, especially when the class is full. I have heard that the robbery of a house at Chipstead was planned (which in the cant language of prisoners, is termed 'putting up') in this class, by two men (Harley and Betser) who had been here together; that the robbery was afterwards effected (viz., on the 1st September, 1835). Harley was convicted and hanged for it on 9th March, 1836; Betser was acquitted. I was informed of this by a man named Hill, who was tried and sentenced to death for being concerned in the robbery, and who came here under a commuted sentence. Tobacco is sometimes thrown over the double grating where prisoners see visitors; it is almost always detected. The prisoners don't complain of the want of employment. The cells are close in the morning: a better ventilation is wanted. The restriction upon the receiving of letters is felt as a punishment."

**M. H., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 9.**

"I was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for bigamy. In my class there are three prisoners; one for breach of trust; one for buying stolen property; one (a boy of 15) for stealing. They use every sort of bad language. A prisoner once threatened to ill-use me if he should meet me out of prison. That was for reporting, and punishment which followed. The language is horrible. I was once a prisoner in class 5, where it was so bad that I requested the governor to remove me to this class, which he did. I have been in classes 4, 5, and 8; 5 is the worst class—8 is the best. I prefer being a wardsman. I do not frequently report; it would subject me to great inconvenience and annoyance. Prisoners seriously disposed cannot well separate themselves from other prisoners; but in class 9, some of the sleeping cells are on the basement adjoining the day-room, and to which such persons in that class might perhaps go. In class 5 it would be quite impossible for a well-disposed person to retire and be by himself. Talking is not allowed at night; but the prisoners do talk in each gallery among themselves, and from gallery to gallery; and they can and do talk from class to class, through the doors which separate the galleries of the different classes. I observed this in classes 4, 5, 9, and 10. This talking takes place when they clean the stair-cases. There are key-holes in the doors. More Testaments and Prayer Books, if not Bibles, are required. The prisoners may have whatever money they can be supplied with, but cannot spend it."

**H. M., Prisoner, Wardsman of Class 10 (Boys).**

"I am 57 years of age, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy. I have been here 20 months. In my class there are now very few prisoners. My class is intended for prisoners of about the age of 15 and under. The largest number I have had at one time has been 16. This is the only class to which instruction is given. I teach the boys reading for about one hour every day. I make them read the Scriptures. They talk over the bad deeds they did out of prison. If they can catch an opportunity, they learn of each other, and become worse; and I am often obliged to get them locked up for it. They use very gross and blasphemous language; the older boys greatly corrupt the younger. Four were locked up last night for making a disturbance. It would be much better if they could be kept separate. They have the same allowance of food as men; and I believe many of them try to get here by committing petty thefts, because they live better than when out of prisons

When the class is full, those who cannot have sleeping-cells in this class sleep in one of the galleries of Class 9. The cells are sometimes damp in damp weather."

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J. M. W., G. B., J. O., J. P., J. B., T. R., T. A., H. T., M. M. B., T. W., B. P., J. D., Debtors' Common Side.

The evidence of J. M. W. and others, whose names are in the margin, had been given by the greater number of them individually, in substance to the following effect; but from the contradictory statement of James Larter, the debtors' turnkey, in reference to the filthy condition of the debtors' prison, it was considered prudent to meet that statement with as complete a denial as could be given; therefore the examination of these prisoners was subsequently taken in the presence of each other. Larter's evidence having been first read over to them, they stated as follows:—

"We are allowed books, and newspapers, and tobacco, in every shape. Tobacco is sold in the prison by prisoners. There is much smoking, and it is a wholesome practice in our case on account of the filth of the prison. All books are admitted without examination. There is no interdiction upon newspapers on Sundays. We have candle-light at night, and sit up as late as we like. Prisoners sell beer to each other. Those who support themselves are allowed each to purchase a quart per day. Those who receive the gaol allowance are not allowed to have *beer brought into the prison.* Some of the prisoners who support themselves get their allowance brought in, and if they cannot drink it, or prefer not to do so, or if they cannot pay for it when brought in, they bottle it up and afterwards sell it, or part with it to some friend, who bottles it up and sells it to the other prisoners at an advanced price of sixpence per bottle. Prisoners on the county allowance, who are not allowed to have beer brought into the prison, may buy it from other prisoners who sell it in this way. This is attended with great injustice to prisoners who are on the county allowance, and who are least able to bear it. They might purchase it at the gates for 4*d.* per quart, but they pay nearly treble that price for it in the prison, inasmuch as two quarts will fill about three bottles. Another disadvantage to them is that less than an entire bottle cannot be procured, whereas many might be satisfied with a pint or half a pint, which would cost a penny or twopence. It also enables prisoners who are not on the county allowance to procure a greater quantity within the prison than they are allowed by the regulations of the magistrates to procure at the prison gates, and it tends therefore to promote drinking and other bad habits."

"Our division of the prison is extremely filthy: no sufficient means are used for washing and cleansing it; it is whitewashed once in every six months. Two prisoners (called swabs) are appointed to cleanse the passages, privies, and sinks, and receive an extra allowance of provisions for it; but it is a voluntary office, and there are no means of enforcing the performance of it. It is their duty to do it twice every week. They have not done it for the last six weeks; and they complain that they have no brooms, mops, or flannels, and therefore we are obliged to do it ourselves as well as we can. No means are employed for cleansing our rooms, except the periodical lime-washing. Whenever new prisoners are brought in, they are supplied with blankets and rugs which have been used by prisoners who have been discharged. These articles are so served to many prisoners in succession, not only on their admission, but frequently afterwards when they require a change of bedding. We are afraid of changing, for we should probably be worse off. The blankets and rugs, as well as the sacking, are foul, and swarming with lice, which may often be seen running over the walls and floors and about the persons of many of us. The greater part of the prison is in so horrible a condition that it is impossible for us either to keep ourselves or our apartments decent. When the prison is more than full, many common debtors sleep together in a room in the female infirmary, and in the morning return to the common debtors' side. In the infirmary the lice are generated more than in the prison. We have made complaints, but they are not attended to. If a man complains, he is considered litigious; he becomes a marked man; and too often, for a very trifling offence, is exposed to the risk of being placed in solitary confinement on bread and water. The governor does not properly visit our part of the prison."

"There is no dust-hole or other place to receive the ashes and other filth of various kinds, which are piled up in heaps on one day, and carried away on the following day; but some of it is left for want of proper sweeping and washing, and it spreads over the whole prison."

"There is no urinal in the galleries, and the sinks are used in common as urinals, and for cleaning and washing our persons and our earthenware."

"The covered walk and airing-court are much too small for the number of prisoners."

"The clergyman never visits us, and the surgeon comes only when sent for."

"We think it also a ground of complaint that such of the prisoners as are on the county allowance, and cannot afford wholly to maintain themselves, are not permitted to have any extra allowance of food of any kind supplied by their friends."

John Bradley, one of the last Examinants.

"In reference to his individual case John Bradley further stated:—I am the oldest prisoner on the common debtors' side, having been here two years and eleven months. In May 1834 there was a general change of rugs. There has been no general change since then. Clean blankets, however, are supplied to all the prisoners on every 1st of October. The prisoners do not use blankets during the summer months. I have retained my rug ever since I was admitted. I have not been offered, nor have I requested, to have another; for my case is a miserable exception to the instances mentioned by the other examinants. When I came here there were no lice, or very few, in my bedding, and I have contrived, by much care, to keep my room and bedding tolerably free of them; and if I were to exchange my rug, dirty as it is, it would certainly be the means of bringing them into my apartment. There are sometimes 80 or 90 prisoners, and when we require air and exercise we are thronged together, and the stench throughout the prison in warm or close weather is almost intolerable. During the two years and eleven months of my imprisonment I have never seen the clergyman; and I do not believe he ever comes into the debtors' prison."

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R. R., R. C., Swabs.

"We are debtors on the common side, and have been appointed to cleanse this division of the prison, for which we receive an extra allowance of food. It is our duty to clean the passages, yard, sink, and privies, twice a-week. We have not done it for the last six weeks. The debtors have greatly complained; but we cannot procure any mops, brooms, or flannels from the governor. We have asked Larter, the turnkey, almost daily during the last three weeks for these articles. He has always said that there were none made. We have asked the governor himself once (about a week ago), and he said he would give out some; and we received them a day or two afterwards."

J. F., J. H., J. C., J. H., Debtors, Masters' Side.

"Beer is sold in the same manner as on the common debtors' side. Many are glad to sell their beer, and make a profit in this way. There is no restriction on tobacco, books, or newspapers. The same practice prevails, in reference to these articles, as on the common debtors' side."

"Our side of the prison generally is very dirty. A criminal prisoner (a felon) is employed by the governor to clean the passages twice a week; he is sometimes (though rarely) assisted by another man, who is also a prisoner. It is no part of their duty to clean the rooms. Upon an average they do not clean the passages more than once a week. Complaints have been made to the governor. He has promised to attend to these complaints, but has not yet done so."

"After locking up there is no urinal which can be resorted to, and then the sink must be used both as a urinal and a washing-place. There is no kitchen, and we are put to great inconvenience in consequence."

"The beds are generally clean, and on that account it is an advantage to be on this side of the prison upon any terms. But we complain of the high price which we pay, viz., 3*s*. 6*d*. per week. A man must pay a week in advance immediately on entering the prison; and, if he has not the money in his pocket, he is forthwith turned over to the common side, however respectable he may be."

R. B., the only female Turnkey.

"I am the female turnkey, and, under the matron, have charge of all the female classes, (viz., Classes 1, 2, and 3.) In Class 1 there are three prisoners remanded for re-examination: two for stealing, one on a charge of felony; one of them is a girl of eleven years old. There is no check upon conversation, if carried on quietly and decently. In the absence of the matron and myself, which frequently happens, the prisoners are under no sufficient restraint. At night they sleep in separate cells in their galleries. Conversation is not then allowed; but there is nothing whatever to prevent it. I sleep in the matron's house. The matron and myself are absent from all the female prisoners at night, but within call. In Class 2 there are five prisoners for trifling offences. In this class the largest number I have had at one time has been 30. The prisoners who support themselves may have what money they can obtain from their friends, but they cannot spend it. Those who receive the gaol allowance perform the county washing in the house of the matron, but receive no remuneration for it. In Class 3 there are two prisoners (transports); one for illegal pledging, the other for robbery. There being no galleries or sleeping-rooms belonging to this Class, they sleep in the upper gallery of Class 2 (misdemeanants), and in going to and from their own day-room and sleeping-cells of Class 2 they are obliged to pass through the day-room of Class 2; and, as often as this occurs, the prisoners of those different classes can, and do, see each other; but I always conduct the transports through, and strictly prohibit intercourse; and the one class is invariably locked up before the prisoners of the other class pass into the gallery. The day-room of Class 3 (transports) is the smallest and most inconvenient in the prison. Two prisoners were punished last week for talking from one of the upper galleries with prisoners in one of the lower galleries. The two transports are constantly engaged, from locking until unlocking, in the matron's house, one as a cook, the other in the wash-house or laundry. One of them has been so employed nearly two years, and is very valuable for her services."

Mrs. J. D., Matron.

"I am the matron. The female turnkey sleeps in my house. At night we are both away from all supervision of the prisoners. In addition to the two transports employed in my house, I occasionally employ other criminal prisoners in washing. I have at this time six felons engaged in the wash-house, besides the two transports. In the garden prisoners are sent to work from all classes, whether felons or misdemeanants, tried or untried. The two transports are often employed in washing the pavement in front of my door, and must go into the garden for that purpose; but I always make them do that work before the hour when the men go into the garden. In the kitchen, the windows of which look into the garden, I repair the bedding, and prepare articles for the infirmaries. The three nurses of the infirmaries (male prisoners, either felons or misdemeanants) come to that kitchen at all hours of the day between unlocking and locking up, for these articles for the infirmaries. I keep the key of the fore door, and it is never out of my hands. I never allow the transports, or other prisoners, to go to the windows, except when absolutely necessary; but they repair the bedding in the kitchen. I watch them as much as I can, and always personally deliver the articles to the nurses. I admit that I am necessarily much in the female infirmary; and sometimes, when the patients are numerous, half my time is spent there. The receiving-room of the female infirmary is occasionally occupied as a sleeping-room by debtors from the common side. It has been so occupied of late for several months together. It is always so used when the common debtors' prison is very full; and this is frequently the case. In the female infirmary all classes are mixed, felons, tried and convicted, misdemeanants, debtors, and children. The result is that very bad language is used, and the prisoners no doubt become more corrupted; the misdemeanants are generally the most abandoned class."

"The turnkey, Larter, supplies bedding to the new-comers without applying to me; and he

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does, I believe, give them such as has been before used by other prisoners. Whenever it is foul, he comes to me for clean bedding; and I admit that the bedding which he brings me to be changed is always very filthy: in fact, it is always filled with lice. He has never brought me any which was not in that condition. It is not my duty to inspect the bedding; it is the duty of Larter to examine it, and to make complaints when necessary. I have seen lice crawling in the infirmary. Prisoners go from the infirmary to the common debtors' side, and carry the lice in their clothes. The rugs are changed when there is any complaint. When Larter considers them dirty, he brings them to me. I am not aware whether there has been any general supply of rugs since May 1834. There are no stated periods for changing them. I generally find lice in the rugs when they are sent to me. If it were my duty to look after the men they should have a more frequent supply. There are means for cleansing all prisoners on their admission. It is the duty of the turnkey to see all prisoners cleansed on their admission, whether debtors or others; but it is never done with debtors."

George Stevens, Watchman.

"I am one of the day watchmen. There is an immense number of visiters daily to the debtors' prison. These visiters are not searched unless suspected; when searched they are frequently detected bringing into the prison beer, wine, and spirits. Of the different classes of prisoners the boys are much the most noisy and quarrelsome: they are in all respects by far the worst class. Prisoners steal from each other money and bread. A sovereign and a half were stolen a short time since in Class 8."

Henry Taverner, Watchman.

"I am one of the watchmen. I also look after the oakum-pickers; and I watch the visiters to the criminal prisoners at the iron railing during visiting hours. Sometimes loose characters are admitted. Visiters are allowed to see only one prisoner at a time. I have, in the course of my time, taken up a good deal of tobacco, which has been thrown over the fence; it is impossible to prevent its being thrown over. If the prisoners are not constantly overlooked, they quarrel. The boys are worse than the men; they are punished frequently. They swear: and use very bad language."

Benjamin Elmes, Turnkey.

"I am a turnkey, and am also clerk of the chapel. I have been here sixteen years. I unlock the male criminal prisoners in the morning, and see that they wash, and that the cells and airing-yards are properly cleaned. I receive any complaints which are made from the wardsmen in the course of the day, and I lock up the male prisoners at night. Bad characters are unavoidably admitted sometimes; but when known, unless related to the prisoners, they are excluded. We have not the means of knowing them in all cases. If the visiters have been prisoners here they are not admitted within twelve months after their discharge: but all visiters are so closely watched that no bad conduct or improper conversation can pass unnoticed; and when visiters offend in these respects they are turned out of the prison. A visiter cannot go to more than one class at each visit. Talking at night is not allowed; complaints of it, however, are made by the watchmen perhaps once or twice a-week; it generally occurs before nine o'clock at night; the governor remonstrates the first time, and for a repetition he punishes. I think the prisoners can hear the watchman's approach. Talking is allowed by day. The prisoners use bad language, and it is impossible to restrain them. The placing of prisoners together leads to corruption, especially of the young: I know it to be the case. Prisoners steal amongst themselves. In hot weather, and when the prison is full, the galleries smell very bad for want of more air. Punishments frequently take place amongst the boys; their class is the worst. The bedding is washed whenever it is found to be dirty; and there is a general change twice every year."

James Larter, Turnkey.

"I am turnkey on the debtors' side; I have been here seven years; I also assist in unlocking the felons. I admit visiters at the outer gate; there are 600 visiters, and sometimes many more, daily to the debtors. All persons are admitted who do not demean themselves badly. As a general rule, bad characters are not admitted to the debtors, unless known to be related to the prisoners; and then they are permitted to see them at the bars or iron grating of their airing-yard. So many visiters come here that it is impossible to prevent their introducing forbidden articles, although we do all we can to prevent it. If we were to examine everybody the place would be blocked up. They often bring in wine, beer, spirits, and other things. The matron and female turnkey, who examine the females, are fully occupied in their classes and in the female infirmary. The debtors are not locked into their rooms at night, but can go from room to room in each gallery. Books, papers, tobacco, and smoking, are allowed as much as they like: there is no examination about these things. Debtors who support themselves may sell beer; we cannot prevent that: they sell tobacco also."

"The bedding is used without being washed for different persons, one after another, and it is in a fit state. It is my duty to examine the bedding of the debtors: when foul, and not fit to be used again, I take it to the matron, and it is exchanged for clean bedding. I am not aware that any complaints of uncleanliness have ever been made: the bedding is perfectly clean at this time. The prisoners (debtors) do complain of its being lousy sometimes, and it is then exchanged for clean bedding. There are two swabs for cleaning the upper and lower galleries (passages, &c.,) of the common debtors' side, and they do it every day: I see it done—it is part of my duty; sometimes they may neglect it. The rooms, passages, and bedding are all clean at this time, and there is no cause whatever for complaint: the swabs are very regular in doing their duty."

"A short time ago there was a great disturbance on the master-debtors' side. They had been drinking, and the governor was called up in the middle of the night. He found some of the prisoners running about and disturbing the others. He brought them away, and had them locked up; and the following day they were removed to the common debtors' side. The debtors have lights at night, and may sit up as long as they like. They play at dominoes

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and cards: those articles are not allowed, and are seized when discovered; but no regular search is ever made for them; they are smuggled into the prison.

Mr. Robt. Malcolm, Surgeon.

"I am surgeon of the prison, and am also engaged in private practice. I have no stated times for visiting the prison; I attend generally once a-day, in winter, at noon—in summer, earlier. I have no stated periods for visiting the prisoners who are well; but I see them all (except debtors) about once a-week. In fact, I see them whenever I visit the prison: I cause it to be made known throughout that I am in attendance. My duties in the prison occupy me, on an average, from half an hour to an hour daily. I never visit the debtors, unless they are sick or require to see me. I examine all criminal prisoners on their admission, and, if necessary, cause them to be cleansed in a bath and their apparel to be fumigated before they are passed to their wards. The process of cleansing and fumigating is not observed with all criminal prisoners: it is not in all cases necessary. Our mode of fumigating is, to immerse the apparel in boiling water and salt. As a general rule, I neither examine the debtors nor cause them to be cleansed, or their apparel to be fumigated: perhaps I am required by the Act to do so, and also to visit them as well as criminal prisoners. I do require that their persons shall be cleansed, if it is reported to me to be necessary; but, as a general rule, I do not examine myself to see that it is necessary. The magistrates are aware that I do not visit them when well. They have hinted that they do not wish me to force myself upon them. I always visit the prisoners on the criminal side when under punishment."

"I think the prison is generally healthy, judging from the results; although the locality does not appear favourable for health. The prisoners are healthy now. The influenza prevails only to a slight extent; but it is certainly not attributable to any circumstances immediately connected with the prison. I can scarcely say what disease is the most prevalent here—perhaps itch may be said to be so; but no particular disease has prevailed to any extent. I have invariably observed that long imprisonment has produced scurvy; during the two years that I have been here I have had four cases of scurvy. In each case it appeared after eight months' imprisonment, without reference to the seasons. I think the clothing is sufficient; when not, I direct more. The diet is wholesome and sufficient. Circumstances may arise to render necessary an increase; it is my duty to attend, and I do attend, to such circumstances. I think the bedding is sufficient."

"I keep a regular journal, which is always laid before the magistrates at their Quarter Sessions, and signed by the chairman. I write in it all orders for spirits, &c., for the sick."

"All classes associate in the infirmaries on the criminal side. This must necessarily lead to contamination. It would no doubt be desirable to separate the classes. The nurses are taken from the prisoners, and selected on account of character."

Rev. Wm. Mann, Chaplain.

"I am about 77 years of age. I was appointed chaplain to this prison in 1804. I read prayers daily. I expound the Scriptures on Wednesdays; on Sundays I read prayers twice, and preach once. All the officers, except those engaged at the gates, very regularly attend the chapel both on Sundays and week-days. The chapel hours commence at nine in the morning and at two in the afternoon on Sundays, and at nine in the morning on week days. On Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, I visit all the classes, infirmaries, and every part of the prison. I never visit the debtors unless sent for by them: it is no part of my duty to visit them. It never has been done, and I am under no obligation to do it. I should be insulted. They are the worst class in the prison—the most immoral; and they become more depraved by their associating together whilst here. I do not think their being the most depraved class is any reason why I should give them my assistance; in fact, it ~~would be~~ impossible to visit them. I don't see how the chaplain could do so and also discharge his duty to the criminal prisoners. It would be better to have a distinct establishment altogether for debtors—a separate chapel, and a distinct set of officers—a distinct prison altogether. I believe no arrangement short of that will ever do. I am at all times accessible to the prisoners. I always feel happy to give them my assistance. I visit prisoners under sentence of death never less than twice, and, as the time of execution approaches, generally three times daily. I scarcely leave the prisoner after the warrant for execution arrives, or, if I do, my curate attends for me. I visit the prisoners whilst assembled together in bodies in their classes; but I always inquire if there are any new prisoners, and, if there are, I never fail to address such individually at least once in the presence of the whole class. I visit prisoners in solitary confinement; I cannot say whether such visits are beneficial. I think bad characters plan mischief whilst separated. My duties in the prison occupy about an hour daily. No books are introduced to criminal prisoners unless first subjected to my approval."

"In addition to the prison duties, I am one of the chaplains of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where I preach once on Sunday; and am chaplain to the Fishmongers Almshouses, where I read prayers twice on week days, but do no Sunday duty."

"I think the associating of prisoners leads to contamination and moral depravity; but I think employment would remedy the evil in some measure at least. I believe the best thing which can be done would be to give prisoners employment. I do not see any necessity for separation and labour too. Upon consideration, I think labour in separate cells would be preferable."

"I keep a journal, and I make daily entries therein. I keep no character book. There is an order of sessions that my curate shall be allowed to read that portion of the service which my sight will not allow me to read. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and other religious and moral books; each class has two, and sometimes a larger number of Bibles, two Testaments, two Prayer Books, and a number of tracts. I do not give tracts to the classes committed for re-examination; those prisoners remain but a very short time; they are here to-day, and gone to-morrow."

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"We have no school in the prison."

"The boys (Class 10) alone receive any instruction; they are taught to read after chapel for about an hour. The women, if they wish it, may have cards given them, from which they may learn letters and syllables; but they are not obliged to use them, nor are they superintended for the purpose of being instructed. I advise them to read to each other. I am not aware that any advantage has resulted from the instruction given either to the boys or women. The prisoners behave well at chapel."

"The prisoners on their first admission are very depraved; the misdemeanants (I mean the bail and fine classes) are by far worse than the felons. I often find them swearing and using bad language when they think they are unobserved. The felons may be very bad—perhaps they plot and contrive plans for future depredations; it is beyond my power to say—but if they do it, they do it quietly and in secret; whereas I find the misdemeanants noisy, quarrelsome, riotous, &c. I believe the prisoners generally, in a moral point of view, have not improved. I have sometimes entertained hopes that they have improved, but I almost fear I may have deceived myself."

Mr. John Keene,
Governor.

"The criminal prisoners in their respective classes do freely associate and converse by day; in each gallery they can converse from cell to cell; they can see each other from the opposite bull-holes; and they can converse from the upper to the lower galleries. From the galleries of Class 4 (transports) the prisoners can converse with other prisoners in the galleries of Class 5 (misdemeanants), and from the galleries of Class 9 (untried felons) prisoners can converse with other prisoners in the galleries of Class 10 (boys), through the wooden doors which separate these several galleries, whilst prisoners of the different classes are engaged in cleaning the staircases, to which they have access for about three hours each day. But Classes 4 and 5, being engaged in picking oakum in their day-rooms, have not the same opportunities for conversation, &c. as Classes 9 and 10. The wardsmen clean the staircases of Classes 4 and 5. Class 3 (female transports) sometimes sleep in the gallery of Class 2 (female misdemeanants). All classes are occasionally mixed together in the garden; in the matron's house; in the infirmaries; and female children, for whom there is no separate class, are mixed with all classes of female delinquents. The matron necessarily spends much of her time in the female infirmary; and the female turnkey is much engaged with the three female classes; and frequently when the matron and female turnkey are so engaged, the prisoners in the matron's house must necessarily be left by themselves; but they are always locked in, and I believe all other possible precautions are taken to prevent improper communications from without; but the female prisoners in the matron's house might, through the windows, see, and also receive letters and communications from persons in the garden. The male nurses of the three infirmaries go through the garden to the front door of the matron's house at all hours of the day for various things for the infirmary. I am no advocate for classification; but if it does possess any advantages, I must admit that, from the opportunities which prisoners have here, owing to the construction of the prison, for carrying on communication, it would be impossible to prevent all the evils which usually result from an indiscriminate association of prisoners, without having officers in every passage."

"The visiters to the debtors are very numerous, and it is not too much to say that in summer they amount to between 600 and 1000 per day. It is impossible to maintain a proper scrutiny over such vast numbers with so few officers. I have only two female officers, and they have enough to do elsewhere. One woman would be required during all her time at the gate alone, and would scarcely be sufficient. Wine, beer, spirits, cards, and other prohibited articles are doubtless admitted frequently to the debtors. We search whenever we suspect, and frequently detect offenders. The debtor prisoners, who are not on the gaol allowance, are permitted to buy beer and other provisions, subject to certain restrictions. It is a common practice with them to save beer so bought, and afterwards to sell it to other prisoners at a profit. I have not tried to check the practice; I have not the means, on account of the difficulties I should have to contend with. Prisoners who do receive the gaol allowance are not permitted to have beer and provisions brought into the prison; but still they may, and no doubt do, purchase these things in the prison, and thereby violate the gaol regulations, not only by procuring what they are not entitled to have at all, but by obtaining larger quantities than such regulations admit of. No doubt it is a practice which leads to dissolute habits and great depravity. There are frequent disturbances and broils among the debtors, occasioned by their getting drunk in this way, and smuggling prohibited articles into the prison. I visit the common debtors' side whenever complaints are made—perhaps, on an average, once a month; but I never go merely for the purpose of inspecting the prison or prisoners. I believe that, by the Gaol Act, I am required daily to see all my prisoners, whether debtors or criminals. I admit that I have committed a breach of the third regulation in not having daily visited the debtors."

"I believe that the 17th regulation of the Act, as to examining, cleaning, and fumigating, applies to debtors; but I do not examine debtors with a view to cleansing their persons or fumigating their apparel. If a debtor is represented to be dirty, or to require clean clothing, he is washed and the clothing supplied him. Generally, prisoners who go to the common debtors' side are of a low description and in a dirty state. Visiters to such persons are chiefly of the same description; filth is thus brought into the prison. A prisoner contracted the venereal disease a few days ago from a female visiter. The magistrates rarely visit the debtors' prison unless complaints are made. The turnkey (Larter) ought to see that the swabs do their duty. I admit that I do not sufficiently visit the common debtors' prison to be able to say with certainty how often their prison is washed. Larter has never complained to me. Complaints are never made to me without being at once redressed. But I am thoroughly discouraged in consequence of the state of the common debtors' prison. I have no

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wish to misrepresent the truth. It is beyond my power to do my duty properly with so few officers, and the miserable want of accommodation on the debtors' side; the large number of debtor prisoners to be provided for, averaging upwards of 1000 yearly, and the multitudes who daily visit the debtors. I am thoroughly discouraged, at least so far as respects the common debtors' side."

At this part of Mr. Keene's examination we thought it right to read to him the examination of the twelve common debtors, which we accordingly did; and his examination then proceeded as follows:—

"I admit that the statement which you have read is substantially correct, although I think the examinants, W., and others, have somewhat overstated the facts about the state of the bedding. If they mean to say that their complaints have been made to me personally, and that I have ever neglected to redress those complaints, I deny the truth of that part of their statement. The debtors are discharged so soon after imprisonment that it is not necessary in all cases to give fresh or clean bedding: the same bedding which such prisoners have used will often do for others. Whenever a prisoner quits, he brings his bedding to the lodge; and if it be sufficiently clean, it is afterwards given to some other prisoner; if it is not clean, it is handed over to Larter, and by him taken to the matron to be washed. I have not heard complaints from any quarter of the bedding so supplied. No provision is made for cleansing the *rooms* of the debtors on either side, which must be done by themselves, if at all."

"I receive 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for every bed of mine which is occupied on the master-debtors' side. The practice was long established before I came here. Perhaps it is contrary to the regulations of the Gaol Act. But every master-debtor may provide his own bed. I never deprive a prisoner of his bed until he becomes some weeks in arrear with his pay."

## APPENDIX (A.)

**RETURN from the County Gaol, at Horsemonger Lane, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.**

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Central Criminal Court. | | | | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 58 | 21 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 3 | 5 | .. | 261 | 72 | 44 | 6 | 336 | 81 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | 60 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 97 | 21 |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 12 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 136 | 133 | 153 | 139 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Removed to Newgate for Trial | 161 | 33 | 30 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 191 | 38 |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts-martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 18 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | .. | .. |
| For Assaults | 296 | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | .. | .. |
| Committed for re-examination, and discharged on final examination | 516 | 207 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Discharged on Bail, to appear at Sessions, being committed for breaches of the Peace, &c. | 130 | 26 |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 56 | 18 |
| Total | 1,016 | 251 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (* Note) | 155 | 2 |
| In Execution { From superior Courts | 175 | 6 |
| In Execution { From Courts of Requests | 775 | 71 |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | 9 | 1 |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | 1 | .. |
| Total | 1,115 | 80 |

(* Note.)—Those prisoners, who, having been confined on mesne process, afterwards charged in execution within the same year, are not to be included in this column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

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### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year (Criminals) | 109 | 26 |
| Ditto (Debtors) | 127 | 3 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 1,871 | 564 |
| Ditto (Debtors) | 1,115 | 80 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Total | 3,222 | 673 |

(* Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return: viz., 30th December 1836.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 41 | 10 |
| For re-examination | 10 | 2 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 8 | 3 |
| Summary Convictions | 18 | .. |
| Debtors | 121 | 10 |
| For want of Sureties to keep the Peace | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 201 | 30 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 416 | 215 | 272 | 53 | 151 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 11 | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | 51 | .. | 33 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 806 | 165 | 89 | 44 | 63 | 27 | 44 | .. | 5 | 13 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 855 | 313 |
| ,, after Trial do. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 13 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,016 | 251 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 69 | 3 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 133 | 13 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 167 | 46 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 425 | 97 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 544 | 130 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 533 | 275 |
| Total | 1,871 | 564 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 768 | 231 |
| Can read only | 115 | 65 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 860 | 143 |
| Can read and write well | 128 | 125 |
| Total | 1,871 | 564 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 62 | 19 |
| Greatest Number of Sick at one time | 10 | 3 |
| Deaths | 5 | 1 |

### No. 10. The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminals | 143 | 44 |
| Debtors | 120 | 2 |
| Total | 263 | 46 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 140 | 16 |
| Twice | 38 | 5 |
| Thrice | 8 | .. |
| Four times or more | 10 | 3 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour* | 296 | .. |
| Not employed | 1,575 | 564 |

* In addition to the above number of 296, being prisoners under summary convictions for assaults, 96 males and 12 females were also employed until removed to undergo their sentence of transportation.

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|  | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement . . . . . . . . . | No | ne. |

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

|  | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly . . . . . . . . . . .<br>Privately . . . . . . . . . . . | No | ne. |

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

|  | Tried. |  | Untried. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons . . . . . . . . . | . | . | . | . |
| Whipping . . . . . . . . | . | . | . | . |
| Dark Cells . . . . . . . . | 7 | 7 | 66 | 21 |
| Solitary Cells . . . . . . . | 9 | 6 | 72 | 29 |
| Stoppage of Diet . . . . . . | . | . | . | . |
| Other Punishments . . . . . | . | . | 4 | . |
| Total . . . . . . | 16 | 13 | 142 | 50 |

No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

|  | Number of Articles. |  |
|---|---|---|
|  | M. | F. |
| Night Caps . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Day Caps . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Jackets . . . . . . . . . . | 68 | .. |
| Waistcoats . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Trousers . . . . . . . . . . | 91 | .. |
| Shirts . . . . . . . . . . . | 223 | .. |
| Stockings . . . . . . . . . . | 45 | 50 |
| Handkerchiefs . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Shoes . . . . . . . . . . . | 226 | 73 |
| Clogs . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | .. |
| Gowns . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 11 |
| Petticoats . . . . . . . . . | .. | 19 |
| Flannel, ditto . . . . . . . . | .. | 12 |
| Shifts . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 12 |
| Beds . . . . . . . . . . . | 40 | .. |
| Rugs . . . . . . . . . . . | 100 | .. |
| Sheets . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Towels . . . . . . . . . . . | 36 | .. |

No. 17.—Total Cost *per Annum*, under the following Heads.

|  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of | Prison Diet . . . . | 658 | 10 | 6 |
| ,, | Male and Female Clothing | 108 | 16 | 9 |
| ,, | Bedding . . . . . | 29 | 14 | 7 |
| ,, | Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . | 25 | 4 | 5 |
| ,, | Beer and Spirits (included in last item) . . . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Fuel . . . . . . . | 135 | 2 | 9 |
| ,, | Soap . . . . . . . | 41 | 11 | 8 |
| ,, | Candles . . £6 6 0 | 51 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | Oil . . . . 9 18 0 |  |  |  |
| ,, | Gas . . . . 35 0 0 |  |  |  |
| ,, | Cooking and Washing. The Washing is done in the Gaol by the female Prisoners; Cooking under the superintendence of the Matron | . | . | . |
| ,, | Stationery . . . . | 27 | 13 | 4 |
| ,, | Books . . . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, | Furniture and Utensils . | 78 | 9 | 10 |
| ,, | Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments . . | 1,594 | 2 | 0 |
|  | (In this item are included Salaries and Emoluments paid by the County only; the Fees received by the Governor from individuals are not included in this sum.) |  |  |  |
| ,, | Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . . | 57 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, | Removing Transported Convicts . . . . | 93 | 16 | 3 |
| ,, | Do. Convicts sentenced to imprisonment in Houses of Correction . . . | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, | Sundries not mentioned . | 92 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year . . . . | 3,012 | 7 | 10 |

|  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum (average of 5 years) . . . . . . . . . . | 491 | 7 | 2 |
| Prison Diet, per head per annum . . | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Prison Clothing* and Bedding, per head, per annum:— |  |  |  |
| Criminals' Bedding . . . . . . . | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Debtors' Bedding . . . . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 11 |
| Male Clothing (entire dress) . . . | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| Female Clothing, ditto . . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 2½ |

* Articles of clothing are only distributed to prisoners who stand in need of them. There is no regular prison dress.

No. 18. Dietary.

|  |  | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | * (Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | pints. | pints. | pints. | pints. |  |
| Sunday . . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | 5¼ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | 5¼ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday . . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | 5¼ | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday . | Men .<br>Women<br>Boys . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

* The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, and is thickened with Scotch barley and vegetables from the prison garden.

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | None. | | | | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | |

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | None. | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | | | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowance. | | | Total. | | | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 8½ | 486 | 1 | 8½ | The sum of £26 1s. 8½d. is allowed to the Governor for his expenses of 23 days' attendance at Assizes and Sessions in the county, and £1 18s. 8½d. the cost of 1¼ lb. of bread daily; in addition to which he has a residence in the gaol, and is also allowed coals, candles, and washing. The fees received by him from individuals are for copies of causes and commitments, and for removing debtors per writs of *habeas corpus* and Commissioners' orders to the Judges' chambers, Bankruptcy and Insolvent Debtors' Courts, the amount of which vary from time to time. He is answerable for the amount of the respective debts of each debtor in case of escape either from prison or on removal, and gives his own unlimited security to the Sheriff, together with 10 sureties for £1000 each. He also receives emoluments from letting of bedding (his own private property) to master debtors who do not wish to send for their own.<br>The Matron, Clerk, Turnkeys, and Watchmen, are each allowed 1¼ lb. of bread daily, the annual value of which to each officer is £1 18s. 8½d.<br>The Matron, Female Turnkey, and principal Turnkey, have each a residence in the gaol, and are also allowed coals and candles.<br>The other Turnkeys and Day Watchmen lodge within the gaol. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 250 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 250 | 0 | 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 61 | 18 | 8½ | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 130 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 130 | 0 | 0 | |
| Steward | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Clerk* | 1 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 64 | 18 | 8½ | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 101 | 18 | 8½ | |
| Turnkeys — Male | 4 | 217 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 225 | 12 | 10 | |
| Turnkeys — Female | 1 | 31 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8½ | 33 | 14 | 8½ | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Male | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Female | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Cook | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Baker | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Miller | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Porter and Gatekeeper, included as a Turnkey | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occasional Watchmen, Guards, &c. | .. | 157 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 10½ | 165 | 7 | 1½ | |
| Other Male Officers | | 54 | 9 | 6 | .. | | | 54 | 9 | 6 | |
| Secretary to the Visiting Magistrates | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 16 | 1544 | 15 | 9 | 49 | 6 | 3 | 1594 | 2 | 0 | |

---

* The salary of the clerk has been raised since the period to which this Return relates to £80 per annum.

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . . | 16 | 5 | 6 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners being Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . . . | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports* . . | .. | | |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Total . . £ | 24 | 18 | 0 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . | 3012 | 7 | 10 |
| Total Receipts of Ditto . . . . . . | 24 | 18 | 0 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . . . . . . . | 2987 | 9 | 10 |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

The Cost of each Prisoner per day cannot be correctly ascertained, as a majority of the Debtors and many of the untried Criminal Prisoners provide their own Food.

* No Allowance is made in this County under this Head, although it has been applied for and is allowed in some other Counties.

JOHN KEENE, *Governor.*

## BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Bridewell Hospital. THIS prison is under the jurisdiction of the governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, but supported out of the funds of the Bridewell Hospital only.

Apartments and cells. The old part of the prison is divided into two departments, for males and females. That for the men consists of a building 74 feet in length, on each side of which are apartments for the prisoners, and a passage running down the centre. On the ground-floor are three compartments, in which are tread-wheels; opposite, are two day-rooms and apartments for the turnkeys.

On the first floor are 3 mill-compartments, 4 sleeping-cells, and turnkeys' apartments. On the second floor is a room used, when necessary, as a sleeping-apartment for several prisoners, a dark cell, and 5 sleeping-cells.

On the third floor is an infirmary, a room for infectious cases, 2 dark cells, and 14 sleeping-cells.

The female department consists, on the ground-floor, of 3 mill-rooms, a day-room, and 3 cells. On the first floor is another mill-room, 2 day-rooms, a reading-room, and 4 cells. On the third floor is a day-room and sleeping-room having 5 bedsteads, and 7 cells. On the third floor is an infirmary, an apartment for infectious cases, and 9 sleeping-cells.

The new prison consists, on the ground-floor, of a store-room, turnkeys' apartments, 2 day-rooms, 2 dark cells, and 2 sleeping-cells.

On the first floor are 17 sleeping-cells. On the second floor are 16 sleeping-cells, and a turnkey's apartment. On the third floor is an infirmary, 3 apartments for turnkeys, and 4 sleeping-cells. For the dimensions of these several wards and cells we refer to the Return No. 3.

Description of prisoners committed. The prisoners in this Bridewell are persons summarily convicted by the Lord Mayor, or sitting Aldermen, and are for the most part petty pilferers, misdemeanants, and vagrants. In addition to offenders of this description there is another class, viz., refractory apprentices brought before the aldermen or chamberlain, and sentenced to "solitary confinement" (so called) for periods ranging from three days to three months. Sentences for the longer periods are, however, rare.

At the date of our inspection there were 95 prisoners in confinement. Of 78 males 61 were pilferers, 7 misdemeanants, 5 vagrants, and 5 apprentices. Of the 17 females in custody, 8 were pilferers, 5 misdemeanants, and 4 vagrants.

Employment. The male prisoners are employed on the tread-wheel. The wheel, as we have already described, is divided into six rooms, each of which is capable of holding about a dozen prisoners. To maintain silence and order, a prisoner is employed as a wardsman in each of the compartments. The rooms are, however, so dark, that it is quite impossible to detect the prisoners when talking, even when the wardsman is close to the wheel. At the periods of rest the prisoners remain in their respective compartments.

Classification. The male prisoners are classed by placing together all first committals apart from other prisoners. Youths are also separated from adults; and a class is formed of the better character, whom it is desirable to keep from hardened offenders. The apprentices are kept individually separate in cells, and are allowed to leave them only to attend chapel and for a short time in the morning to wash. They have no employment.

Letters, &c. The prisoners are not allowed to send or receive letters, except under special circumstances. Visitors are excluded except in peculiar cases. No articles of food or clothing are permitted to be sent in to the prisoners by their friends.

Religious Instruction. The chaplain of the prison is also the minister of the Bridewell precinct. He reads prayers every morning, and performs full service on Sunday afternoon. There is also an abridged service on Wednesday and Friday, and the chaplain attends at the prison for an hour three days in the week for the purpose of affording religious instruction. He resides on the spot,

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Bridewell Hospital.
Surgeon's duties.

and is generally in the prison twice in the course of every day. He keeps a journal of the dates of his attendance, but no public record of the character and conduct of any of the prisoners. No provision is made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, and at other times when required. The prisoners are generally healthy. There have not been above three instances in the last year in which it has been considered necessary to remove a sick prisoner from his cell. When serious cases occur, the patient is sent, by the authority of the committing magistrate, to Bartholomew's Hospital. This is doubtless dictated by kind feelings; but such a step ought not to be necessary in a prison where there is already an infirmary, and where there appears to be no want either of inclination or means to render proper attention to the sick.

Of 1054 committals in the last year there were but 24 persons requiring medical treatment, with the exception of cases of venereal and itch.

Tread-wheel.

During the months of January, February, November, and December, the prisoners work at the tread-wheel 7½ hours, in March and October 9 hours, and in the remaining months 10 hours per diem. The wheels on the male side will hold 60, and on the female side 20 persons. The ordinary velocity of the wheel is 45 steps per minute. The men are on the wheel 20 minutes at a time, and rest 10 minutes; the women are on the wheel for a quarter of an hour and rest also a quarter of an hour. The number of feet in ascent per day is 9000 during the winter, and 12,000 in the summer months. The revolutions of the wheels per day are 757 in winter, and 947 in summer. The prescribed rate is regulated by the miller. The power is applied to the grinding of corn for the supply of the several establishments of which the institution consists, viz., Bridewell, Bethlem Hospital, and the House of Occupations.

Offences, &c.

The prevalent offences committed in the Bridewell consist of talking, damaging the prison clothing, and insolence to the officers. The punishments are stoppage of food and confinement in a cell, and sometimes in a dark cell.

Cleanliness.

The person of every prisoner is cleansed on admission. He is also required to bathe once a week.

Ration.

The daily ration is as follow:—

| | | Bread: Ounces. | Cooked Meat: Ounces. | Soup: Pints. | Gruel: Pints. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | Men | 32 | .... | 1 | |
| | Women | 24 | .... | 1 | |
| | Boys | 32 | .... | 1 | |
| Monday | Men | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Women | 12 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Boys | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| Tuesday | Men | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Women | 20 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Boys | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Wednesday | Men | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Women | 12 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Boys | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| Thursday | Men | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Women | 20 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Boys | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| Friday | Men | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Women | 12 | 8 | 1 | |
| | Boys | 16 | 8 | 1 | |
| Saturday | Men | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Women | 20 | .... | 1 | 1 |
| | Boys | 24 | .... | 1 | 1 |

Cost of ration.

The cost of the prison diet per head per annum is estimated at 5*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Clothing.

The prisoners are clothed in a prison-dress; consisting, for the men, of jackets, trousers, shirts, stockings, handkerchiefs, shoes, and caps; and for the females, of gowns, shifts, petticoats, stockings, shoes, and caps.

Bedding.

The cells are provided with iron-bedsteads, beds, rugs, and blankets.

Soap and towels.

Soap and towels are allowed.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 1838*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; but it should be observed that the Bridewell is but one of three establishments under the same management; and that this amount involves a variety of expenses common to all. By a minute calculation, however, which has been lately made with reference to the year before, taking the average at 77 prisoners, the daily cost per head was found to amount to about 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per diem; and as the number received in that year amounted to 813, the average expense of each individual received was 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Officers.

The officers consist of the keeper, the matron, the miller, four male turnkeys, and two female turnkeys.

Relief to the destitute.

Every prisoner who, on his discharge, appears to be destitute, and whose conduct has been satisfactory, receives assistance sufficient to keep him, for at least one day, from the commission of crime.

Superintendence.

The governors at large appoint a committee of superintendence consisting of 5, who meet weekly to attend to the duties usually performed by visiting justices. They do not keep any journal.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Bridewell Hospital.
Books and accounts.

The following is a list of the books kept in the prison:—

1.—Cash Book.
2.—Wages Book.
3.—Mill Book.
4.—Daily Journal.
5.—Weekly State of the Prison as to Numbers and Occupation.
6.—Commitment and Description Book.
7.—Account of Goods received and delivered.
8.—Surgeon's }
9.—Chaplain's } Books, containing merely the Dates of their Attendance.

Committals.

It will be seen by the annexed table that in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, 723 males and 331 females passed through the prison. Of this number 833 were committed under the Vagrant Act. The average period of confinement is about 32 days. 252 prisoners were 17 and under. Of the whole number (1054) 167 had been once before in confinement; 94 twice; 74 three times; 132 four times or more.

Effects of the confinement.

The governor says that the Silent System, as practised in the Bridewell, has had the effect of making the prison more orderly; but that it has not tended to diminish either the gross number of commitments or the number of re-committals. It certainly is not calculated either to deter or reclaim. If the discipline were better than it is, no beneficial effects could be expected from the short periods for which the prisoners are ordinarily in custody. But the discipline is in no way calculated to excite dread. The darkness of the compartments in which the men labour is such as to render it quite impossible to detect the constant communications which are going on among them, and the governor states that he has been close to the wheel and heard the whispering, without being able to discover the offender. The short periods of committal materially increase the difficulty, which is at all times great, of procuring from among prisoners faithful and vigilant wardsmen. Notwithstanding, however, the admitted laxity of discipline on the wheel, the number of punishments will appear to be by no means trifling when we state that, in the last year, there were not less than 1098. Of this number 889 consisted of stoppage of diet, and 192 of confinement in dark cells; and yet with this amount of punishment, and all the bad feelings to which it is certain to give rise, the governor complains that he cannot get a wardsman on whom he can rely. The governor says that the wardsmen are deterred, notwithstanding that they are rewarded by extra diet, from performing their duty faithfully, from the fear of personal violence on their discharge from those of whom they complain.

If even the prisoners were prevented from talking with each other during the day, they would still have ample opportunities of doing so when they retire to their cells. The partition walls and windows of the cells, the position of the doors and the apertures over them, present the ready means of conversation. To term the imprisonment to which the apprentices are subject "solitary confinement" is ludicrous, for although their persons are separated, they can talk to each other with ease, from morning to night. Considering, however, the many years since which the cells in the old part of the prison were built, their size and construction reflect credit on those under whose direction they were erected; we wish that we could say as much of the cells recently built, and which have been scarcely two years completed. These cells are 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches; and therefore too small for the observance of the Separate System. If used as dormitories, conversation can be freely maintained with prisoners in adjoining cells, and also with the prisoner in the opposite cell. It is really lamentable to see money expended in building cells which are quite inapplicable to any good system of prison discipline.

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## APPENDIX.

### RETURN No. 1.

LIST of Male Prisoners in Confinement in Bridewell Hospital on the 14th Day of April, 1837.

| No. | Name. | Age. | When Committed. | Crime. | Sentence. | No. of times Committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1837. | | | |
| 1 | E. S. | 18 | Jan. 19 | Apprentice, absenting himself | 3 months | 3 |
| 2 | W. P. | 15 | ,, 21 | Felony | 3 ,, | . |
| 3 | J. C. | 34 | ,, 25 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 4 | B. S. | 22 | ,, 27 | ,, | 3 ,, | 3 |
| 5 | N. N. | 21 | ,, 31 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 6 | A. B. | 20 | ,, 31 | ,, | 3 ,, | 2 |
| 7 | J. J. | 18 | Feb. 20 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 8 | T. W. | 16 | ,, 27 | ,, | 3 ,, | 2 |
| 9 | J. M. | 17 | ,, 27 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 10 | J. M. | 32 | ,, 27 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 11 | P. S. | 24 | ,, 28 | Revenue Misdemeanor | Fine 25*l*., or 3 months | . |
| 12 | M. S. | 17 | March 1 | Felony | 2 ,, | . |
| 13 | R. R. | 31 | ,, 1 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 14 | T. H. | 18 | ,, 2 | Pilferer | 2 ,, | 3 |
| 15 | J. B. | 60 | ,, 3 | Felony | 2 ,, | . |

I

HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Bridewell Hospital.

Male Prisoners—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Age. | When Committed. | Crime. | Sentence. | No. of times Committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1837. | | | |
| 16 | J. H. | 18 | March 9 | Felony | 2 months | . |
| 17 | J. K. | 20 | ,, 10 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 18 | J. S. | 22 | ,, 15 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 19 | W. G. | 35 | ,, 15 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 20 | D. D. | 18 | ,, 18 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 21 | J. W. | 18 | ,, 18 | ,, | 1 ,, | 6 |
| 22 | W. C. | 15 | ,, 15 | ,, | 2 months | 7 |
| 23 | W. N. | 25 | ,, 18 | ,, | 6 weeks | . |
| 24 | E. D. | 23 | ,, 20 | Misdemeanor | 1 month | 3 |
| 25 | J. P. | 18 | ,, 20 | Felony | 1 ,, | . |
| 26 | W. K. | 18 | ,, 20 | ,, | 1 ,, | . |
| 27 | J. B. | 18 | ,, 21 | ,, | 2 months | 2 |
| 28 | J. J. | 19 | ,, 21 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 29 | G. J. | 24 | ,, 21 | Misdemeanor | 1 month | . |
| 30 | C. P. | 16 | ,, 22 | Felony | 2 months | . |
| 31 | T. B. | 20 | ,, 22 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 32 | D. S. | 15 | ,, 23 | ,, | 2 months | . |
| 33 | G. P. | 62 | ,, 23 | Vagrant | 1 month | . |
| 34 | G. T. | 19 | ,, 25 | Apprentice, breaking windows | 1 ,, | 4 |
| 35 | W. F. R. | 16 | ,, 25 | ,, ,, | 1 ,, | . |
| 36 | W. L. | 22 | ,, 25 | Felony | 3 months | 2 |
| 37 | G. W. | 22 | ,, 25 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 38 | J. C. | 17 | ,, 25 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 39 | E. P. | 19 | ,, 25 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 40 | T. A. | 18 | ,, 28 | ,, | 3 months | 6 |
| 41 | G. B. | 14 | ,, 28 | Vagrant | 1 month | 2 |
| 42 | J. K. | 45 | ,, 29 | Misdemeanor | 1 ,, | 2 |
| 43 | A. G. B. | 17 | ,, 30 | Apprentice, breaking windows | 1 month | . |
| 44 | H. J. | 21 | ,, 31 | Felony | 3 months | 4 |
| 45 | W. M. | 17 | ,, 31 | ,, | 3 ,, | 5 |
| 46 | J. A. | 18 | ,, 31 | ,, | 3 ,, | 4 |
| 47 | J. B. | 15 | April 1 | Pilferer | 1 month | 3 |
| 48 | W. S. | 24 | ,, 1 | Misdemeanor | 2 months | 3 |
| 49 | W. M. | 40 | ,, 3 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 50 | T. B. | 36 | ,, 3 | Vagrant | 1 ,, | . |
| 51 | G. G. | 26 | ,, 3 | ,, | 1 ,, | . |
| 52 | W. Y. | 34 | ,, 3 | Felony | 1 ,, | . |
| 53 | T. B. | 46 | ,, 3 | Pilferer | 14 days | . |
| 54 | J. C. | 19 | ,, 3 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 55 | W. T. | 52 | ,, 4 | Felony | 1 ,, | . |
| 56 | W. J. | 51 | ,, 5 | ,, | 7 days | . |
| 57 | N. O. | 26 | ,, 5 | Pilferer | 2 months | 2 |
| 58 | J. B. | 23 | ,, 5 | ,, | 21 days | . |
| 59 | G. W. | 19 | ,, 5 | Felony | 1 month | 6 |
| 60 | H. M. | 14 | ,, 5 | ,, | 3 months | 6 |
| 61 | G. C. | 38 | ,, 5 | Vagrant | 14 days | . |
| 62 | W. K. | 19 | ,, 6 | Felony | 3 months | . |
| 63 | R. W. | 19 | ,, 6 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 64 | J. S. | 29 | ,, 6 | ,, | 3 ,, | . |
| 65 | H. W. | 38 | ,, 8 | ,, | 21 days | . |
| 66 | J. M. | 12 | ,, 10 | ,, | 1 month | 7 |
| 67 | W. A. | 22 | ,, 10 | ,, | 2 months | 2 |
| 68 | W. T. | 22 | ,, 11 | Pilferer | 2 ,, | . |
| 69 | W. J. | 21 | ,, 11 | Felony | 3 ,, | . |
| 70 | A. M. | 35 | ,, 11 | Revenue Misdemeanor | Fine 125*l.*, or 3 months | . |
| 71 | J. S. | 23 | ,, 11 | Felony | 2 months | . |
| 72 | C. T. | 18 | ,, 11 | ,, | 2 ,, | . |
| 73 | G. W. | 26 | ,, 11 | ,, | 1 month | . |
| 74 | T. J. | 19 | ,, 12 | Pilferer | 2 months | 2 |
| 75 | W. S. | 14 | ,, 12 | ,, | 1 month | . |

J. S. remained on sufferance since the 7th April, for admission into the House of Occupations.

*Male Wardsmen and Monitors.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. | See No. 13 | Wardsmen. | |
| J. C. | ,, No. 3 | | |
| A. B. | ,, No. 6 | Monitors. | |
| H. J. | ,, No. 44 | | |
| J. S. | ,, No. 18 | | |
| W. G. | ,, No. 19 | | |
| J. K. | ,, No. 17 | | |

*Cleaners*—S. No. 11, N. No. 5, and G. J. No. 29.

I.
**Home District.**
Metropolitan Gaols.
Bridewell Hospital.

### Female Prisoners in Confinement on the 14th April, 1837.

| No. | Name. | Age. | When Committed. | Crime. | Sentence. | No. of times Committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1837 | | | |
| 1 | M. W. | 38 | Feb. 27 | Felony | 3 months | . |
| 2 | M. A. H. | 23 | March 20 | Misdemeanor | 2 ,, | 18 |
| 3 | E. S. | 17 | ,, 21 | Felony | 1 month | 5 |
| 4 | E. C. | 17 | ,, 23 | ,, | 2 months | 5 |
| 5 | A. J. | 19 | ,, 23 | ,, | 2 ,, | 2 |
| 6 | M. A. S. | 27 | ,, 23 | ,, | 2 ,, | 5 |
| 7 | J. M. | 22 | ,, 27 | Misdemeanor | 1 month | 4 |
| 8 | H. P. | 37 | ,, 31 | Vagrant | 21 days | . |
| 9 | A. C. | 29 | April 4 | ,, | 14 ,, | 2 |
| 10 | N. H. | 49 | ,, 7 | ,, | 14 ,, | . |
| 11 | L. J. | 35 | ,, 7 | Misdemeanor | 1 month | 9 |
| 12 | M. F. | 20 | ,, 7 | Vagrant | 21 days | . |
| 13 | C. C. & | 20 | ,, 10 | Felony | 1 month | . |
| 14 | her child | 2 | ,, 10 | . . | . . | . |
| 15 | S. P. | 39 | ,, 10 | Misdemeanor | 1 ,, | 6 |
| 16 | C. W. | 40 | ,, 10 | ,, | 1 ,, | 11 |
| 17 | H. B. | 19 | ,, 11 | Felony | 1 ,, | . |

*Wardswoman*—M. W. See No. 1. T. Kincaid, *Superintendent Keeper.*

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Return No. 2.

## Return No. 2.

### RETURN from the City Bridewell at Bridge Street, Blackfriars, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . | None | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Convicted . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, No Bills found . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Not Prosecuted . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . | | | | | | | | | | |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.
See No. 1 Return, Article 5.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . | .. | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . | 576 | 257 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . | 28 | 63 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . | 80 | 11 |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . | 39 | .. |
| Total . . | 723 | 331 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process. (*Note) . . | .. | .. |
| In Execution . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt . . | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . | .. | .. |

* Note.—Those Prisoners who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . | 85 | 23 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 39 | .. |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. (All those Committed to this Prison, except City Apprentices, have been one or more nights in Giltspur-street Compter) . . . | 684 | 331 |
| Total . . | 1162 | |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . | .. | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . | .. | .. |
| Summary Convictions . . . . | 60 | 23 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . | 60 | 23 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | Nil. | | | | | | | | | |
| " after Trial, do. | | | | | | | | | | |
| " from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 47 | 48 | 111 | 81 | 270 | 167 | 174 | 29 | 121 | 6 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | Nil. | | | | | | | | | |
| " after Trial do. | | | | | | | | | | |
| " from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 723 | 331 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 34 | 35 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 28 | 4 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 132 | 19 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 272 | 69 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 140 | 94 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 117 | 110 |
| Total | 723 | 331 |

### No 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 380 | 243 |
| Can read only | 40 | 12 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 303 | 76 |
| Can read and write well | .. | .. |
| Total | 723 | 331 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 19 | 5 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 3 | 3 |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 83 | 53 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 128 | 39 |
| Twice | 70 | 24 |
| Thrice | 62 | 12 |
| Four times or more | 65 | 67 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 680 | 331 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed | 43 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | .. | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 8 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 154 | 38 | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 889 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1051 | 47 | .. | .. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

Metropolitan Gaols.

Bridewell Hospital.

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 11 | 126 |
| Jackets | 122 | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | 90 | .. |
| Shirts | 152 | .. |
| Stockings | 196 | 80 |
| Handkerchiefs | 240 | .. |
| Shoes | 80 | 55 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 56 |
| Petticoats | .. | 62 |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | 88 |
| Beds | 124 | 55 |
| Rugs and Blankets | 295 | 113 |
| Sheets | .. | 6 |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 24 | 20 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 446 | 5 | 2 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing and Bedding | 177 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 6 | 14 | 2 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Fuel | 67 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Soap | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | | | |
| ,, Washing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cooking | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Stationery | 7 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Books | | | |
| ,, Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 948 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Gratuities to Prisoners | 31 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, Taxes | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 111 | 14 | 0 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 1838 | 11 | 2 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 5 | 17 | 10 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, including gratuitous Clothing to Prisoners on their Discharge, per Head, per annum | 2 | 6 | 0 |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese | *(Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday | Men | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 12 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 12 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday | Men | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 12 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 16 | 6 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | |

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

[The Soup on Meat days is the liquor of the Meat boiled for dinner, with barley and oatmeal added; on other days it is made of bullocks' heads, allowing one head for forty prisoners, with barley and oatmeal added.]

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels, to the Total Number employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7½ | Male side 60<br>Female 20 | 8 Inches | 45 Steps per Minute. | To make the labour effective for grinding with the usual numbers in Prison, it requires the whole to be on the wheel at the same time, and it is therefore usual to work the Males 20 Minutes on and 10 off, Females ¼ of an hour on and ¼ off. |
| February | 7½ | | | | |
| March | 9 | | | | |
| April | 10 | | | | |
| May | 10 | | | | |
| June | 10 | | | | |
| July | 10 | | | | |
| August | 10 | | | | |
| September | 10 | | | | |
| October | 9 | | | | |
| November | 7½ | | | | |
| December | 7½ | | | | |

I.
**Home District.**

Metropolitan Gaols.

Bridewell Hospital.

No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.—*Continued.*

| Months Employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | The ascent is 9000 feet during the winter months, and 12,000 during the summer, per day. | 757 in winter, and 947 in summer. | Equal to the revolutions of the Wheel, as all the Prisoners are required to be on at the same time. | It is regulated by the miller, who keeps it as near the prescribed rate as possible, for a single individual getting on or off makes a difference. | Grinds corn which supplies bread to the three Establishments, Bridewell, Bethlem, and the House of Occupation. |
| February | | | | | |
| March | | | | | |
| April | | | | | |
| May | | | | | |
| June | | | | | |
| July | | | | | |
| August | | | | | |
| September | | | | | |
| October | | | | | |
| November | | | | | |
| December | | | | | |

No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | None. | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d | £. s. d. | |
| Superintendent Keeper | 1 | 250 0 0 | .. | 250 0 0 | The Chaplain has no distinct salary for the Prison, but receives £300 a year for it and Bridewell Precinct. |
| Chaplain | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Matron | 1 | 160 0 0 | .. | 160 0 0 | |
| Surgeon, £80, and Medicines, £35 | 1 | 115 0 0 | .. | 115 0 0 | |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Turnkeys Male | 4 | 260 0 0 | .. | 260 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys Female | 2 | 85 16 0 | .. | 85 16 0 | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | 1 | 78 0 0 | .. | 78 0 0 | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 11 | 948 16 0 | .. | 948 16 0 | |

I.
**Home District.**
**Metropolitan Gaols.**
**Bridewell Hospital.**

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . . . . . | None. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . . . . . | |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . . . . | |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . | |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . . . | |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . | |
| Total . . . . . | |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year<br>Total Receipts of ditto . . . . | 1838 11 2 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . | . . |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day.

Bridewell Hospital is but one of three Establishments under the same management, involving a variety of expenses, common to all, without the possibility of making any distinct charge to either; but by a minute calculation lately made, taking the average at 77 Prisoners, the daily cost per head, was found to amount to about 1*s.* 2½*d.* per day. And as the numbers received during the year amounted to 813, the average expense of each individual received was £2 1*s.* 8*d.* The number of Prisoners during the past year amounts to 1054, so that the average expense will be found to be considerably less, when the calculation is made on the Accounts being closed for the Year.

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## RETURN No. 3.

*Dimensions of the Apartments in Bridewell Prison.*

The ground floor contains the following apartments:—

Three mill rooms of the following dimensions,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . | 17 feet 6 inches by 10 feet | and window openings, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches. |
| 2 . . . | 17 ,, 6 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 3 . . . | 16 ,, . . by 10 ,, | |

Two day-rooms, one 15 feet 6 inches by 10 feet, and the other 14 feet 9 inches by 10 feet.

Two turnkey-apartments, one 9 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 3 inches, and the other 7 feet by 9 feet 6 inches.

Two other rooms, one 8 feet 9 inches by 10 feet, and the other 7 feet 3 inches by 10 feet, and window openings 3 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.

On the first floor there are three mill-rooms of the following dimensions:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . | 17 feet 6 inches by 10 feet | and window openings, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. |
| 2 . . . | 17 ,, 6 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 3 . . . | 16 ,, . . by 10 ,, | |

One day-room, 17 feet by 10 feet.

Turnkey-room, 8 feet 9 inches by 10 feet.

Store-room, 8 feet 2 inches by 10 feet, and window openings 3 feet 10 in. by 1 foot 9 inches; apertures over doors, 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.

Four sleeping-cells, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 . . . . . . | 8 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. |
| 2 . . . . . . | 8 ,, 10 ,, by 10 ,, |
| 3 . . . . . . | 7 ,, 6 ,, by 10 ,, |
| 4 . . . . . . | 7 ,, 9 ,, by 10 ,, |

The second floor contains the following rooms and cells:—

One barrack bedstead-room, 18 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 2 inches.

One turnkey's room, 10 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 6 inches; and eleven cells of the following dimensions,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 . . . | 8 feet . . by 12 feet 2 inches | Window openings, 3 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; apertures over doors, 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; front and partition walls of cells, 1 foot 2 in. thick; stair-case walls, 1 foot 6 inches thick. |
| 2 . . . | 8 ,, 10 inches by 11 ,, | |
| 3 . . . | 7 ,, 7 ,, by 10 ,, 7 ,, | |
| 4 . . . | 7 ,, 9 ,, by 10 ,, 6 ,, | |
| 5 . . . | 7 ,, 10 ,, by 10 ,, 3 ,, | |
| 6 . . . | 7 ,, 7 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 7 . . . | 8 ,, 6 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 8 . . . | 8 ,, 10 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 9 . . . | 7 ,, 6 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 10 . . . | 7 ,, 9 ,, by 10 ,, | |
| 11 . . . | 8 ,, 2 ,, by 10 ,, | |

The third floor contains the following rooms and cells:—

One infirmary room, 18 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 3 inches.

One infectious room, 10 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 6 inches.

I.
**HOME DISTRICT.**
**Metropolitan Gaols.**
**Bridewell Hospital.**

One hand-mill room, 9 feet 1 inch by 11 feet; and fifteen cells of the following dimensions, viz.,

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1, | dark cell, | 7 feet | 9 inches | by | 6 feet | | Window openings, 3 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 9 inches; apertures over doors, 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot; front and partition walls to cells, 1 foot 2 inches thick; stair-case walls, 1 foot 6 inches thick. |
| 2, | ,, | 5 ,, | 3 ,, | by | 6 ,, | | |
| 3, | cell | 6 ,, | . . | by | 11 ,, | 4 inches | |
| 4, | ,, | 7 ,, | 8 inches | by | 11 ,, | 4 ,, | |
| 5, | ,, | 7 ,, | 9 ,, | by | 11 ,, | | |
| 6, | ,, | 7 ,, | 10 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 8 ,, | |
| 7, | ,, | 7 ,, | 8 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 8 ,, | |
| 8, | ,, | 6 ,, | 6 ,, | by | 11 ,, | | |
| 9, | ,, | 8 ,, | 9 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 4 ,, | |
| 10, | ,, | 8 ,, | 10 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 6 ,, | |
| 11, | ,, | 7 ,, | 5 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 6 ,, | |
| 12, | ,, | 7 ,, | 8 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 6 ,, | |
| 13, | ,, | 8 ,, | 2 ,, | by | 10 ,, | 6 ,, | |
| 14, | ,, | 6 ,, | 6 ,, | by | 11 ,, | | |
| 15, | ,, | 8 ,, | 9 ,, | by | 11 ,, | | |

---

*Female Prison.*

The *ground floor* contains the following rooms and cells:—

Three mill rooms of the dimensions following,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . . | 15 feet 6 inches | by | 9 feet 6 inches | Window openings, | 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet. |
| 2 . . | 24 ,, 6 ,, | by | 9 ,, 6 ,, | | |
| 3 . . | 24 ,, 4 ,, | by | 9 ,, 6 ,, | ,, ,, | 4 ,, 6 ,, by 4 ,, 6 in. |
| One day-room | 24 ,, 6 ,, | by | 9 ,, 5 ,, | ,, ,, | 3 ,, 8 ,, by 2 ,, |

Three cells, viz.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . . . . | 7 feet 1 inch | by | 9 feet 5 inches. |
| 2 . . . . . . | 6 ,, 6 inches | by | 7 ,, 9 ,, |
| 3 . . . . . . | 6 ,, 6 ,, | by | 9 ,, 9 ,, |

Two dark cells, each 7 feet by 6 feet 3 inches.

---

The *first floor* contains the following rooms and cells:—

One reading-room, 15 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 5 inches.

Two day-rooms, one 24 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 5 inches; and the other, 15 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 5 inches, and window openings to the last room, 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

One mill-room, 24 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 5 inches; window opening, 4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

Six cells of the following dimensions, viz.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 . . . . . . | 7 feet 1 inch | by | 9 feet 5 inches. |
| 2 . . . . . . | 7 ,, 6 inches | by | 9 ,, 5 ,, |
| 3 . . . . . . | 7 ,, 2 ,, | by | 9 ,, 5 ,, |
| 4 . . . . . . | 7 ,, 6 ,, | by | 9 ,, 5 ,, |
| 5 . . . . . . | 6 ,, 6 ,, | by | 6 ,, 6 ,, |
| 6 . . . . . . | 6 ,, 6 ,, | by | 6 ,, 6 ,, |

---

The *second floor* contains the following rooms and cells:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One day-room, 15 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 4 inches . . . . | Window openings, 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. |
| One five-bedded sleeping-room, 24 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 9 inches | |

Seven cells of the following dimensions, viz.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . . . . | 9 feet 9 inches | by | 7 feet 3 inches |
| 2 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 |
| 3 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 4 ,, |
| 4 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 ,, |
| 5 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 ,, |
| 6 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 2 ,, |
| 7 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 4 ,, |

---

The *third floor* contains the following rooms and cells, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One infirmary, 24 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 9 inches . . | Window openings 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. |
| One infectious room, 15 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 4 inches | |

Eight cells of the following dimensions, viz.,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 . . . . . . | 9 feet 9 inches | by | 7 feet 2 inches |
| 2 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 ,, |
| 3 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 4 ,, |
| 4 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 ,, |
| 5 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 4 ,, |
| 6 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 2 ,, |
| 7 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 2 ,, |
| 8 . . . . . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 4 ,, |
| One dark cell . . | 9 ,, 9 ,, | by | 7 ,, 6 ,, |

---

*New Prison.*

On the *ground floor* are the following rooms and cells, viz.:—

Two day-rooms, one 15 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 2 inches; the other, 13 feet by 8 feet 2 inches.

Two turnkey's apartments, one 12 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 2 inches; and the other 8 feet by 6 feet.

One store-room, 20 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 2 inches.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two sleeping-cells, each 8 feet by 5 feet 8 inches, and two dark cells of same dimensions . . | Window openings, 4 feet 10 inches by 4 feet; apertures over doors, 3 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 6 in. |

I.
Home District.
Metropolitan Gaols.
Bridewell Hospital.

On the *first floor* are the following cells and rooms:

One turnkey's apartment, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet; and
Sixteen sleeping cells, each 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches.

The *second floor* contains the following cells and room, viz.:—

Sixteen cells, each 8 feet 6 inches by six feet 2 inches; and
One turnkey's apartment, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet.

The *third floor* contains the following rooms and cells:—

Two turnkey's apartments, one 13 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and the other 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet.
An infirmary . . . } 25 feet 5 inches by 13 feet 2 inches.
and space opposite, }
Ten sleeping cells, each 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 2 inches.
The window openings to cells, 3 feet by 1 foot 9 inches; and apertures over doors 12 inches, down to first, second, and third floors.

## THE BOROUGH COMPTER.

Borough Compter.

This prison is situated in Mill Lane, Tooley Street. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London, and also the High Bailiff of the borough of Southwark.

Description of Prisoners.

The prisoners committed to this gaol are debtors, persons committed for trial for felonies and misdemeanors, and others sentenced to imprisonment but not to hard labour. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are usually sent to the House of Correction at Brixton. As the inhabitants of Southwark contribute to the county-rate, they have the right of committing to this prison.

Besides the ordinary purposes of a gaol, this compter is made use of as a watchhouse, for the confinement of night charges brought in by the watch and policemen of the neighbourhood.

Apartments and Cells.

The prison consists of the following apartments:—

For Male Debtors:—A day-room on the ground-floor, originally 2 rooms, 38 feet by 10.
2 sleeping rooms above—No. 1. of the same size; No. 2, 27 feet by 10.
2 yards—No. 1, about 44 feet square; No. 2, 19 feet square.

For Male Prisoners charged with Felony:—A day-room on the ground-floor, 17 feet by 10.
2 cells above—9 feet by 6; 10 feet by 7.
A yard, about 15 feet square.

For Male Misdemeanants, tried and untried:—A day-room on the ground-floor, 27 feet by 10.
A yard, 65 feet by 40.
2 cells, about 8 feet by 6, and 10 feet by 6.
At the end of the day-room is a recess, divided from the room by a wooden railing, in which some of the prisoners sleep at night.

For Night Charges, males and females:—2 cells, 8 feet by 7, and 10 feet by 7.

For Female Felons and Misdemeanants, untried and convicted:—A day-room, 16 feet by 12.
A sleeping room above, about 17 ft. sq.

For Female Debtors:—A day-room, about 16 feet by 13.
A yard, 50 feet by 35, to which females of all classes have access.

At the period of our visit we found 40 prisoners in custody, who were associated in the following manner:—

16 Male Debtors.
12 Misdemeanants, tried and untried.
6 charged with Felony.
4 Females convicted for trial, or imprisoned for want of bail.
2 Debtors.

Male Debtors. Visitors.

The male debtors are allowed to receive visitors from 8 in the morning until 7 in the evening, except on Sundays, when they are excluded from 9 to 1 and from a quarter to 2 to half-past 2. These visitors may stay in the prison as long as they desire within the hours prescribed for their admission; and many families, consequently, pass the day there with their relatives. We counted nine women and eleven children who appeared to be thus domiciliated; and learnt on inquiry, that this was about the average number always to be found during the day in the debtors' ward. When the number of the debtors and the contracted space of the ward are considered, some idea may be formed of the confusion that consequently prevails. This disorder is greatly aggravated by the quantity of porter which is permitted to be drunk. The senior debtor, called, "the captain," is allowed to keep a tap, and to supply any prisoner, whether debtors, felons, or misdemeanants, with whatever quantity may be called for. The tap is kept openly in the day-room. The "captain" receives a profit of a halfpenny on every quart he sells. We could get no accurate statement of the quantity of beer consumed; but there can be no doubt that it is considerable. Occasionally, when a journeyman belonging to any of the manufactories in the neighbourhood is in confinement, five or six members of the club to which he belongs visit the prison, and treat him with beer. Intoxication is not unfrequently the result; and these scenes occur in the presence of the wives and children of other debtors. More beer is generally drunk on Sundays than on any other days, as the number of visitors is

Beer.

Intoxication.

Visitors on Sundays.

usually very great. The keeper says that it is "quite sickening" to see the large number of visitors on Sundays. All visitors, as well as prisoners, have the opportunity of having as much beer as they choose to call and can pay for. It was understood that, upon one occasion some time back, when there were but forty-four prisoners in custody, so large was the number of visitors, that not less a quantity than 35 *gallons* of beer were consumed on one Sunday! Visitors sometimes stand in lines four deep at the gate of the misdemeanants' ward, and crowds are admitted into the debtors' wards and yards, where, by means which we shall presently describe, they also have free access to the misdemeanants. The keeper says that he cannot say but that he has seen the debtors the worse for drinking on Sunday evenings.

Chummage.

Captain's Fund.

Every debtor, on his admittance, is expected to pay to the senior debtor, or "captain," the sum of 2*s.* 1*d.* as "chummage." With the money thus collected the "captain" provides various articles for common use, such as soap, towels, mustard, salt, and pepper. His accounts are examined by a certain number of the prisoners every Monday evening, when the balance that remains in hand above a half-a-crown is spent in beer, and a general carousing takes place. If a prisoner, on his admittance, refuses to contribute to the "captain's fund," there are many ways of seriously annoying him; and in a late instance the keeper was obliged to interfere for the protection of a prisoner who had not the means of subscribing. If no debtor be committed soon afterwards, and the "captain's fund" requires to be replenished, a general subscription is raised among them for that purpose. Monday evening, therefore, is always distinguished by noise and drinking. The debtors have their by-laws, and are, in fact, left very much to their own system of government. The "captain" occupies the smaller and more private of the sleeping apartments, and for a "consideration" lets out his beds to those who choose to pay for superior accommodation.

Male Misdemeanants.

Beer.

Adjoining the debtors' day-room is a yard into which the windows of the misdemeanants' ward communicate. This class of criminals, therefore, have whatever beer they can pay for handed to them through the window. The same remark applies to the felons, who are separated from the debtors only by a wall ten feet high. When either a felon or misdemeanant orders beer, he has only to call out (as we have ourselves heard a prisoner do) "Captain, a pot of porter," and the beer is immediately served. And this is done, not surreptitiously, but with the full knowledge of the prison-officers, who are not authorized to stop the practice by any orders or regulations from their superiors.

Idleness.

Gambling.

Communication of Misdemeanants with Debtors and their Visitors.

Communication between Female Prisoners and Misdemeanants and their Visitors.

In the male misdemeanants' ward we found 14 men and boys; some lads, committed for assaults, confined with known and hardened offenders, all idle, and spending their hours of imprisonment by means which could not fail to lead to mutual degradation. That, under such circumstances, the prisoners should have recourse to gambling, is not surprising, and the scored tables and benches throughout the wards denote the prevalence of the practice. We have stated that the windows of the untried and convicted misdemeanants afford the means of ready communication with the debtors and the crowds of friends who visit them; but this is not the only pleasurable resource which the misdemeanants enjoy: they are allowed to have access to their visitors at the gate of their airing yard. This yard adjoins that of the women, and there is an iron grating in the men's door, which opens close to the wooden paling of the women's yard: in this paling is an aperture through which the men and women may, with ease, see and converse with each other: but this is not all. The visitors to the misdemeanants, the number of whom we have stated to be occasionally so large, must pass along the paling of the women's yard to arrive at the men's gate; and having reached it they also can talk with any of the female prisoners who may be near the aperture which we have described. In fact, part of the women's yard is only separated from the yard through which the visitors to the men pass by an open wooden railing; and when it is considered that these visitors are allowed to enter and remain in the prison from 9 till 5, the prevalence of communication must be obvious. There is, in fact, no part of the day in which a female can take exercise in the yard without being subject to be seen by visitors to the men.

Felons.

In the ward for felons before trial we found 6 lads; 2 of whom were 12, and the youngest 9 years of age. They were crowded round the fire, and complained of having nothing to do. These prisoners, as we have observed, are allowed to procure as much porter as they can afford to drink.

Female Criminals.

In the female criminal ward we found 5 women; three being charged with felony, one convicted of disorderly conduct in the streets, and the other sentenced for 6 months for an assault. A tobacco pipe lay openly in the ward; and, on our removing it, the matron said that she was astonished that any one should disapprove of smoking in a prison!

Female Debtors.

In the upper room we found two female debtors, and a third woman, a *criminal*, taking tea together. It is evident that the female prisoners, of all descriptions, have intercourse with each other, tried and untried, debtors, felons, and misdemeanants.

In one of the attics of the female part of the prison, the sack-bedding is usually filled with straw, and two male prisoners are generally taken from their ward and employed in the attic for the purpose. Although a turnkey is stated to be always with them, the introduction of any male prisoner into the female department, and especially in such a prison as the Borough Compter, is unsafe and improper.

Smoking.

Smoking is allowed in every part of the prison.

Visitors not searched.

The visitors to prisoners are not searched, nor is the admission of any article prohibited, except spirits; common food, of various kinds, is brought in. The visitors to the debtors have, as we have shown, unrestrained access to every part of their wards and yards, and can throw objectionable articles, such as might afford the means of escape, over the walls of the felons' and misdemeanants' yards. Among the visitors are many prostitutes. As the friends of the debtors are allowed to remain longer in the prison than the visitors to the misdemeanants, it is not uncommon for the latter to leave the gaol at the appointed hour, and then return after-

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wards to the debtors' yard; on being admitted to which the visitor can then communicate with the misdemeanants through the windows of their ward.

Prisoners afraid of complaining.

The keeper says that he seldom receives any complaint from an individual of the ill-treatment of other prisoners, owing to the certainty of his being seriously annoyed by the others should the circumstance become known throughout the prison.

Prisoners not cleansed on admission.

The prisoners, on their admittance, are not cleansed, nor are their clothes fumigated. The surgeon does not individually inspect them, when they are brought in.

Surgeon.
No Infirmary.

The surgeon attends the prison twice a week, and always when any case of sickness requires his attention. There is no infirmary, nor apartment of any kind, appropriated to the sick, nor are there any means of effectually separating a sick male prisoner from others. Serious cases do at times occur; when a part of one of the debtors' sleeping-rooms is divided off by a curtain; debtors also sleeping at night in the room. The inconvenience of there being no proper apartment for the sick may be conceived from the fact of there being in 1835 not less than 47, of what the surgeon designates "infirmary cases." Seven persons have been ill at one time.

No Chapel.

There is no chapel. The chaplain attends on Sundays in the morning at 9 o'clock, when he reads prayers and delivers a sermon. In the afternoon he reads prayers only. The keeper reads prayers every morning. These religious services are performed in the larger of the debtors' sleeping-rooms, where a small pulpit is erected. The chaplain also visits the gaol for a short time twice a week to admonish and advise any young prisoners to whom he thinks he can be of any benefit.

Prison duty.

The prison is throughout dirty; nor can it be otherwise, considering the contracted dimensions of the apartments, and the numbers and descriptions of prisoners who pass through them in the course of the year. It is stated to be the practice to whitewash the prison every spring.

A complaint has lately been made by the occupants of adjoining premises of the prisoners throwing stones over the walls; and the keeper has issued a notice threatening punishment to such as may be detected in the offence.

Soap, &c.

The felon prisoners are allowed soap, but no towels or combs. They are not required to wash themselves. Soap is not allowed to other classes of prisoners.

Bedding.

Each prisoner is furnished with 3 woollen rugs, a paillasse stuffed with straw, and a straw pillow.

Dietary.

The dietary is 14 ounces of the best wheaten bread daily, and 16 ounces of beef without bone, uncooked, twice a week. There is, besides, a private donation of soup-meat on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Clothing.

Articles of clothing are not supplied.

The situation of the keeper's house prevents him from inspecting any part of the interior of the gaol. It is only when he visits the wards and yard for the purpose, that he can learn what is going on.

Keeper's Duties.

The keeper's duties, as deputy to the high-bailiff, require his daily attendance at the Town-hall, when he makes a report to the high-bailiff of the number of the prisoners and state of the gaol. He cannot quit the hall until the committing Alderman has left; and it is necessary that one of the turnkeys should also be there. Owing to these circumstances it is sometimes one o'clock before the keeper and his officer can return to the prison. During their absence the prisoners are necessarily left to themselves, as the only remaining turnkey must attend to the gate.

Turnkeys.

The turnkeys sit up at night alternately, to receive the charges brought in by the watch and police. The total number of those charges in 1836 was 420 males and 289 females.

Independently of these numbers, 365 males and 174 females were confined in this prison in the course of the last year.

Visits of the High Bailiff.

On referring to the prison books we find that the high-bailiff has visited the prison 8 times in the course of the year 1836. The present keeper has lately succeeded his father, Mr. John Law, who for many years held the appointment. He was a conscientious and humane man, and fully sensible of the evils which we have described; but which, notwithstanding his efforts, it was beyond his power to remove. In the observations which we have made, we attach no blame to the present keeper.

Account Books.

The keeper's account-books are—

1. A cash account of the disbursements of the prison.
2. A book for the receipt of rugs, paillasses, coals, &c.
3. A book for the receipt and delivery of bread and meat.
4. A book containing the daily account of the number and description of prisoners in custody.
5. Sundry memorandum-books of accounts.

The keeper's registers are—

1. A book for debtors: the date of their commitments, references on the execution, the defendant's and plaintiff's names, the parish in which the defendant was arrested, the amount of the debt and payments in part, the period committed for, the amount of costs, officer's name who makes the caption, when and how the defendant is discharged from prison.
2. A book containing the names, ages, and offences of all charges, when brought into custody, when committed, and by what magistrate, how disposed of, and when discharged, and the name of the officer apprehending the prisoner.
3. An Index to the foregoing, with the number of times each offender has been in custody at this prison before.
4. A Description Book of all prisoners committed for trial for felony, and an account of all other prisoners whose cases are disposed of at the Quarter Session.
5. A copy of all returns made to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and (not in a book) copies of all other returns.

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The journals kept in the prison are—

1. The Keeper's Journal.
2. The Chaplain's Journal.
3. The Surgeon's Journal.
4. A Journal for all officers not residing in the prison.

The Borough Compter has long been known as one of the worst prisons in England. A few years back even the sexes were not separated; and upon one occasion two women were found in a corner of a room (now occupied by debtors) with a rug only to cover their nakedness. The publicity which was given to this circumstance, and to the general condition of the prison about this time, led to a parliamentary inquiry; and in 1819 the state of the Borough Compter was reported upon and censured by a select committee of the House of Commons. These reiterated exposures at length induced the City Authorities to enlarge the prison by purchasing some adjoining premises. But the only improvement effected by this measure was to separate the men from the women, and provide additional yard room. The male prisoners were still permitted to congregate with that scandalous disregard to order and decency, which is exhibited in every part of the gaol at the present day.

The idea of confinement in this gaol having any tendency to deter is quite absurd. Its moral effects must be deeply injurious on all; but especially on the young and inexperienced, and also upon the debtors, whose average of detention is 10 weeks, and some of whom are occasionally obliged to pass 16 weeks in this hot-bed of corruption: the baneful influence of these vicious associations, be it remembered, extends also, during this period, to such of their wives and children as spend their days in the prison.

The association of the untried with the convicted—the facilities for occasional conversation between the sexes in the manner which we have pointed out—the exaction of "chummage"—the number and almost constant presence of visitors—the character of these visitors, many of whom are thieves and prostitutes—the encouragements to drunkenness by the unlimited quantity of beer permitted to be consumed by convicted as well as untried prisoners—the constant desecration of the Sabbath—the absence of any separate accommodation for the sick—and the want of an apartment for the decent performance of divine worship:—these are among the more prominent features of a prison which is exceedingly discreditable to the Court under whose jurisdiction it is placed.

From the official journal of visits to this gaol, it appears that the last visit made by a member of the Court of Alderman was in December 1835. The keeper, on our questioning him on this point, admitted that, with the exception of that visit and another of which no entry has been made (whether it occurred before or since that date he was unable to remember), there had not been an Alderman within the walls of the Borough Compter for a period of at least three years.

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## APPENDIX (A.)

Return from the Borough Gaol and House of Correction at Southwark, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 13 | 102 | 30 | 130 | 43 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 49 | 14 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 6 | 2 |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 72 | 25 | 74 | 25 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | .. | .. |
| For Assaults | 7 | 1 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | .. | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Acts | .. | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | 6 | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 1 | .. |
| Total | 15 | 1 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (*Note) | 1 | .. |
| In Execution | 236 | 16 |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors, or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | 237 | 16 |

(* Note.)—Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution, within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

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No. 4*.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the Commencement of the Year | 20 | 15 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 345 | 159 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Charges disposed of by the Magistrates | 420 | 289 |
| Total | 785 | 463 |

(* Note.)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 16 | 10 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | .. | .. |
| Summary Convictions | .. | .. |
| Debtors | 10 | 1 |
| Total | 26 | 11 |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 13 | 9 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 10 |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 3 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 2 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 6 | 4 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 36 | 5 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 55 | 14 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 43 | 21 |
| Total | 145 | 44 |

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 49 | 26 |
| Can read only<br>Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 58 | 14 |
| Can read and write well | 23 | 3 |
| Total | 130 | 43 |

(* Note.)—State of Instruction not ascertained as regards Column No. 2.

No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 96 |
| Infirmary Cases | 3 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 7 |
| Deaths | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 38 | 16 |

No. 11.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 43 | 36 |
| Twice | 12 | 16 |
| Thrice | 5 | 14 |
| Four times or more | 7 | 33 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed | 145 | 44 |

### No. 13.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 14.—Clothing and Bedding Table..

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | .. |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trowsers | .. | .. |
| Shirts | .. | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | .. | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel ditto | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | .. |
| Beds | 1 | 1 |
| Rugs | 3 | 3 |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 110 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 1 | 15 | 9½ |
| ,, Bedding | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 0 | 4 | 9½ |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 0 | 16 | 11 |
| ,, Fuel | 36 | 6 | 3 |
| ,, Soap | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| ,, Candles (Oil) | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Washing | | .. | |
| ,, Cooking | | .. | |
| ,, Stationery | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| ,, Books | | .. | |
| ,, Furniture | | .. | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 535 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | | .. | |
| ,, Removing Prisoners summarily convicted to the House of Correction at Brixton | 17 | 17 | 0 |
| ,, Rent, Taxes, Water Rent, and Lighting | 82 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 27 | 10 | 9 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year £ | 847 | 4 | 8 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 77 | 2 | 8 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 3 | 4 | 9½ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding,* per Head, per annum | 1 | 2 | 0 |

(* Note.)—As to the Prison Bedding,—if each Prisoner was annually supplied with new Bedding, the answer would be as stated, about £1 2*s.* 0*d.* But that sum appearing quite at variance with the sum total, the difference is accounted for in this way: that the prisoners, being principally night charges, or remaining a very short period in custody, the same bedding as would only supply one prisoner any length of time may be found sufficient for 20 or 30 before it becomes unfit for use.

### No. 16.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 14 to each prisoner daily | Beef without bone, uncooked. | | | | | | | In no definite Quantities. A Private Donation of Soup and Meat on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Monday | Men | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | Men | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | Men | | 16 to each prisoner. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Thursday | Men | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | Men | | | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Saturday | Men | | 16 to each prisoner. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and Quantity of Meat per Quart.

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No. 17.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| High Bailiff of Southwark | | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10*l.* per annum for Reading Prayers on week-days.<br>10*l.* do. for Conduct Fees for Insolvent Debtors and Copies of Causes.<br>5*l.* Coals. |
| Governor | | 1 | 200 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 225 0 0 | |
| Chaplain | | 1 | 50 0 0 | .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Matron | | 1 | 39 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 44 0 0 | Coals & Ration of Provisions. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | | 1 | 50 0 0 | .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Steward | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Turnkeys | Male | 2 | 78<br>78 each. | .. | 156 0 0 | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey | Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chaplain's Clerk | | 1 | 10 0 0 | .. | 10 0 0 | |
| Total | | 8 | 505 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 535 0 0 | Per Annum. |

No. 18.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 847 7 8 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | .. |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations or Additions | 847 4 8 |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the cost of each Prisoner per day.

Answer—1*s.* 4½*d.*

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## APPENDIX (B).

*List of Prisoners in Custody at the Date of Inspection.*

DEBTORS.

| Date of Commitment. | Name. | Date of Commitment. | Name. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. | | 1837. | |
| Aug. 21 | J. S. | March 25 | W. N. |
| 1837. | | ,, ,, | W. H. |
| Feb. 9 | R. H. | ,, 27 | C. B. |
| ,, 13 | J. W. | ,, ,, | T. S. |
| ,, 22 | G. E. | ,, ,, | G. C. |
| ,, 27 | J. M. | ,, 28 | J. A. |
| March 2 | H. B. | ,, 29 | J. T. |
| ,, 13 | J. B. | ,, 30 | E. A. |
| ,, 18 | S. T. | ,, ,, | W. S. |

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FINES.

| Date of Commitment. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Previous Commits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. Oct. 24 | J. M. | 40 | Assault | 6 calendar months. | |
| Dec. 26 | T. F. | 22 | Do. | 3 calendar months. | |
| " " | J. R. | 21 | | | |
| 1837. Jan. 5 | W. F. | 23 | Do. | 6 cal. months, and enter into his own recog. in 100*l*. to keep the peace 2 yrs. more | 3 |
| " " | M. H. | 23 | Do. | 6 calendar months | 5 |

FELONS.

| Date of Commitment. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Previous Commits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837. March 16 | W. M. | 20 | Stealing handk. value 3*s*. | | |
| " 18 | G. L. | 12 | Stealing pair boots, val. 10*d*. | | |
| " 20 | M. M. | 12 | Same offence | . . . . | 1 |
| " 23 | S. S. | 13 | Stealing handk. value 2*s*. | | |
| " " | J. C | 9 | | | |
| " 29 | G. R. | 20 | Stealing sundry articles from a lodging-room, value 15*s*. | | |
| " " | S. P. | 21 | | | |
| " " | A. R. | 51 | | | |
| " 30 | A. P. | 25 | Felony | . . . . | 6 |
| April 1 | J. W. | 25 | Do. | | |
| " " | W. T. | 18 | | | |

MISDEMEANANTS FOR WANT OF SURETIES.

| Date of Commitment. | Names. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Previous Commits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1837. Feb. 3 | C. E. | 56 | Disorderly. | | |
| " 15 | J. R. | 17 | Assault | . . . . | 1 |
| " 27 | W. G. | 29 | Do. | | |
| March 17 | R. W. | 23 | Disorderly | . . . . | |
| " 27 | R. L. | 22 | Vagrant. | | |
| " 28 | J. S. | 21 | Assault | . . . . | 1 |
| " " | T. D. | 34 | | | |
| " 31 | E. M. | 40 | Do. | | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 15 | 2 |
| Fines | 4 | 1 |
| Felons | 8 | 3 |
| Misdemeanants | 6 | 2 |
| | 33 | 8 |
| Total 41 | | |

## GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER.

### *Jurisdiction.*

Giltspur-street Compter.
Jurisdiction.

This prison is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. All the members of the court are considered Visiting Justices of the city prisons; but there is a *rota* appointed, in order to secure their regular attendance, and a book is kept, in which they enter their remarks and sign their names. But from 13th February 1837, to 2nd May (the last day of our inspection) no entry appears: the governor, however, stated his belief that a Visiting Justice had attended during the last month.

### *Site.*

Site.

This prison is surrounded on three sides by a very high boundary wall. Its front opens upon Giltspur-street, and looks west upon St. Sepulchre's church, and down Skinner-street; on the south it is bounded by the houses which form the north side of Newgate-street; on the east and north sides by the land and buildings of Christ's Hospital; one of the windows of which institution overlooks that part of the prison which is called the House of Correction; and the balls with which the Christ's Hospital boys amuse themselves daily come over the walls in great numbers, and, falling amongst the prisoners in the House of Correction-yard, furnish them at once with a means and a temptation for amusement, in a way which is but little consistent with the proper discipline of a House of Correction. In the lower infirmary

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Construction.

we found nine of these balls; and, as we entered the yard, we saw two of the prisoners, a boy and a man, running in a manner which satisfied us that they were then playing at ball.

### *Construction.*

The prison is entered by a gate in the centre of the front building, from which a passage of about 25 feet long leads to a broad corridor at right angles with it, which runs the whole width of the prison parallel to the front building, the ground-floor of which is occupied by the lodge, governor's office, committee-room, store-rooms, and turnkeys' apartments. At either extremity of the passage, or corridor, is a staircase leading to the first and second stories of the front building, which are occupied by the governor's apartments; six rooms for prisoners, carpenter's shop, flax store-room, and turnkeys' apartments. It is in vain to attempt a description of this prison without the aid of a plan. The whole area, with the boundary wall, is occupied by a multiplicity of wards, yards, and sleeping cells, constructed without order or regularity; and in these are crowded together, without the possibility of classification, prisoners of every denomination and character.

The master's side-yard has two day wards, one of which is nominally set apart for charges of the more respectable order, and the other for a class of prisoners called Giltspur-street fines,—viz., prisoners who are sentenced to certain periods of confinement in Giltspur-street Compter.

The iron-yard is set apart for charges of a lower class; it has a day-room, and four sleeping cells of about 10 feet by 7, in each of which they have sometimes been obliged to sleep as many as five prisoners.

The middle-yard is appropriated to the House of Correction prisoners, and it also has a day-room and four sleeping cells.

The vagrant-yard is appropriated to vagrants, and has a day-room and six sleeping cells.

The House of Correction is appropriated to prisoners sentenced to periods of confinement with hard labour. This is a building three stories high, having airing-yards on two sides of it, connected by an arcade passing under the building. On the ground story there is a flax dressing-room, a wood-room, a store-room, and a small infirmary, called the lower infirmary, in which are placed such of the night charges as are brought into the prison in such a state of intoxication, as to render it unsafe or improper to place them in a ward with other prisoners. There is another males' infirmary, with a nurse's-room attached to it. There is a female officer, who attends upon the sick, and superintends both the males' and females' infirmary. On the first story is the mill-room (containing a crank mill for grinding corn, at which ten prisoners can work together) and a day-room; the second story contains two sleeping wards for 18 prisoners each, and a small apartment for three more.

The females' prison contains two yards; the charge-yard, immediately adjoining the vagrants'-yard, and the House of Correction-yard, to which is attached a day-room and sleeping-room. In the last there are 10 beds, but there have often been as many as 24 prisoners to sleep in them.

In the females' prison there is a kitchen, in which the meals are prepared both for males and females. There is also a laundry and wash-house immediately adjoining the kitchen, in which the prisoners' linen is washed. There is also a females' infirmary, and a room in which the female prisoners are daily assembled for prayers, which are read to them by the matron, except when any of the ladies of the British Association attend for that purpose, which they do about once a fortnight.

The females' prison is under the management of a matron; and there is also a female officer attached to the kitchen, whose duty it is to prepare and serve out all the meals; she has a female prisoner to assist her.

There is a chapel situated on the first floor, immediately in the centre of the prison. The female prisoners sit in a compartment by themselves, and are screened from the sight of the men by a curtain. The male prisoners of all classes are not separated by bars, and can see each other. The chapel is tolerably commodious, and is sufficiently well commanded by the chaplain and officers.

There are no dark, refractory, or punishment cells.

### *Dimensions.*

Dimensions.

For a description of the various wards and sleeping cells, their dimensions, and the classes of prisoners to which they are nominally appropriated, see Appendix A.

### *Classification.*

Classification.

We have briefly described the classes to which the various wards are appropriated; but this arrangement is merely nominal. In the House of Correction there are only beds for about 40, whilst the number of House of Correction prisoners frequently amounts to 90 or more; the additional 50 are therefore distributed by the governor through the other wards (to use his own words) "where and how he can." The same, he says, must be done with the prisoners under charges, or remanded, and with the night charges. These classes are numerous, and the consequence is that, with the exception of the House of Correction, every ward has constantly an admixture of criminals of every class,—felons, misdemeanants, assaults, and night charges; and amongst these it has, more than once, been our painful duty to see destitute boys, against whom no criminal charge had ever been brought, but who have been sent to the Compter, "to be taken care of," as it is called, until a ship or a situation can be provided for them, and who are there herded together, day and night, in utter idleness, and without efficient inspection or control, with the most dissolute and abandoned characters which the streets o London can produce.

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Means of Separation.

### *Means of Separation.*

After what has been said, we need not remark that there are no efficient means of separation; but it is incumbent on us to state some of the cases in which communication can be carried on between the various wards, and even between the sexes. The charge-ward and the fines-ward open upon the same yard, and the prisoners confined in them constantly and freely communicate. The sleeping cells belonging to the iron-yard and middle-yard are only separated by a narrow day-room, not five feet wide, into which large ventilators open from each sleeping cell, through which the prisoners can communicate even in a whisper; and, as some of those prisoners who are sentenced by the court to solitary confinement are placed in these cells, it may easily be understood what is the degree of solitude to which they are consigned, when we state that they can talk and laugh with companions all day long. There are also six apartments on the second story in the front prison building, appropriated to prisoners who are sentenced by the court to solitary confinement; these are large, airy, and light apartments, 17 feet by 8, having large windows, which open and look out upon Skinner-street, one of the busiest and gayest scenes in the City of London; here the prisoners pass their time in idleness, and amuse themselves in looking out of the open window upon the busy throng constantly passing,—the coaches, omnibuses, and many other objects, which are to the idle spectator a source of amusement. They looked out upon the multitude which attended the recent execution, and could almost command a view of the scaffold. In addition to this, they might receive from the street, by means of a bag and string, any articles of however improper or dangerous a nature; and some years ago a prisoner confined in one of these apartments did by these means procure implements by which he effected his escape. It is an obvious mockery of justice to place a culprit in such apartments as these by way of punishment!

The females' charge-ward is also separated from the males' vagrant-ward only by a day-room five feet wide, into which large ventilators open from each of the sleeping cells, so that the male and female prisoners can hold unrestrained conversation even as they lie in their beds. Their yards are separated by a wall 14 feet high, over which various things are occasionally thrown; but until very lately a much more pernicious mode of communication between the male and female prisoners existed in the kitchen.

It has been already stated that a female officer is in charge of the kitchen, and that she prepares and distributes the meals, assisted by a female prisoner. The female officer, who, until lately, filled this office, was most negligent and inefficient. We have been informed by the matron and governor, that this officer rarely attended the distribution of the breakfasts, and frequently not even that of the dinner; but left the whole duty to the female prisoner. The male prisoners come, each in turn, to the kitchen for their portion. One turnkey only attends to the male prisoners while this is going on; and, as he is engaged in unlocking the different wards to allow the prisoners to go to the kitchen, and in arranging their progress there and back again, it is manifest that he cannot be in the kitchen; thus the male prisoners were brought in contact with the female prisoners in the kitchen, without the presence or restraint of any officer, male or female. But this is not all: there is a door from the kitchen, opening into the wash-house, where three other female prisoners are constantly employed: this door was only bolted on the kitchen side; and between it and the female house of correction, (the doors of which were never kept locked,) there is only a yard 20 feet wide. It was, then, very easy for one or more of the male prisoners, whilst crowding into the kitchen for their meals, unrestrained and unobserved by any officer, to pass unseen into the wash-house or female house of correction, and, by returning to the kitchen before the distribution of the meal was over, or even during the next meal, to have personal intercourse with the female prisoners; and in confirmation of this we can state that when a quarrel took place between the female prisoners in the wash-house, one of them charged another with having had, in this manner, criminal connexion with a male prisoner. The governor, matron, and principal turnkey, say they have never positively known of any particular case of intercourse as so stated; but they admit that such an event was very possible, and even probable. The kitchen female officer was not only thus inattentive to her duties, and constantly absent from them, but she was an habitual drunkard. We ourselves saw her one day, as early as 12 o'clock in the forenoon, intoxicated. We charged her with it in the presence of the governor and matron, and they admitted that she was not sober. And, moreover, the matron observed that she was sorry to say it was not the first time, by a great many, she had observed her in this condition. The governor confirmed this statement, and said that he and the matron had spoken together on her want of sobriety. We directed the case to be reported to the visiting Aldermen; about six weeks after we again saw this woman, who still retained her office. The matron said that she certainly had been intoxicated since we had observed upon her state; still she remained an officer of the prison; and it was not until after some time, and after other acts of drunkenness and inattention to duty, that she was finally dismissed. There can be no question that an officer of such character and habits must have been in the power of the prisoners, who, no doubt, had their own way; and it is unnecessary for us to observe how mischievous this state of things must have been. A new officer has been appointed to this post, and different arrangements are now made in the distribution of the meals, to prevent intercourse between the male and female prisoners. The breakfast and dinners are first served to the female prisoners; and after they are supplied, they are all, together with the kitchen woman, locked into their wards, and the officer alone distributes the rations to the male prisoners. She is never to be absent from this duty; and, if prevented by illness or any other unavoidable cause, the matron takes her place.

### *Inspection.*

Inspection.

The means of inspection are very deficient in various departments of this prison, with the

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exception of the charge and fines wards, which can be inspected from the front passage or corridor: there are none of the wards or cells which can be overlooked without the prisoners being aware that they are under inspection; this greatly aggravates the evils arising from their uncontrolled association.

### *Security.*

Security.

We deem this prison very insecure, but more from the nature of the discipline, or rather from the total absence of all discipline, than from its construction. Several prisoners are at various times employed in the front passage; and, as the officer on the outer gate is not unfrequently called away by duty, the prisoners have then an opportunity, if they are so minded, of breaking prison. Escapes have taken place. In November 1834, W. J. effected his escape; in April 1835, J. M. C. escaped; in June 1836, G. E. C. escaped. There is another circumstance which renders this prison very insecure, but which we do not think it prudent to particularise. The governor has frequently represented it to the gaol authorities, but no measures have yet been taken with reference to it: at which he has, to use his own words, "often wondered."

### *Repairs.*

Repairs.

The prison appears to be in good repair; it is whitewashed twice every year; and, considering the number and class of prisoners confined in it, it is tolerably clean.

### *Drainage.*

Drainage.

The drainage is not good. In winter the lower part of the prison has, at times, appeared to us to be damp. This has also been remarked upon by the officers of the prison.

### *Ventilation.*

Ventilation.

The ventilation is bad; many of the cells and some of the day-wards are very close and offensive; and, from the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, it is quite impossible that the current of air should be free.

### *Temperature.*

Temperature.

We have generally found the temperature good; there are fires in the day-rooms, and the supply of coals seems sufficient.

In concluding these observations on construction, we feel it our duty to observe, that nothing can be worse than the arrangements of this prison. We see no remedy for them but entire reconstruction.

### *System—Discipline.*

System—Discipline

The system is that of unrestrained association in its worst form; and, with the exception of the prisoners in the House of Correction, all are in entire idleness: and a more melancholy scene can scarcely be imagined than is presented in the listless groupes which we have found lounging against the walls, or gathered around the fires, endeavouring to kill time, or to dispel the tedium of idleness by depraved conversation; or sleeping on the benches, contracting and confirming habits of indolence, the most fruitful source of crime.

### *Arrangements for working the System.*

Arrangements for working the System.

There are 12 male, and 3 female officers. (See Appendix B.) But, from the multiplicity of duties which occupy their time, and which frequently call them away from the prison, they are quite unequal to the task of maintaining efficient discipline, or of exercising proper control over the prisoners. Ten of these reside in the prison:—The governor—the taskmaster—the matron—the nurse—five male turnkeys and cook. And five reside out of the prison:—The chaplain—the surgeon—the baker—the superintendent of prisoners employed as carpenters, &c.—and the chapel clerk.

### *Wardsmen.* (See Appendix C.)

Wardsmen.

Wardsmen, who are convicted prisoners, are appointed to each ward, whose duty it is to assist in maintaining order and cleanliness. (See Appendix C.) They are allowed an extra half pound of bread per day; but they derive pecuniary emoluments from other sources. They provide their fellow prisoners with various articles, such as coffee, butter, sugar, tea, eggs, and, sometimes, beer and meat. In all our inspections of this prison we have found abundant proof that this is the case; as, indeed, it is admitted to be both by prisoners and officers. In our last inspection there was not a single ward in which we did not find some of the following articles—coffee, sugar, butter, raw bacon, eggs, flour, writing paper, &c., which were claimed by the wardsmen as their property; and it was quite manifest that these articles could not have been for their own consumption, but constituted the stock with which they were carrying on a trade with their fellow prisoners. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which this practice is carried on in the charge ward, by referring to Appendix D., which consists of regular coffee-house accounts, kept by the wardsmen against the prisoners, of the several articles supplied to them. These accounts we found in the wardsman's cupboard; some of them we have in our possession, regularly dated up to the present time. There were also bills for various articles furnished by the neighbouring tradesmen to the wardsmen for the supply of the prisoners. We find that in the course of only six weeks one prisoner named P. incurred no less a debt than £5. 2*s*. 3*d*. to the wardsman T. P.; another prisoner, T. M., a debt of £2. 17*s*. to the same wardsman, who had sundry debts owing to him, amounting in all to the sum of £14. 8*s*. 2¼.

The obvious impropriety—the palpable illegality—of permitting convicted felons, while undergoing their punishment, to carry on, systematically, a profitable trade with their fellow

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prisoners, and to receive their supplies from tradesmen without, is highly discreditable to the authorities whose duty it is to regulate the internal economy of this prison. The extent to which this disgraceful traffic is carried on is indicated by the large amount of the accounts. Nor are the items comprised in these accounts less deserving of notice:—Breakfasts, luncheon, dinners, suppers, are supplied both to prisoners and their friends; beer, tobacco, "egg-hot," and cocoa, are also furnished: the beer frequently in large quantities. On one day specified in the account, (see Appendix D.) we found that no less a quantity than 12½ pints of beer were sold to a single prisoner.

The wardsman, on taking charge of his office, purchases from the outgoing wardsman the articles necessary for his trade as coffee-house keeper. We have found several of these accounts, and we have inserted one in the Appendix D.

### *Visitors.*

Visitors.

Visitors are admitted daily, Sundays included, to all classes of prisoners, both untried and convicted. On week days visitors are admitted to the House of Correction—prisoners from 12 till 2—to all other classes from 10 till 2. On Sundays from 9 till 10, and from 12 till 2. There are at least a hundred visitors daily; and on Sundays nearly two hundred, on which day the prison, to use the language of the principal turnkey, "is like a fair or a market."

Visitors are admitted into the charge and fines wards, where they may sit and eat and drink with those prisoners whom they come to see. The chaplain states that many bad characters, both male and female, are admitted amongst the visitors; and whatever impression divine service may have produced in the prisoner's minds on the Sunday, must speedily be obliterated by the crowd of visitors who, immediately after service, are admitted to the prisoners. In the other yards visitors speak to their friends through open iron railings; through which prohibited articles might be passed with every facility: and, in point of fact, such articles frequently do pass. An officer is seldom present at these visits. There is a regular visiting room in the females' prison, and the prisoners are separated from their friends by an iron railing, which is covered with a close wire grating. The untried and the convicted see their friends together. Male visitors are searched, if they are suspected; but as there is no female searcher, decency forbids that the female visitors should be searched, except in extraordinary cases; and then the matron is summoned from the females' prison to perform this duty. There was a case some short time ago, when a woman was detected in making an effort to introduce spirits into the prison. The governor had her taken at once before the Aldermen at Guildhall; but the woman was dismissed without any punishment:—a fact which, no doubt, was made known to many of the prisoners' friends, and was calculated to satisfy them, that, in endeavouring to evade the prison regulations, and to introduce prohibited articles, they were exposing themselves to little risk.

Visitors are allowed to bring to their friends, whether convicted or untried, in limited quantities, money, cold cooked meat, coffee, tea, butter, sugar, bread, &c., in addition to the regular prison allowance.

### *Letters.*

Letters.

Prisoners are not prohibited either from writing or receiving letters—and they are examined only when they are supposed to contain any improper information. We have found letters in the wards, which show that a prisoner in Newgate can correspond with a prisoner in Giltspur-street Compter; and that those in what is called *solitary confinement* in the Compter can correspond with those in the wards of the same prison.—See Appendix D.

### *Newspapers.*

Newspapers.

Newspapers are said to be prohibited; but in each of our inspections we have found them in the charge ward. So recently as the 2nd of May we found three newspapers on the ward-table. The *Morning Chronicle*, the *Standard*, and the *Weekly Dispatch*: one of these papers bore the date of the 28th April.

### *Money.*

Money.

The prisoners, the convicted as well as the unconvicted, are allowed money, if their friends can afford to send it them.

Several of those prisoners who are employed in the general service of the prison have from one shilling to eighteenpence per week.—See Appendix C. The male prisoners in the house of correction, employed at the mill, are allowed about sixpence per week. These sums are paid to the prisoners weekly; and they are permitted to expend this money, and whatever else they receive from their friends, in the purchase of cold cooked meat, butter, white bread, coffee, tea, &c., in addition to the gaol allowance.

### *Tobacco.*

Tobacco.

Tobacco is said to be prohibited: but in one of our inspections we found no fewer than 13 papers of tobacco, made up in the penny portions sold by the wardsmen to the prisoners. On another occasion, whilst sitting in the governor's office, we perceived the smell of tobacco smoke so strong that we were led to inquire whence it came: and we found three or four prisoners smoking together in the charge ward, without any attempt at concealment. On a very recent inspection, we found in the cap of a prisoner in the house of correction a box filled with tobacco.

### *Beer.*

Beer.

Beer is brought into the prison daily from 12 till one o'clock. All prisoners, males and females, tried and untried, are allowed to purchase it, if they can afford it. The House of Correction prisoners are allowed to buy half a pint daily; in some instances a pint; other prisoners, with the exception of boys, a pint daily. An officer goes round with the beerman, and sees the beer served to each male prisoner. The matron attends to the distribution to the female prisoners. Beer is allowed to certain of the prisoners engaged in the general service. The

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female prisoners in the wash-house are allowed by the matron a pint of beer each on Mondays, for washing her clothes; by the governor, one pint each on Tuesdays, for washing his clothes; and on Wednesday one pint of beer for each is allowed by the prison regulations.

The prisoners engaged in white-washing are also occasionally allowed half a pint of beer each, when working hard, or overtime.

As the beer and meals are served at the time when visitors are admitted, the prisoners and their friends not unfrequently eat and drink together. We may almost say that a greater burlesque upon prison discipline cannot well be imagined, than is exhibited in the management of this prison.

### *Spirituous Liquor.*

Spirituous Liquor.

The attempt is made not unfrequently to introduce spirits; and the governor admits that, at times, it does find its way in.

### *Gaming.*

Gaming.

Gaming is strictly prohibited; but not very long ago the governor found and destroyed a pack of cards in the House of Correction; and, considering that the prisoners are allowed money, and that they are so little under the inspection of the officers, he says he has no doubt that, to a limited extent, gaming is practised.

### *Meat.*

Meat.

Cooked meat, in addition to the gaol allowance, is admitted in moderate proportions both to the convicted and untried; but raw meat is prohibited: yet in our inspections we have found uncooked beef and bacon.

### *Labour.*

Labour.

The male prisoners in the House of Correction are employed in grinding corn with a crank mill for the supply of bread to this prison and the gaol of Newgate,—in breaking flax—in chopping wood—in painting and whitewashing the prison: they are also employed as carpenters, shoemakers, &c. The females in the house of correction are employed in spinning flax, and in washing, making, and mending for the prison. On referring to Appendix E, Return No. 2, Table No. 22, it will be seen that the labour is not productive to the prison. This is accounted for by the fact, that the profits are divided amongst the prisoners; which is done in the following manner:—The House of Correction male prisoners are allowed twopence for every bushel of wheat ground, which, divided amongst them weekly, averages sixpence each. Those employed as carpenters, whitewashers, &c., are allowed from one shilling to two shillings each per week. Prisoners on their discharge receive from one shilling to three each, as a portion of their earnings: no part of their earnings is applied to the officers of the prison. The following is the last annual account of the sums so paid to each class of prisoners:—

| | £ | s. |
|---|---|---|
| To prisoners employed at the mill . . . . . . . | 25 | 10 |
| To prisoners employed as carpenters, whitewashers, &c. . . | 28 | 3 |
| To ditto on their discharge . . . . . . . . | 14 | 13 |

No other class of prisoners have any employment, but pass their whole time in idleness.

Labour is said to be regarded as a punishment: this will always be the case in prisons on the associated system; where prisoners prefer the free intercourse with companions of similar tastes and habits to any regular employment. The taskmaster attends the male House of Correction prisoners during the hours of labour, and the wardsmen (prisoners) during the time allowed for air and exercise, and at their meals. There are three rooms in which the prisoners work, so that the taskmaster cannot have them constantly under his eye. Besides, he is a very negligent and inefficient officer. We have frequently found him absent from his duties; and, when he has been in attendance, we have more than once had occasion to observe upon the negligent manner in which he has performed them. The matron and wardswomen attend to the female prisoners during their hours of labour.

### *Chaplain's Duties.—Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain's Duties.

Prayers are daily read in chapel to the male prisoners on Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. There are two full services: in the morning the Chaplain preaches a sermon; in the afternoon he expounds, in an easy and familiar manner, a portion of Scripture. The present Chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Boddington, was appointed to his office in October 1836; but he was officiating for some months previous, during the illness and subsequent to the death of his predecessor; and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and assiduity with which he devotes himself to his important duties. His salary is 200*l.* per annum. He has no other professional duties than those appertaining to the prison. When first he took charge of his duties, he found that the taskmaster read the daily prayers to the male prisoners in chapel; but he volunteered to take this duty upon himself, which he now regularly performs. Having observed the attention with which the prisoners listened to his plain and familiar expositions of Scripture; he thought it would be beneficial to devote 10 or 15 minutes daily to the explanation of the Lesson read in the course of the morning service; and he accordingly made application to the prison authorities for their sanction, but he did not succeed in obtaining it.

The female prisoners do not attend the daily morning service in chapel (this is contrary to the provisions of the gaol act, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 10, reg. 11); they are assembled in a room in the females' prison, and the matron reads the prayers to them; except on those days when any of the ladies of the British Association attend, which is now very seldom. The Chaplain attends them twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and reads and expounds the Scripture to them. He also sees and admonishes every prisoner who is admitted to or discharged from the prison. He visits, instructs, and admonishes, as he has time, the prisoners in the various wards; and he devotes a large portion of his time in endeavouring to procure situations for the discharged prisoners, or reconcile them to their friends; and he states that in this he has been very successful, and that he believes much good has resulted from this part of his labours.

### *Books.*

Giltspur-street Compter.
Books.

The prison is well supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, and tracts. Within the last few months the Chaplain obtained from the Bible Society, a grant of 25 Bibles for the use of the prison; he obtained also a grant of tracts from the Religious Tract Society; both charitable institutions; and the City furnished him with 50 prayer books.

### *School.*

School.

There is no school; a circumstance which the Chaplain greatly regrets. He is anxious to have one, and would willingly devote a portion of his time to its superintendence and direction: there are many ignorant young persons who pass through this prison.

### *Health.*

Health, Surgeon.

The Surgeon visits the prison daily, attends the sick and such prisoners as require his attendance. The health of the prisoners is remarkably good; and there is no connexion whatever to be traced between the diseases which have occurred, and the locality or actual state of the building, the diet, or the labour. The diseases most prevalent are the itch, venereal, rheumatism, and asthma: such complaints, in fact, as might naturally be expected from the previous habits, dissolute lives, and broken constitutions, of the great body of prisoners.

The proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted during the year is one in 38. The average number of days during which each individual remained on the sick list was 10. There were only four deaths out of 5,300 prisoners, who last year passed through this prison.

### *Infirmaries.*

Infirmaries.

In the males' prison there are two infirmaries, the lower and the upper. The arrangements are sufficiently good for the number of sick. A nurse (not a prisoner) superintends the male infirmary; and she has a wardsman (a prisoner) to assist her in the care of the sick. The females' infirmary is superintended by the nurse and matron; here also there is a wardswoman.

### *Examining Room, Cleansing and Fumigating Room.*

Examining, cleansing, and fumigating room.

There is no examining room; but the prisoners, immediately on their admission, are placed by order of the governor or principal turnkey in the ward allotted to them. Neither is there any cleansing room, or fumigatory for the clothing. There is a bath, but it has not been used for a very long time. Such of the prisoners as are admitted in a very filthy state, are ordered to be cleansed in their ward; but this is the exception, not, as it ought to be with all prisoners, the general rule.

### *Daily washing of the Prisoners.*

Daily washing of the Prisoners.

The prisoners are directed to wash every morning; and water, as well as a sufficient supply of soap and towels, is provided in every ward. Generally speaking, the prisoners' persons appeared clean; with the exception of the vagrants, who are remarkably dirty.

### *Cleansing the Prison.*

Cleansing the Prison.

Great pains appear to be taken in keeping the prison clean, which it is to a great degree, considering its generally crowded state, the low class of persons who are admitted, and the numerous charges which daily take place.

### *Diet.*

Diet.

For the regular prison diet, see Appendix, Return No. 2, Table 18; but this is not a correct return. There are no entries under the head of other allowances; but the wardsmen and other prisoners employed in the general service are allowed half a pound of bread extra. The House of Correction prisoners who work the mill, are also allowed half a pound of bread extra; and the wash-house women are allowed three pints of beer weekly. But, in addition to the prison diet, the generality of prisoners purchase extra provisions: this leads to great irregularities, interferes with the awarded sentence, and greatly mitigates the severities of the law to those who happen to be able to provide for themselves comforts, and even luxuries; awakening a sense of injustice in the minds of those who cannot afford such indulgences. Whatever may be the opinion as to the propriety of allowing untried persons to provide themselves with extra diet, we think that it is highly improper that a convicted prisoner should have anything beyond the gaol allowance.

### *Clothing.*

Clothing.

Convicted prisoners, both males and females, are clothed in the prison dress immediately on their admission to the prison. The dress is grey, and appears to be appropriate and sufficient.

### *Bedding.*

Bedding.

The bedding consists of a mattrass, two blankets, and a coverlet: in the infirmaries sheets are provided. In summer the prisoners are allowed only one blanket. With the exception of that in the vagrants' ward, we found the prison bedding clean and good. But the vagrants are so exceeding filthy, that it is quite impossible to keep the cells, bedding, or utensils, allotted to them, in good order.

### *Offences within the Prison.*

Offences within the Prison.

The number of punishments for offences within the prison in the course of the last year, upon an aggregate of prisoners exceeding 5,000, were only 20. This marks emphatically the laxity of the discipline. The offences most prevalent are quarrels amongst the prisoners, and assaults upon each other; swearing, and indecent language. The punishment consists of three days' confinement in solitary on bread and water: but, as there are no punishment cells, the offender is locked up in a sleeping cell. Not long ago a great disturbance took place in the

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House of Correction. It was on a Sunday afternoon, just after evening service. Four prisoners were fighting, and the language made use of was dreadful. The governor was at this time confined to his apartments by ill health, and could not himself investigate the matter: and even if he had been able to do so, the offence was so serious, that, in the opinion of the chaplain, his power of punishment (being limited to three days' confinement on bread and water), was inadequate to the enormity of the offence, which, to use the chaplain's words, "was so bad, that, if not properly punished, the whole prison would mutiny." He, therefore, reported the case to the visiting justices, (the Aldermen); and one of them, in a day or two, came to the prison to inquire into the charge. He did not at that time finish the investigation; but said he would come again in a few days. This he neglected to do. Thus no further notice was taken of the outrage; no punishment was awarded; and a case of riot and fighting on the Sabbath, with language too horrible to be repeated; a case considered as too atrocious to be met by the power of punishment vested in the governor; a case formally reported to the aldermen, and in course of actual investigation by one of them, and therefore taken under these peculiar circumstances, out of the hands of the governor; is abruptly abandoned without adjudication, and no further notice taken—is passed over without any punishment whatever!

It was our painful duty to report to your Lordship in our letter of the 22nd of July last, a circumstance of a most awful nature, which had recently occurred in this very prison—Giltspur-street Compter—and we quote the passage we then had the honour of addressing to you:—

> "A prisoner, convicted of an assault of an abominable nature, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Giltspur-street House of Correction. He was placed in that part of the prison called the 'Fines ward,' with, upon an average, twelve other prisoners, amongst whom was a boy aged fourteen years. From the intimacy observed to exist between this prisoner and the boy, and from certain suspicious circumstances, the other prisoners were led to believe that something improper had taken place between them. They questioned the boy; who confessed, that, after several attempts, this man had succeeded in perpetrating an unnatural offence with him in the privy of the ward. The other prisoners immediately communicated this confession to the governor, by whom it was reported to the Court of Aldermen; and they, having inquired into the case, found sufficient grounds to direct, that when the sentence, under which this man was suffering, expired (which would be in a few days), he should be transferred to Newgate, to take his trial for the new offence. But, upon the morning on which he was to have been removed to Newgate, he was found dead in his cell, having hung himself by a piece of rope to the iron gratings over his cell-door. * * * * There is ground to believe that this prisoner availed himself of the opportunity to corrupt, and even to commit the capital offence with a boy only fourteen years of age; and the whole ends with self-murder! We feel that further comment is unnecessary."

This passage shews the facility with which the most atrocious offences may be perpetrated in this prison, under its present arrangements; and by what awful results such offences may be followed.

The suicide of this miserable man prevented the case from being brought forward, in a Court of Justice, and saved the City Authorities from that public exposure of the state of one of their prisons, which the trial of the prisoner for an abominable crime must have made. In consequence of the laxity of the discipline the capital offence is committed—by the laxity of the discipline the offender escapes from justice, by the further crime of suicide—by the laxity of the discipline the public exposure of the condition of the prison, and consequent disgrace to the City Authorities, are prevented; and up to this time no alteration has taken place in the arrangements of the prison; no steps have been taken to prevent a repetition of similar crimes; and in this very prison, another offender, under a capital charge, has recently escaped from the hands of justice by another suicide—the second within a year! Whereas, if proper precaution had been taken by the introduction of a well-regulated discipline, and if proper *surveillance* had been exercised over such important cases, neither the one nor the other could have occurred.

### *Recommittals.*

Recommittals.

The recommittals to this prison, which have been recorded in the course of last year, amount to 678—(See Appendix E, Return No. 2, Table 11,) but this must be very much below the real number. The chaplain expressed to us his opinion that half of those committed to the prison were old offenders. With reference to the very day on which we saw him, he said—"There were seven new charges this morning; four of them were recommittals—there were about as many remands; and at least half of them were old offenders." On a recent occasion both the governor and chaplain thought they recognised an old offender in a man committed under a different name. He denied that he had ever been in prison before. The turnkeys also recognised him. The wardsman, a prisoner, was sent for; but he denied the identity of the man in question. But, after the liberation of this prisoner, the wardsman, still in confinement, came forward of his own accord, and confessed that, when questioned, he was aware that the man was an old offender, and the individual supposed, but that he did not dare to acknowledge it; declaring that his life would not have been safe after his discharge, if he had told the truth, and borne testimony against his fellow-prisoner. This shows how little prisoners are to be depended upon when acting as wardsmen, or when employed by the authorities in maintaining order and discipline.

### *Accounts.*

Accounts.

The following account books, registers, and journals, are kept in this prison:—Governor's, chaplain's, and surgeon's journals; the non-resident officers' book; the lodge book; the Giltspur-street prison charge book; commitment book; the journal for felonies and misdemeanors of a serious nature; the House of Correction commitment book; the index book; the Giltspur-street prison and House of Correction description book; the daily occurrence book; the clothing and bedding book; the wheat, bread, and coal books.

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## APPENDIX (A).

Giltspur-street Prison, and House of Correction for the City of London, May 2, 1837.

| Wards. | Dimensions of Wards. | Sleeping Cells attached to ditto. | Dimensions of Cells. | Names of Prisoners occupying ditto. | Crime. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Ward. | 23 ft. by 18 ft. | Three cells called slips, | 11 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 1 in. | H. S. | Felony. |
| | | | | T. T. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | R. H. | Felony. |
| | | | | H. L. | ,, |
| | | | | H. N. | ,, |
| | | | | J. W. E. | ,, |
| | | | | J. A. | ,, |
| Charge Ward. | 23 ft. by 18 ft. | Three cells called slips, | 11 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 1 in. | J. B. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. W. | ,, |
| | | | | H. A. | ,, |
| | | | | W. J. | ,, |
| | | and sleeping room over the chapel. | 30 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 6 in. | E. J. | ,, |
| | | | | T. R. | ,, |
| | | | | D. M'C. | ,, |
| | | | | J. G. | Felony. |
| | | | | C. W. W. P. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | T. K. | ,, |
| | | | | T. H. | ,, |
| | | | | T. H. | ,, |
| | | | | G. S. | ,, |
| | | | | T. A. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | ,, |
| Iron Yard. | 31 ft. by 4 ft. | Five cells. | 8 ft. by 7 ft. | J. B. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. R. | ,, |
| | | | | F. D. | ,, |
| | | | | T. L. | ,, |
| | | | | J. M. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | ,, |
| | | | | R. S. | ,, |
| | | | | D. M'C. | ,, |
| | | | | J. H. | ,, |
| | | | | J. F. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | ,, |
| | | | | W. G. | Felony. |
| | | | | W. A. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. W. | ,, |
| | | | | W. M. | Felony. |
| Middle Yard. | 11 ft. by 10 ft. | Four cells. | 8 ft. by 7 ft. | J. S. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. G. | Felony. |
| | | | | T. W. | ,, |
| | | | | F. J. P. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | H. P. | Felony. |
| | | | | W. L. or W. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | G. J. | ,, |
| | | | | T. J. | ,, |
| | | | | J. or J. M'I. | ,, |
| | | | | R. K. | Felony. |
| Vagrant, or Long Yard. | 21 ft. by 4 ft. | Six cells. | 8 ft. by 7 ft. | W. F. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | M. S. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | ,, |
| | | | | J. A. | ,, |
| | | | | P. D. | ,, |
| | | | | W. D. | ,, |
| | | | | W. U. | ,, |
| | | | | J. F. | ,, |
| | | | | W. D. | ,, |
| | | | | W. G. | ,, |
| | | | | J. S. | ,, |
| | | | | C. H. | Felony. |
| | | | | C. N. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. C. | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. | Felony. |
| | | | | J. H. | ,, |
| | | | | W. J. | ,, |
| Lower Infirmary. | 16 ft. by 9 ft. | One room. | 8 ft. by 7 ft. | S. C. | Felony. |
| | | | | R. J. | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | G. J. | ,, |

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| Wards. | Dimensions of Wards. | Sleeping Cells attached to ditto. | Dimensions of Cells. | Names of Prisoners occupying ditto. | Crime. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| House of Correction. | | | | C. F. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | C. N. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. G. . . | ,, |
| | | | | H. W. . . | Felony. |
| Day Ward. | 33 ft. by 17 ft. | Two wards each, | 33 ft. by 17 ft. | J. A. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. T. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | and a small sleeping-room on the landing, | 6 ft. by 7 ft. 10 in. | W. G. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | C. N. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. C. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | D. M. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | T. W. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. J. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. A. . . | ,, |
| | | | | T. P. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. F. . . | ,, |
| | | | | E. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | G. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | C. S. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. W. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | W. G. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. C. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | R. M. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | T. H. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. M. . . | ,, |
| | | | | G. R. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. T. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | G. A. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. C. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. D. . . | ,, |
| | | | | G. J. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. T. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | W. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | R. P. . . | ,, |
| | | | | J. B. . . | ,, |
| Women's Charge Ward. | 24 ft. by 16 ft. | Six cells. | 8 ft. by 7 do. | M. A. H. . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | E. C. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | A. D. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | E. S. . . | ,, |
| | | | | A. W. . . | ,, |
| | | | | A. C. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. T. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | A. C. and 5 children . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | S. W. . . | ,, |
| | | | | S. W. . . | ,, |
| | | | | A. J. . . | ,, |
| | | | | E. I. . . | ,, |
| | | | | E. B. . . | ,, |
| | | | | E. Q. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. J. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | S. P. . . | ,, |
| House of Correction. | | | | M. G. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | M. G. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. D. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| Women's Day Ward. | 24 ft. by 16 ft. | One ward. | 24 ft. by 16 do. | M. J. . . | ,, |
| | | | | E. S. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. H. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | C. T. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | M. J. . . | Felony. |
| Female Infirmary. | 17 ft. by 13 ft. | One room. | 24 ft. by 16 do. | E. W. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | M. W. . . | ,, |
| | | | | M. E. . . | ,, |
| North Side Front. | ,, | Three rooms. | 17 ft. by 8 ft. | W. S. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | R. P. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | J. W. R. . | ,, |
| South Side Front. | ,, | Three rooms. | 17 ft. by 8 ft. | T. W. . . | Felony. |
| Male Upper Infirmary. | ,, | One room. | 18 ft. by 15 ft. | D. S. . . | Misdemeanor. |
| | | | | J. B. . . | Felony. |
| | | | | W. W. . . | Misdemeanor. |

## APPENDIX (B).

Giltspur-street Prison, and House of Correction for the City of London. May 2, 1837.

The Names, Ages, Date of Appointment, and Offices of the various Officers of the above-named Establishment.

| No. | Names. | Age. | Date of Appointment. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John Teague | 58 | Sept. 1804 | Governor. |
| 2 | Rev. Thomas Boddington | 41 | Oct. 1836 | Chaplain. |
| 3 | Gilbert Mackmurdo, Esq. | 38 | Mar. 1830 | Surgeon. |
| 4 | Charles Selsen | 57 | ,, 1816 | Task-master. |
| 5 | John Button | 58 | ,, 1812 | Chapel-clerk. |
| 6 | John Payne | 50 | April, 1824 | Principal Turnkeys. |
| 7 | John Anderson | 32 | May, 1833 | |
| 8 | William Scourfield | 50 | April, 1820 | Under ditto. |
| 9 | Thomas Gooch | 41 | Sept. 1823 | |
| 10 | James Lovell | 52 | May, 1835 | |
| 11 | John Henderson | 25 | Mar. 1837 | Baker. |
| 12 | James Webster | 41 | Dec. 1829 | Watchman. |
| 13 | Susannah Chaney | 55 | Dec. 1821 | Nurse. |
| 14 | Eliza Anderson | 31 | May, 1833 | Matron. |
| 15 | Barbara Gooch | 42 | Oct. 1836 | Cook. |

JOHN TEAGUE, *Governor*.

## APPENDIX (C).

Giltspur-street Prison, and House of Correction for the City of London. May 2nd, 1837.

Names, Offences, Sentences, and extra Allowances of all Prisoners this day employed as Wardsmen, &c.; or in any place of Trust or Emolument.

| Names. | Offences. | Sentences. | Extra Allowances. | Observations, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. S. | Felony | 1 year | Half pound of bread daily | Wardsman. |
| T. H. | Misdemeanor. | 2 ,, | ,, ,, | ,, |
| J. B. | ,, | 2 ,, | ,, ,, | ,, |
| G. S. | ,, | To pay £100 | ,, ,, | ,, |
| J. T. | ,, | 1 year | ,, ,, | ,, |
| C. F. | ,, | 2 ,, | ,, ,, | ,, |
| T. T. | ,, | 1 ,, | 1*s.* per week each | Millers. |
| C. N. | ,, | 1 ,, | | |
| J. G. | Felony | 9 months. | 1*s.* per week | Flax-room Superintendant. |
| R. M. | Misdemeanor. | 6 ,, | A few shillings on discharge | Barber. |
| J. A. | Felony | 6 ,, | ,, ,, | Tailor. |
| H. W. | ,, | 1 year | ,, ,, | Shoemender. |
| S. C. | ,, | 6 months. | 1*s.* weekly | Lower Infirmary Attendant. |
| W. F. | Misdemeanor. | 1 year | Half pound of bread daily | Wardsman. |
| F. D. | ,, | 2 months. | 1*s.* weekly | Whitewashing. |
| W. G. | Felony | 6 ,, | ,, | ,, |
| M. S. | Misdemeanor. | 1 year | ,, | ,, |
| J. A. | ,, | 3 months. | ,, | ,, |
| W. G. | ,, | 2 years | ,, | ,, |
| J. B. | Felony | 1 ,, | Half pound of bread daily | Upper Infirmary Attendant. |
| T. W. | ,, | 1 ,, | 2*s.* or 3*s.* on discharge | Chapel Cleaner, &c. |
| H. N. | ,, | 2 ,, | 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly | Carpenter. |
| H. L. | ,, | 1 ,, | ,, | Baker. |
| W. T. | ,, | 6 months. | ,, | ,, |
| M. T. | ,, | 3 years | Half pound of bread daily | Wardswoman. |
| M. G. | ,, | 6 months. | 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly | Cook's Assistant. |
| M. J. | ,, | 6 ,, | Two pints of beer weekly | Washing. |
| M. D. | Misdemeanor. | 1 year | ,, ,, | ,, |
| E. S. | ,, | 6 months. | ,, ,, | ,, |

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## APPENDIX (D).

Accounts due from various Prisoners in the Giltspur Street Compter to the Wardsmen, (Prisoners) for sundry Provisions.

| | | Mr. P. To T. P. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 11 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 12 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 13 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 14 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Paper . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Chops & beer for friend | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 pint for Robinson . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 2 pints of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 15 | Breakfast and steak . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 2 pints of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | Lunch for friends . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 16 | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 5 pints of beer . . | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 17 | Cash . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 4 pints of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Cash . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Dinner . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Dinner, mutton chops, for friends . . . | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 1 pint of beer and screw | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 18 | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 4¼ |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Paper . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 19 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and steak . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Half pint of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | 20 | Breakfast and steak . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Lunch for friend . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 21 | Breakfast and chop . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Lunch and beer for man | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Carried forward | 1 | 19 | 8½ |
| | | Brought forward | 1 | 19 | 8½ |
| | 21 | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 1 screw of tobacco . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 22 | Coffee and eggs . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 4¼ |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Papers . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 1 Pot of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 24 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 cup for friend . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 25 | 2 pints and screw . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2¼ |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 26 | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Lunch and dinner . . | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 1 pint and half beer . | 0 | 0 | 3¾ |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Half pint of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | 27 | Lunch for friends . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Kidney for lunch . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 28 | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Dinner . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 1 pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 29 | Coffee and steak . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Lunch for friend . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee for Bell & Smith and self . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 pints of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | 5 pints of beer . . . | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 30 | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Half-and-half & tobacco | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Half-and-half & tobacco | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Tobacco and pipe . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | Tea . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 1 screw . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| May | 1 | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 4 pints of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | Milk . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Lunch for man . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | Dinner . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 2 | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 3 pints of Beer . . | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| | | Coffee and bacon . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Beer and eggs . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | Papers . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 1 pint of beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 3 | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Pint of half and-half . | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Carried Forward | 3 | 17 | 9¼ |

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 3 | Brought forward | 3 | 17 | 9¼ |
| | | Pork chops and coffee | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 1 pint and screw | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 4 | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 4 pints of beer | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | Lunch for man | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Coffee and bacon | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | 2 pints and half coffee | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| | 5 | Breakfast | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Beef steak for man | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Dinner | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Tobacco and pipe | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | 7 | Breakfast | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Dinner | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 8 | Dinner for Mr. Robinson and yourself | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Coffee for Mr. Robinson | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Coffee for yourself | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 9 | Coffee and bacon | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | Half pint of beer | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | | Half pint half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | | Dinner | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 10 | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Lunch for man | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Half pint half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | | 1 cup of coffee | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 3 sheets of paper | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Coffee for Mr. Milshaw | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Coffee for self | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Half pint of beer | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | | Half pint of half-and half | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | 23 | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Half pint of half-and-half | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | | Balance of 2*s.* 6*d.* | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| April | 11 | By amount of bill | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| | | By cash | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Balance due | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| | | M. account | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| | | P. account | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| | | Sundry accounts | 6 | 9 | 11¼ |
| | | Total amount of debts owing to P. | 14 | 8 | 2¼ |
| | | L. T. and others, To T. P., wardsman, for sundry provisions. | | | |
| March | 15 | For provisions and borrowed money | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| | | Mr. H. | 0 | 2 | 6½ |
| | | M. | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| | | C. | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | O. | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | | S. | 0 | 3 | 6½ |
| | | L. | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 31 | L. | 0 | 3 | 8¾ |
| April | 15 | B. | 0 | 6 | 1½ |
| | | G. | 0 | 3 | 1¾ |
| | | T. | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| | | W. | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| | | W. | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | | M. | 0 | 3 | 4¼ |
| | | C. | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | | G. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 29 | S. | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| | | W. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | Carried forward | 2 | 13 | 2¼ |
| | | Brought forward | 2 | 13 | 2¼ |
| | | Mr. B. | 0 | 2 | 9½ |
| | | L. | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| | | W. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | C. | 0 | 1 | 8¼ |
| | 30 | E. | 0 | 1 | 8¼ |
| | | L. | 0 | 10 | 4¼ |
| | | W. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| | | H. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | L. | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| | | B. | 0 | 1 | 9½ |
| | | B. | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | | B. | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| May | 4 | A. | 0 | 3 | 10½ |
| | | M. | 0 | 0 | 8¼ |
| | | H. | 0 | 4 | 3½ |
| | | P. | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| | | E. | 0 | 2 | 3½ |
| | | F. | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| | | J. | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| | | W. | 0 | 9 | 4½ |
| | | C. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | 6 | 9 | 11¼ |
| | | Mr. M. To T. P. | | | |
| Feb. | 12 | Beer, &c. | 0 | 2 | 3½ |
| | 13 | Beer and herring | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | 14 | Beer and herring | 0 | 0 | 5¾ |
| | 15 | 2 pots of beer & tobacco | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | | 4 times coffee, &c. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 16 | 1 pot of beer & tobacco | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 17 | 3 pots of beer and cash | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | 18 | 5 pints and coffee | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | 19 | Letter and 2 pints | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | 20 | 2 screws of tobacco | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Cocoa | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | | 6 pints and half beer | 0 | 1 | 4¼ |
| | 21 | 3 pints and screw | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| | 22 | 3 pots of beer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | 23 | 7 pints | 0 | 1 | 5½ |
| | 24 | 2 pints and screw | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 25 | 2 pots and tobacco | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | 26 | 2 pots and 17 farthings | 0 | 1 | 2¼ |
| | 27 | 3 pints of beer | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| | 28 | 3 pints and half beer | 0 | 0 | 3¾ |
| | 29 | 2 pints of beer | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| March | 1 | 2 pints and half beer | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| | | 2 screws | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | 2 | 5 and half pints beer | 0 | 1 | 1¾ |
| | 3 | 7 and half pints beer | 0 | 1 | 6¾ |
| | | 3 and half pints beer | 0 | 0 | 8¾ |
| | | 3 screws of tobacco | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 7 | 1 pint | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 8 | 5 and half pints beer | 0 | 1 | 1¾ |
| | 9 | 1 screw tobacco | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 10 | Herring | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 2 pots beer | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 11 | 1 screw tobacco | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 7 pints beer | 0 | 1 | 5½ |
| | | Coffee | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| | 12 | 7 pints and half beer | 0 | 1 | 6¾ |
| | | 2 pints beer | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 15 | 1 screw tobacco | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 1 pint beer | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 1 pint beer and screw | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | | ½ pint beer | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | | 2 pints beer | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 16 | 1 pint beer | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 18 | 1 screw tobacco | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 22 | 1 herring | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | | 1 pint and screw | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 25 | 3 pints and half beer | 0 | 0 | 8¾ |
| | 27 | 1 pint and half beer | 0 | 0 | 3¾ |
| | 28 | 2 pints beer and screw | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| April | 4 | 6 pints beer | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| | 5 | 3 pints beer & tobacco | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| | | Carried forward | 1 | 14 | 1¾ |

I.
Home District.

Metropolitan Gaols.
Giltspur-street
Compter.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | 1 | 14 | 1¾ |
| April | 10 | Cash left . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 2 screws . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 1 pint delivered by P. . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | Fish . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 12 pints and half beer | 0 | 2 | 7½ |
| | 11 | Fish . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 1 pint and screw . . | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| | 12 | Cash lent . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 2 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 14 | 2 pints and half beer . | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| | 15 | 3 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| | | 1 pint lost in tossing . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | | 4 pints and half beer . | 0 | 0 | 11¼ |
| | 16 | 6 pints and half beer . | 0 | 1 | 4½ |
| | 17 | 4 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | 2*d*. towards a pot of beer | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 24 | Cash lent . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 25 | Tobacco and beer . . | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 26 | Half pint of beer . . | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| | 27 | Cash lent . . . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 29 | Half pint of half-and-half . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | | Night. 1 pint beer . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| May | 1 | 4 pots and 1 pint beer | 0 | 1 | 5½ |
| | 2 | 4 screws . . . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | | Carried forward | 2 | 8 | 1¼ |

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | 2 | 8 | 1¼ |
| | 2 | Egg hot . . . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | 3 | 2 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | 1 screw tobacco . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | 4 | 1 screw tobacco . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 1 pint for Harding . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 9 | 1 pot beer . . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 13 | 1 pot beer . . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 15 | Beer . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | | 3 screws . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 16 | 2 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 19 | 2 pints beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | 21 | 1¼ pint beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2¾ |
| | 22 | 1 pint beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| | 25 | 2 pots beer . . . | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | | Half pint of half-and-half . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| | 26 | Tobacco . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| June | 19 | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Coffee . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | Monday, coffee twice . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Tuesday, coffee twice . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Dinner . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1 pint and half beer . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Papers . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Breakfast . . . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | 2 | 17 | 0 |

Bill of Sundries purchased by the in-coming from the out-going Wardsman (Prisoners.)

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 large plates . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 blue plates . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 blue-edged plates . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 5 breakfast cups and saucers . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 egg cups . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 tea spoons . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 5 table spoons . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 1 tea pot . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Milk jugs . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 blue basins . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 small ones . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tea board . . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 1 wine glass . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Lock to cupboard . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Carried forward | 0 | 11 | 10 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| 2 beer pots . . . . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 pint pots and jug . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Candlestick and frying-pan . . | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 saucepans . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2 coffee pots . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Looking-glass . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 wash-hand tubs . . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tin plate cover . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Coffee canister . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Knives, forks, steel, and box . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mustard pot and sundries . . . | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2 bottles . . . . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Board and almanack case . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 1 | 8 | 6 |

Paid William Barkes £1,
3rd January, 1836.

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*Copy of a Letter directed to Mr. P——, Wardsman of Bail Ward.*

Dear Sir,

I trust I need not apologize for thus troubling you. My motive for so doing is merely to remind you of the conversation that passed between us respecting the situation which B—— held. I believe you to have much interest with our worthy governor, therefore, pray let me intreat you, if there is a possibility, of placing me in that situation. I am certain sure I am quite capable of giving every satisfaction required; and you may fully depend on my discharging the duty with the utmost punctuality, and faithfully adhere to those principles which is generally expected from the inmates of this retired mansion.

I understood from one of the persons belonging to this establishment, that you had a little good news to inform me—pray let me know it as soon as possible; you can easily convey a note by the bakers, under seal, any time, which I hope you will, as I am much in want of some consolitary information, I do assure you, for at present my mind is sadly depressed, and more particularly so, being in a retired place.

I am, Sir, with all due respect,
Yours, &c., most sincerely,
J. R——.

*Carlisle Room,*
*Feb.* 27, 1836.

P.S.—Remember me to Captain Wilson Brook, &c.

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*Copy of a Letter from a Prisoner in Newgate to a Prisoner in Giltspur-street Compter.*

Dear H——. *Newgate*, 1836. *Sunday, 6th Nov.*

I hope you are well, and all my enquiring friends. I am as well as things will allow. I have not heard of any thing yet: give my best respects to all of them my friends, not forgetting the turnkeys. I am going to Gosport, on board the York. Mr. H——, can I beg of you to write to Mr. Capper, for him to send me away as soon as he can from there?

I remain, your most humble servant,
R—— N——.

God bless you all.

To Mr. H——, Prisoner, Giltspur-street Compter.

## APPENDIX (E).

### RETURN from the City House of Correction, at Giltspur-street, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year—5,295. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | See Newgate Return. | .. | 883 | 213 | 2,845 | 1,041 | 3,728 | 1,254 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 12 | 57 | 12 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 178 | 56 | 178 | 56 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 2 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | .. | .. |
| For Assaults | 38 | 1 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 2 | 1 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 15 | 1 |
| Under the Larceny Act | 2 | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | 26 | 1 |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 32 | 1 |
| Total | 118 | 5 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (* Note) | .. | .. |
| In Execution | .. | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors† or Offenders against Revenue Laws, kept on Criminal Side | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 18 | 6 |

(* Note.)—Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

† There are no Debtors in this Prison.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 107 | 26 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 3,743 | 1,274 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 122 | 23 |
| Total | 3,972 | 1,323 |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4. the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 44 | 12 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 67 | 22 |
| Summary Convictions | 15 | .. |
| Total | 126 | 34 |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 36 | 10 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | 5 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 12 |
| ,, after Trial do. | 18 | 9 | 28 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 67 | 22 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. |

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### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 11 | 2 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 19 | 2 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 120 | 13 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 336 | 55 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 380 | 84 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 310 | 102 |
| Total | 1,176 | 258 |

Night Charges no age taken.

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read or write | 108 | 50 |
| Can read only | 29 | 27 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 259 | 30 |
| Can read and write well | 73 | 3 |
| Total | 469 | 110 |

No account taken of Night Charges.

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 178 | 85 |
| Infirmary Cases | 102 | 36 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 7 | 4 |
| Deaths | 3 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 164 | 23 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 225 | 98 |
| Twice | 148 | 49 |
| Thrice | 86 | 31 |
| Four times or more | 27 | 14 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 95 | 26 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 35 | 8 |
| Not employed | 3,842 | 1,289 |
| Including Night Charges | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 4 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 5 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 15 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 15 | 5 | .. | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | 48 | .. |
| Day Caps | 54 | 20 |
| Jackets | 108 | 51 |
| Waistcoats | 36 | .. |
| Trousers | 234 | .. |
| Shirts | 273 | .. |
| Stockings | 324 | 108 |
| Handkerchiefs | 60 | .. |
| Shoes | 361 | 84 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 12 |
| Petticoats | .. | 70 |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | 93 |
| Beds | 40 | 6 |
| Rugs | 160 | 40 |
| Sheets | 27 | 6 |
| Pillow Cases | 43 | 20 |
| Towels | 24 | 6 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 670 | 19 | 2 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 264 | 1 | 10 |
| ,, Bedding | 84 | 11 | 2 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon, Beer and Spirits | 42 | 3 | 10 |
| ,, Fuel | 148 | 16 | 8 |
| ,, Soap | 56 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, Oil | 26 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, Washing | .. | | |
| ,, Cooking | .. | | |
| ,, Stationery and Books | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 1,937 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. | | |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 469 | 11 | 4 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 3,712 | 14 | 4 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 239 | 4 | 8 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 0 | 2 | 6¼ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 0 | 1 | 3¾ |

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No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | * (Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 16 | Six on alternate days. | Females, half a pound each on meat days only. | .. | One quart on alternate days. | 2 | One pint each to the women in the washhouse, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays. | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Monday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Tuesday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Thursday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Friday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| Saturday | Men | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Women | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |
| | Boys | ,, | | | .. | | ,, | | .. | .. |

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.——The soup is made from the water in which the meat was boiled on the preceding day, with the addition of one bullock's head, weighing about 30 lbs., and a sufficient quantity of pease and vegetables. About an ounce and a half of meat to each quart of soup.

No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour. None.

No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | Ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 5 | Twenty men are employed daily on the mill; viz., ten at one time, the other ten to relieve; but they are not employed in separate apartments. | 40 | On the mill half the number of working hours; other labour the whole number of working hours. | By observation. | Grinding wheat into flour for the supply of this prison and the gaol of Newgate with bread. |
| February | 6 | | | | | |
| March | .. | | | | | |
| April | 7 | | | | | |
| May | .. | | | | | |
| June | .. | | | | | |
| July | .. | | | | | |
| August | .. | | | | | |
| September | .. | | | | | |
| October | 6 | | | | | |
| November | .. | | | | | |
| December | 5 | | | | | |

No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 800 0 0 | .. | 800 0 0 | |
| Chaplain | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 39 0 0 | .. | 39 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | See Newgate | Return. | .. | |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-master | 1 | 104 0 0 | 3 9 0 | 107 9 0 | Two bushels of coals weekly. |
| Task-mistress | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent of Prisoners, employed here and at Newgate as Carpenter, Whitewasher, &c. | 1 | 93 12 0 | .. | 93 12 0 | |
| Chief Turnkeys | 2 | 218 8 0 | 6 18 0 | 225 6 0 | Each two bushels of coals weekly. |
| Turnkeys — Male | 3 | 234 0 0 | 10 7 0 | 244 7 0 | Ditto. |
| Turnkeys — Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Female (Nurse) | 1 | 39 0 0 | 3 9 0 | 42 9 0 | Ditto. |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | 1 | 39 0 0 | .. | 39 0 0 | |
| Baker | 1 | 81 18 0 | .. | 81 18 0 | |
| Miller | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchman | 1 | 54 12 0 | .. | 54 12 0 | |
| Other Male Officer (Chapel Clerk) | 1 | 10 0 0 | .. | 10 0 0 | |
| Total | | 1,913 10 0 | 24 3 0 | 1,937 13 0 | |

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No. 22.—Receipts.

|  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. |  |  |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | .. |  |  |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | .. |  |  |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. |  |  |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. |  |  |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. |  |  |
| Other Receipts | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 15 | 0 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

|  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 3,712 | 14 | 4 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 3,711 | 19 | 4 |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day. —1*s.* 4½*d.* per day.

John Teague, *Governor.*

## GAOL OF NEWGATE.

Gaol of Newgate.

Our last Report contained so full an account of the then condition of the gaol of Newgate, that we feel it unnecessary on the present occasion to repeat those particulars which we have already so circumstantially related.

Our present purpose is to describe the alterations which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, have been since effected in Newgate, and which consist either of improvements in the construction, or of regulations for the better management of the prison.

### *Improvements in the Construction.*

Improvements in the Construction. Inspection.

Throughout the wards of the prison, inspection-holes have been formed in the doors, and in the most convenient situations in the walls, and wherever it has been practicable, windows have been formed opening into the *well-holes* (as they are called), for the purpose of securing better light and ventilation. The racks upon which the bedding was formerly arranged during the day-time have been removed, and bed-places (three tier high for the males, and two tier high for the females) have been contracted for, and partially supplied.

A dining-room has been provided for the prisoners confined in the several wards belonging to the middle yard, and the same arrangement has been made with respect to the masters' side yard. The windows of these dining-rooms have been glazed, and the flooring of one of them has been raised 18 inches, as a precaution against damp; and for the same purpose some minor alterations have been made in the rooms above-mentioned, one of which, in consequence of damp, had been unoccupied for many years. Tables also have been provided, on which the prisoners take their meals.

The dust-bins and watering-places have been removed from all the yards. No other watering-places have as yet been provided, and the prisoners, during the time they are taking exercise, make water at the sinks where they wash. We understand, however, that the Sheriffs have given directions that the dining-rooms should be left open during the day, in order that the prisoners might have access to the water-closets adjoining them, instead of using the sinks; until some better arrangement can be made.

Such of the windows in the wards as are ordered to be glazed are to be painted on the outside, to prevent the prisoners from looking out; and for the same purpose blinds are to be placed opposite to that part of each window which opens. The Sheriffs are desirous that all the windows of the prison should be glazed; but as yet no orders have been given to that effect.

A cleansing-room and bath, with hot and cold water laid on, have been provided both in the male and female side of the prison, as well as a fumigatory and a store-room for the prisoners' clothing. There is only one fumigatory for the clothing both of males and females. The Sheriffs are of opinion that all prisoners, both male and female, should be cleansed and bathed as soon after their admission as they shall have been examined by the surgeon. At present this is not the case; the baths are now used only in cases of excessive filth.

The press-room and the ward above it have been subdivided into 9 separate cells; the former apartment into 4 cells, the latter into 5, each cell being about 12 feet by 7, and 11 feet high, with a passage 5 feet wide, into which the cells open. The windows of all the cells have been glazed; inspection-holes have been formed in the doors; iron bedsteads have been provided; and close to the window of each cell a small desk has been fixed, at which the prisoners may read or write. The small yard in the rear of the cells has been made an airing-yard, by filling up the bath which was formerly in it; and the yard in front of the cells has been divided by a wall: thus giving to the prisoners confined in the cells three airing-yards, in which they take exercise singly for one hour a-day, always in the presence of a turnkey. A staircase and communication have been formed from the new to the old cells, and in the passages, which had been previously dark, windows have been made. Larger windows have been formed likewise in the old cells (which are 15 in number) to secure increased light and more complete ventilation. The prisoners confined in these cells have a chamber utensil, which is emptied every morning, and as often during the day as may be necessary; and a turnkey is in constant attendance upon the cells. The cistern in the corner of the cell fronting the airing-yard, which facilitated the escape of a prisoner in the month of July last, has been removed, and additional security has been provided against future attempts of that nature; but another escape has been recently effected from another part of the prison.

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A wall, which formerly divided a passage about 6 feet wide from the chapel-yard, has been taken down, and the space thence arising has been thrown into the yard, thereby improving the light and ventilation of the adjoining wards; and it is proposed to divide this enlarged yard into two, to obtain an additional airing-yard. The walls which divide the yard on the north side have been lowered about three feet, for the purpose of improving the ventilation.

Between the chapel-yard and cells, a room has been appropriated to theuse of the turnkeys on duty day and night, and a water-closet has been provided for those officers in the adjoining well-hole.

On the upper floor of that part of the prison which looks into the north yard, three rooms have been set apart for the male infirmary, two for sleeping-rooms, and one for a day-room. A water-closet and a medicine-closet have been provided adjoining them. An officer is to be appointed as a permanent superintendent of the infirmary, under the direction of the surgeon. This officer is to reside in the infirmary, and to act as turnkey and attendant upon the sick.

At all the visiting-places double iron railings, about two feet apart, have been provided; and it is intended to cover them with a close wire grating, so as to prevent the visitors from conveying prohibited articles to the prisoners.

Between the chapel-yard and the passage leading to the north side, and conveniently situated with reference to the chapel, a room has been provided for the use of the chaplain, with water-closet and washing appendages, cupboard for books and robes, and a bell to summon the attendant; and the chaplain may cause to be brought to him to this room any male prisoner whom he may wish to admonish or confer with in private.

The superintendents and turnkeys no longer reside in the prison. Lodgings have been provided for them without, and the apartments formerly occupied by them have been converted into wards for the prisoners. The wards which had been previously occupied by carpenters and other trades, are now appropriated to the use of the prisoners.

On the female side of the prison the apartments lately occupied by Mr. Newman, the superintendent, have been converted into rooms for one of the matrons, and wards for the female prisoners. A communication has been formed on each floor, all round the female prison. A passage at the back of six of the wards has been removed, and the space thus arising has been thrown into them, and a water-closet has been constructed in each. Inspection-holes have been provided in all the wards, as well as on the male side of the prison.

The wall which divided the area within the female prison into two very unequal portions has been taken down, and the space is now divided into two yards of equal dimensions.

The matron's apartments in the upper floor of the prison have been converted into wards, and she has been provided with other apartments on the ground floor, so situated as to give her better means of superintending and inspecting that part of the prison which is committed to her charge. A new reception-ward has also been provided for the females, and an additional place for washing their linen.

### *Regulations for the better Management of the Prison.*

The prisoners are to be placed in the various wards, according to the number which each is supposed to be capable of containing. On referring to Appendix A, the actual state of each ward in the prison, from the 1st April last up to the present time, may be seen; and from that statement it will appear that as many as 26 prisoners have been placed in a single ward at one time. In Appendix (B) will be seen the number which the prison authorities purpose placing together, when all their arrangements shall have been completed; and by this it appears that from 15 to 18 prisoners will be placed together in a single ward. Separate wards are to be appropriated to felóns and misdemeanants. Prisoners of the former class are again to be subdivided into such as are *known*, and such as are *not known*, to have been previously committed to this prison or to others; and the same regulation is to take place with respect to the misdemeanants. It is further purposed, if the number of wards shall prove sufficient to admit of a third subdivision, to separate the better class of characters from the worse.

The doors of all the wards are kept locked, and the prisoners consigned to them respectively are closely confined to them both by day and by night, with the exception of meal times, and an hour each day for exercise in the airing yards.

There is a dining-room, which is used by the prisoners of the four wards belonging to the middle yard; and another for the prisoners of the master's side-yard. The prisoners are brought into the dining-rooms, under the superintendence of the turnkeys; and they take their meals there in silence; the officer saying grace both before and after breakfast and dinner. With respect to the rest of the wards, the prisoners take their meals in them. The prisoners of each ward are allowed one hour's exercise daily; each ward using the airing yard successively for this purpose. The prisoners take their exercise in silence; walking in a circle in single file, and in the presence of an officer.

Prison Diet.

The provisions are weighed out, according to the prison dietary, in the kitchen, under the direction of an officer. Portions are served to each ward, according to the number of prisoners confined in it, in trays with divisions for each portion; and these are distributed amongst the prisoners by an officer; thus securing a just distribution, and avoiding favouritism and unfairness, and the consequent disputes which arose when the provisions were conveyed to the wards in the mass, and there subdivided by the wardsman, a prisoner.

Visitors.

Visitors are admitted to the *untried* three times a week—on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—between the hours of half past 10 and 2: to the *convicted*, once a week—on Tuesdays, from half past 10 till 2. Only one visitor is admitted to see each prisoner; except under special circumstances; and then by order of the sheriffs or magistrates. A *rota* of the Aldermen is appointed, two in each month, who are the Visiting Justices for that month; and

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these, with the Sheriffs, are the only parties who have power to give orders for the admission of visitors. On the female side of the prison, male and female visitors have separate times for visiting; they are not allowed to go in together; and it is intended that the same rule shall apply to visitors on the male side.

Admission of Provisions. Provisions are admitted, as under the former regulations; and those prisoners who have money may purchase them, or their friends may bring them in on the visiting days. This regulation causes a vast deal of confusion, and operates very unequally with reference to those who can afford to buy food or have friends to supply them, and those who have neither money nor friends. It leads to robbery, and consequent quarrels, among the prisoners; and thus it causes a waste of time both to the governor and turnkeys, in the necessary investigations which they are compelled to institute into such occurrences; it is obvious, also, that all this must lead to frequent punishments.

The Sheriffs object to this regulation, and are of opinion that the general diet ought to be made sufficient, and that no extra provisions should be admitted either to the convicted or to the untried. No beer or extra provisions are allowed to the convicted male prisoners, except by order of the surgeon; and then to those only who are sent to the infirmary. But the female convicted prisoners are allowed to procure tea, coffee, sugar; and needles, thread, and tape, for the repair of their clothes; and one of the female officers purchases these articles for them.

Beer. Those who can afford to pay for it are allowed to purchase a pint of beer daily. An officer always accompanies the beer-man from the time of his entrance into the prison until the beer is distributed. Each prisoner comes to the gate of the yard for his portion; he receives it in a separate vessel, and pays for it at the time. The officer notes in a book the names of those who have beer, with a view to prevent the same person from receiving more than his regular allowance. Under the present arrangements the Sheriffs say they have no doubt that prisoners who have money can, by the aid of other prisoners, obtain more than the pint of beer to which they are entitled; and they are opposed to its admission except by order of the surgeon for health.

Money. Prisoners are allowed to bring in, or receive, money. To this also the Sheriffs are opposed, as it leads to gambling and many other irregularities. They are of opinion, that all moneys should be taken, or withheld, from the prisoners; and that the governor should keep a book, in which he should enter all sums of money brought in by the prisoners, or given to them by their friends, which they should receive back on their discharge or removal from the prison.

Tobacco. No tobacco, in any shape, is allowed to be introduced; it is most carefully excluded.

Newspapers. Newspapers also are carefully excluded; and the Sheriffs are of opinion that not one newspaper has found its way into the prison since they have been in office.

Books. Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and tracts, are provided by the gaol authorities. All other books are submitted to the chaplain, and none are admitted without his sanction.

Shop. The shop at the extrance to the female prison has been abolished.

Receiving Ward. Prisoners are placed, on their admission, in the receiving wards allotted to the male and female prisoners respectively, and they remain there until they have been examined by the surgeon. They are then distributed to the various wards according to their offences, and the governor's knowledge of them. The surgeon's examination takes place once a-day; but the Sheriffs are of opinion that it should be made both morning and evening. The description of the prisoners (both male and female) continue up to the present time to be taken in the bread-room, which is on the male side. The Sheriffs had directed that the description of the female prisoners should be taken in the females' reception ward; and they have now repeated their order, that no female prisoner shall, on any pretence whatever, be permitted to quit the female prison during the term of her imprisonment.

Letters. Letters are admitted to and from the prisoners. They are examined by the governor, his clerk, or the principal turnkeys. The names of those prisoners who send or receive letters are entered in a book; all improper letters are stopped, and submitted to the Sheriffs.

Prison Dress. No prison dress is provided. Clothing is given whenever it is absolutely wanted, but as scantily as possible.

Wardsmen. No wardsmen or wardswomen (prisoners) are now appointed; the authorities depend upon the officers solely for the maintenance of the discipline.

Washing Prisoners' Linen. No provision has been made on the male side for the washing of the prisoners' linen; on the female side an additional washing place has been provided.

Washing Prisoners' Persons. The allowance for soap remains the same as when we last reported; but a supply of towels and combs has been provided, and they are daily inspected by the turnkey on duty.

Coals. Coals are distributed to the wards every Friday. Officers take the allotted portions to the gates of the respective yards, from whence the prisoners carry them to the wards, in each of which boxes are provided for them. On the female side a vault has been formed for coals, and the female prisoners, under the superintendence of one of the matrons, fetch them from thence up to the wards as they are required. The vaults can be filled from an opening without; but the opening for the distribution is within the female prison. By this arrangement the objectionable practice of the male prisoners conveying the weekly supply of coals to the female prison is obviated.

Bedding. The prison bedding still consists of a rope mat and three rugs; but it is intended to substitute a straw mattrass for the rope mat.

Officers. See Appendix C. The number of officers engaged in the management of the prison is 29, all of these (with the exception of the governor and the female officers) reside out of the prison. The matrons still retain their apartments; but no male visitors are, on any pretence, admitted to see them.

Such are the alterations which have recently taken place in the construction and discipline of the gaol of Newgate. When they were first contemplated, and submitted for your Lordship's sanction in a Report of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, we addressed a letter to your

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Lordship, bearing date the 16th of November, 1836, and this letter we desire again to bring under your consideration, as the sentiments which we then expressed remain unchanged, and have received additional confirmation from the result of our inquiries into the present condition of Newgate.

*Copy of a Letter addressed by the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell.*

My Lord,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Phillipps, dated the 11th Instant, transmitting to us, by your Lordship's direction, a Report from the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex recommending that certain alterations should be made in the Gaol of Newgate; and desiring us to submit to your Lordship our observations on the Report.

The suggested improvements consist either of certain alterations in the construction of some of the internal divisions, or of regulations for the better discipline of the prison.

The alterations which it is proposed to make in the construction are these:—

The conversion of the press room into four cells—a division of the press yard—the taking down two walls of other yards, and building two new walls in other situations—the providing of a bath and fumigatory in the vaults of the prison—the separation of the condemned yard by a wall, and the fitting up of a bath in one of the yards—the placing Hopper blinds at all the windows—and the removal of a cistern and some dust binns.

There are other suggestions which may be conveniently classed under this head; they relate merely to the future appropriation of cells and apartments to other purposes than those to which they are now applied—namely,—the cells for prisoners under sentence of death to be used for prisoners charged with unnatural offences—the kitchen near the press yard to be a visiting room—the visiting apartments of the first yard to be a day-room—Ward No. 14 to be a day-room—and the present visiting apartment on the female side to be a bed-room.

The regulations for the better discipline of the prisoners consist of those which ensure a complete separation between the tried and the untried, and a *proper* classification of criminals, separating the hardened and frequent offenders from the novice in crime and repentant criminal; limiting the association of prisoners to an intercourse with those only in their own ward; the providing of a separate bedstead for each prisoner, and providing a room for the Ordinary, in which he could see any prisoner who might be desirous of conferring with him on religious subjects.

Such, my Lord, are the measures by which it is proposed to amend the construction and discipline of Newgate, and by the adoption of which the Sheriffs of London express their persuasion that the Gaol of Newgate will become a pattern for all others. We do not hesitate to avow that this persuasion is in opposition to our deliberate opinion—it is in opposition to the resolutions of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which distinctly state "that it is expedient to provide means for the separate confinement of prisoners committed for trial before the Central Criminal Court; and that for this purpose it is advisable either to reconstruct Newgate, or to build a new prison adjoining the place of trial." It is in opposition to your Lordship's most pointed and important observations in your letter to the Lord Mayor of the 4th of June last, in which your Lordship states 'Separation appears to me to be in all such prisons most desirable, but in a metropolitan prison absolutely essential.'

But, my Lord, what measures do the Sheriffs propose for the introduction of a sytem of separate confinement, or even for an approximation to that system? Literally none. On the contrary, the whole tendency of their regulations and alterations is to establish and perpetuate that very system of gaol association which we have felt it our duty to denounce as being fraught with most serious evils, which no improvement of the system can possibly remove or mitigate. My Lord, we feel that we should be wanting in our duty, we should betray the important interests involved in the conscientious discharge of our most responsible trust, if we were to afford the slightest ground for even a faint imputation upon the truth and accuracy of our views respecting the utter inadequacy, the powerful mischief, of any system of prison discipline, especially for the untried, which stops short of separate confinement; that conclusion, deliberately formed upon long, patient, and varied investigation, has, since our declaration of it in our first Report, been established upon a foundation which cannot be shaken. Everything we have seen or heard in our recent tours of inspection has confirmed us in this opinion. It has been corroborated by the testimony of magistrates, intelligent keepers of prisons, and by prisoners themselves; by the recorded resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and by your Lordship's declaration in your letter to the Lord Mayor of London, to which we have before referred. These are authorities in support of the separate system of confinement which no zeal or activity on the part of the civil functionaries can weaken in our estimation; nor can we permit any exertions, however active for the removal of *minor* blemishes, to turn away our eyes from the contemplation of the master-evil, *gaol association*; which gives existence and vigour to every other, and with the extinction of which almost every other evil would disappear. The Sheriffs may imagine that by pulling down one wall and building up another; by constructing a few new cells in one place, and providing better ventilation for another, all will go on well and smoothly—They are mistaken: the deep-seated mischief still continues—gaol contamination, with all its fearful consequences, still goes on; the comparatively innocent are corrupted—the bad become worse—and the duties of the chaplain, whose instructions are called in to aid the scheme, become a laughing stock to the abandoned inmates, and a wearisome burden to the minister himself.

We observe that the Reports dwell with emphasis upon the sufficiency of classification. They state "that on the commitment of prisoners the governor classifies them according to their crimes and his knowledge of them; which we think most proper and judicious." We think, on the contrary, with all deference to the Sheriffs, that it is most improper, and, we might almost say, absurd: *improper*, because the operation of this regulation, which proceeds upon classification according to crime, must often assign a hardened and experienced villain, committed for a petty offence, to the place allotted to those who are new to the ways and companionship of more atrocious offenders; and, we might almost say, *absurd*, because it assumes that the governor is acquainted with the previous character of the newly-committed prisoners, of whom, in very many cases, he can know nothing; and of this our own experience, limited as it necessarily is, has given us illustration. We have found in some prisons, in situations of trust, as wardsmen, monitors, &c., men whom we instantly recognised as having been confined for previous offences in other prisons, and that unknown to the governor of the prison who had promoted them. What we have witnessed on several occasions, is, in all likelihood, a frequent occurrence.

Such are some of the persons upon whose previous character the governor is called upon immediately to pronounce.

We have now frankly, and we trust respectfully, declared to your Lordship our objections to the leading measures of the Sheriffs, as stated in their Report. To those measures our opposition is decided and unalterable. We cannot but discern in them an attempt to prevent the adoption of a system which is approved by our own multiplied observations and experience, by the testimony of competent judges, and sanctioned by the highest authority, by a Committee of the House of Commons, and by your Lordship. Wherever we have proceeded on our tours of inspection, we have found the magistracy most anxious to second your Lordship's enlightened efforts for the amelioration of the prisons throughout the kingdom, and it is, finally, approved and espoused by an influential party in the corporation and city of London.

In conclusion, we think it right to state our conviction that the alterations proposed in the Gaol of Newgate will be attended with considerable expense; and that this expenditure will not render the erection of a new prison the less absolutely essential to the interests of justice, the protection of the innocent, and the prevention of crime.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Wm. Crawford,
Whitworth Russell,
*Inspectors of Prisons.*

Though the alterations which have taken place in the construction and discipline of this prison have had the effect of introducing in some respects an appearance of order, yet the great master evil, *gaol association*, and consequent contamination, still remain. By referring to Appendix A, it will be seen that as many as 26 prisoners have, up to the present time, been confined together in one ward; and, on referring to Appendix B, it will be seen that even when all the contemplated arrangements shall have been completed, from 15 to 18 prisoners are to be placed together. Thus are they associated in close companionship during the 24 hours, with the exception only of two hours—the times of meals and exercise—during which period they are in the presence of officers and are kept in silence. And here we cannot forbear observing upon the palpable absurdity of enforcing silence during the short time that the prisoners are in the presence of officers, while for the remainder of the day and night they are left to unrestrained intercourse in their wards. Though inspection holes have been formed in the doors and walls, we know from experiment that it is quite impossible to hear, by means of them, the conversation which is uninterruptedly going forward; and we observed in our recent inspections that sentinels were placed over those inspection holes to give intimation to their companions whenever an eye was upon them. In two of the wards we ourselves saw gambling going on; in a third we saw, through the inspection hole, a group engaged in communication upon some subject of great apparent interest, which they seemed to be discussing with considerable earnestness, and which proved, on our entering the ward, to be a defence of one of the prisoners, which they were then in the act of framing, with their combined ingenuity. In addition to the instances of gaming which we witnessed, we found three prisoners in punishment cells for the same offence: we found two others under confinement for robbing their companions; and on referring to Appendix D, which consists of extracts from the journal of punishments for the present year, it will be seen that bad language, irreverent behaviour in chapel, gaming, stealing from fellow prisoners, and fighting, are still offences of frequent occurrence—proving that whatever influence the alterations which have been recently introduced may have had in diffusing a general appearance of order and subordination, the improvement is really superficial and delusive, while the great source of prison demoralization is shown to be as active and powerful as ever.

An Order in Council has directed that the prisoners heretofore sentenced to confinement in Newgate shall undergo their punishment in the Penitentiary. By a Bill introduced by your Lordship, and now in progress through Parliament, a power is to be given to transfer to the Penitentiary the male and female transports, there to await their removal to the colonies—thus authorizing the immediate withdrawal of all convicts from Newgate, and devoting that gaol exclusively to the detention of the untried. By the great promptitude and expedition with which orders for the removal of convicted prisoners from Newgate to their respective destinations have been transmitted from the Office over which your Lordship presides, this prison has been relieved, with the least possible delay, of convicted prisoners, and given up to the untried, for whose safe custody it is to be exclusively set apart. While your Lordship has done all that lay in your power to facilitate the improvement of the Metropolitan prison, the City Authorities have contented themselves with doing no more than we have now detailed.

In protesting, as we most earnestly do, against the recent alterations in Newgate being considered final and sufficient, we are borne out no less by the evils which are shown still to exist in that prison, than by the very nature of the system pursued in it, from which no other effects could be reasonably anticipated. Wherever there is *association*, there (in spite of all discipline, however ingeniously devised, or strictly administered) will be found the frightful evil of *contamination*. We infer the fact from the nature of the case—we demonstrate it by pointing to the present condition of Newgate.

I.
**Home District.**
Metropolitan Gaols.
Newgate.

## APPENDIX (A).

A RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners in each Ward of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, from the 1st of April to the 6th of May, 1836, both Days inclusive.

| | MALE SIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | FEMALE SIDE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Ward. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | Cell. | 37 | 38 | Inner Room. | 40 | 41 | 42 | 44 | Inner Room. | 46 | Inner Room. | 47 | Inner Rooms. | | 48 | Inner Rooms. | |
| Apr. 1 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 13 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 21 | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 13 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 12 | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 23 | 7 | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 5 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 14 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 23 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 6 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 7 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 9 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 7 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| 10 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 7 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 14 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 11 | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 7 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 16 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 17 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 18 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 5 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 19 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 21 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 22 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 23 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 14 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 24 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 6 | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 6 | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 5 | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| May 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 5 | .. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 11 | 5 | .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 24 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 24 | 23 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 26 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 20 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 21 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |

Those wards that are empty are so in consequence of being under repair, and this is the cause of so many prisoners being together in some wards that have many more in them than usual.

I.
**Home District.**

Metropolitan Gaols.

Newgate.

## APPENDIX (B).

*Male Side.*

| Staircase. | Number of Ward. | To contain. | | Will contain. | Staircase. | Number of Ward. | To contain. | | Will contain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | . . . . . . | 15 | 18 | | | | | |
| | 2 | . . . . . . | 15 | 18 | | | Brought forward . | 264 | 339 |
| | 3 | . . . . . . | 15 | 18 | | | | | |
| 2 | 4 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | 8 | 37 | Late bread-room. | | |
| | 5 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 38 | . . . . . . | 1 | 4 |
| | 6 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 39 | . . . . . . | 1 | 4 |
| | 7 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | 9 | 40 | Ordinary's room. | | |
| | 8 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 41 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 9 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 42 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | 10 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | 10 | 43 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 11 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 44 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 12 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 45 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 13 | . . . . . . | 8 | 8 | | 46 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 14 | Bath-room. | | | | 47 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 15 | . . . . . . | 9 | 12 | | 48 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 16 | Day-room for sick. | | | | 49 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 17 | . . . . . . | 1 | 1 | | 50 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 18 | North-lodge. | | | | 51 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 19 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 52 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 20 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 53 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 21 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 54 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 22 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 55 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 23 | Newman's. | | | | 56 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 24 | ditto. | | | | 57 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| 6 | 25 | Dining-room. | | | | 58 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 26 | . . . . . . | 15 | 17 | | 59 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 27 | . . . . . . | 15 | 17 | | 60 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 28 | . . . . . . | 15 | 18 | | 61 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 29 | . . . . . . | 15 | 18 | | 62 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 30 | Dining-room. | | | | 63 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | 31 | . . . . . . | 3 | 5 | | 64 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 32 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 65 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 33 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 66 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 34 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | 11 | 67 | Passage . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 35 | . . . . . . | 6 | 9 | | 68 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | 36 | Receiving ward . | 9 | 9 | | 69 | . . . . . . | 1 | 3 |
| | | Carried forward . | 264 | 339 | | | Total . . | 295 | 434 |

*Female Side.*

| Staircase. | Number of Ward. | To contain. | | Will contain. | Staircase. | Number of Ward. | To contain. | | Will contain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 37 | Receiving ward . | 6 | 6 | | | Brought forward. | 56 | 72 |
| | 38 | . . . . . . | 6 | 8 | 13 | 52 | A. . . . . . | 8 | 10 |
| | 39<br>40 | Mr. Ruthven. . | | | | 52 | B. . . . . . | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 53 | . . . . . . | 8 | 10 |
| | 41<br>42 | Cells . . . | 2 | .. | | 54 | . . . . . . | 4 | 4 |
| | | | | | | 55<br>56<br>57 | Mrs. Kay's. | | |
| | 43 | New door. . . | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | 44 | Middle-room . . | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| 13 | 45 | Ditto . . | 4 | 6 | 14 | 58 | Inner Turning . | 4 | 4 |
| | 46 | . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | | 59 | Over ditto . . | 4 | 4 |
| | 47 | . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | | 60 | . . . . . . | 6 | 8 |
| | 48 | . . . . . . | 6 | 8 | | 61 | . . . . . . | 6 | 10 |
| | 49 | . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | | 62 | . . . . . . | 10 | 16 |
| | 50 | . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | | 63 | . . . . . . | 10 | 16 |
| | 51 | . . . . . . | 6 | 8 | | 66 | Mrs. Brown. | | |
| | | Carried forward. . | 56 | 72 | | | Total . | 120 | 158 |

## APPENDIX (C).

A RETURN of the Officers of His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, with the Date of their Appointment, and the Nature of their Duties and Salaries.

| Names. | Age. | Office. | Date of Appointment. | Salary. | | | Residing in or out of the Gaol. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Per annum. | | | |
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | |
| W. W. C. | 53 | Keeper | December, 1833 | 600 | 0 | 0 | In. |
| E. J. J. | 31 | Clerk | June, 1835 | 160 | 0 | 0 | Out. |
| H. E. M. | 22 | Assistant Clerk | January, 1837 | 54 | 12 | 0 | Out. |
| | | | | Per week. | | | |
| M. N. | 49 | Superintendent | July, 1827 | 2 | 2 | 0 | do. |
| T. B. | 44 | Principal Turnkey | October, 1822 | 2 | 2 | 0 | do. |
| T. W. | 34 | do. | June, 1836 | 2 | 2 | 0 | do. |
| G. C. | 58 | Turnkey | November, 1815 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| R. S. | 50 | do. | February, 1822 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| T. B. | 40 | do. | February, 1824 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| J. M. | 46 | do. | May, 1827 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| J. P. | 40 | do. | July, 1827 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| T. L. | 33 | do. | September, 1833 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| W. N. | 39 | do. | October, 1833 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| G. L. | 44 | do. | November, 1835 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| R. W. | 29 | do. | March, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| P. J. | 38 | do. | March, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | In. |
| E. R. | 35 | do. | October, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | Out. |
| R. N. | 36 | do. | October, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| J. H. | 27 | do. | October, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| J. C. | 22 | do. | October, 1836 | 1 | 10 | 0 | do. |
| A. S. | 58 | Cook | March, 1824 | 1 | 5 | 0 | do. |
| G. K. | 55 | Matron | March, 1824 | 1 | 11 | 0 | In. |
| S. R. | 49 | do. | June, 1833 | 1 | 1 | 0 | do. |
| E. B. | 51 | Gatewoman | September, 1836 | 0 | 15 | 0 | do. |
| A. S. | 66 | Searcher | June, 1815 | 0 | 15 | 0 | Out. |
| W. C. | 40 | Executioner | February, 1829 | 1 | 1 | 0 | do. |
| J. O. | 52 | do. | September, 1830 | 0 | 14 | 0 | do. |
| Chaplain | .. | . . | . . | . . | | | do. |
| Surgeon | .. | . . | . . | . . | | | do. |

Jan. 17th, B. S.—Locked up in solitary confinement, a day and a night, for riotous conduct in the ward.

Jan. 22d, G. C. and E. C.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for disorderly conduct in No. 15 ward. Throwing bread and wet flannel at each other, and defacing the walls of the ward.

Jan. 28th, W. B. and R. C.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for fighting in No. 4 ward.

Feb. 3d, G. J.—Put in the cells, three days and nights, for striking W. R., a fellow prisoner in No. 1 ward, and using dreadful language.

Feb. 3d, M. K.—Locked up in the cells, for cutting his name on the tables and walls of No. 1 ward. Liberated on the 6th.

Feb. 6th, W. B.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for misbehaviour in chapel, and also for bad conduct, in No. 3 ward.

March 12th, W. A. and C. B., two transports.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for gambling in No. 3 ward.

March 14th, J. C.—A prisoner for trial, locked up in the cells, for tearing the leaves out of a Bible in No. 17 ward. Liberated on the 17th.

March 26th, J. T.—A boy in the school, locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for going out of No. 7 ward into No. 5, and stealing one of the prisoners' bread and meat. T. friends had brought him in some provisions the same day.

March 27th, G. W.—In the school, put in the cells, three days and nights, for throwing coals at the wardsman, and using bad language.

March 30th, D. G.—Put in the cells, three days and nights, for defacing the mantel-piece in the infirmary, and cutting his name in the walls and forms.

March 31st, J. D.—A boy in the school, locked up in solitary, three days and nights, for disobedience of orders and abusive language to the wardsman in the school.

March 31st, W. C.—Locked up in the cells, for not obeying the orders, and using improper expressions to the Turnkeys. Liberated on the 3d of April.

April 1st, C. G., a boy.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for stealing another prisoner's provisions, in No. 5 ward.

April 4th, T. H.—Locked up in the cells, three days and nights, for lighting the fire in No. 26 ward after the Governor had ordered it to be put out.

April 5th, J. B. and J. J.—Locked up in the cells, for fighting. Liberated on the 8th.

April 5th, J. C.—Put in the cells, three days and nights, for cutting and defacing the tables and seats in No. 5 ward.

April 9th, E. L. and J. C.—Put in the cells, three days and nights, for disobeying the Governor's orders, and being found out of their ward at No. 2 north side.

April 13th, M. B. and E. S.—Locked up in solitary six hours, for disorderly conduct.

April 18th, J. S.—Put in the cells three days and nights, for absenting himself from chapel and during the time he went into another ward and stole a fellow prisoner's bread.

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April 28th, W. C.—Locked up in the cells three days and nights, for robbing a fellow prisoner of his bread.

May 7th, A. K.—Put in the cells, three days and nights, for gambling in No. 19 ward.

May 7th, G. K.—Put in the cells three days and nights, for fighting.

May 7th, M. H.—Put in the cells three days and nights, for robbing one of his fellow prisoners.

May 7th, W. S. and J. K.—Put in the cells three days and nights, for gambling in No. 10 ward.

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### RETURN, No. 2, from the Gaol, at Newgate, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Court of King's Bench, Sessions, Westminster, and Hicks's Hall. | | | | Sessions of Gaol Delivery. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,128 | 730 | 191 | 36 | 2,319 | 766 |
| ,, ,, Convicted | 40 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1,510 | 455 | 114 | 25 | 1,666 | 499 |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 396 | 148 | 38 | 7 | 434 | 155 |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 199 | 124 | 20 | 3 | 219 | 127 |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | 7 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Admitted Evidence | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Assizes for Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. |
| ,, ,, Bailed before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 15 | .. | 16 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Died before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |

### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| By Commissioners of Bankrupts | 2 | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 3 | .. |
| Total | 5 | .. |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year. None.

### No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 56 | 8 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 51 | 7 |
| Summary Convictions | .. | .. |
| By Bankrupt Commissioners | 1 | .. |
| Total | 108 | 15 |

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 190 | 72 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | .. | .. |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 2,366 | 785 |
| Total | 2,556 | 857 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 52 | 8 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | 34 | 7 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 56 | 8 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 7 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 29 | 7 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 86 | 17 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 280 | 71 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 669 | 175 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 707 | 245 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 595 | 270 |
| Total | 2,366 | 785 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 613 | 320 |
| Can read only | .. | .. |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 1,592 | 459 |
| Can read and write well | 161 | 6 |
| Total | 2,366 | 785 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 155 | 23 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 12 | 9 |
| Deaths | 2 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 254 | 168 |

### No. 11.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 464 | 139 |
| Twice | 47 | 22 |
| Thrice | 15 | 5 |
| Four times or more | 3 | 3 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 7 | 2 |
| Not employed | 2,359 | 783 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 28 | 3 |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 46 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 20 | 3 | 41 | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 42 | 3 | 41 | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | 195 |
| Jackets | 216 | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trowsers | 168 | .. |
| Shirts | 247 | .. |
| Stockings (pairs) | .. | 235 |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes (pairs) | 611 | 225 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 132 |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | 153 |
| Shifts | .. | 243 |
| Beds | .. | .. |
| Rugs | 404 | 92 |
| Sheets (pairs) | 28 | 12 |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 60 | 26 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost *per Annum*, under the following Heads:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 1,336 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 244 | 2 | 8 |
| ,, Bedding | 176 | 4 | 10 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 89 | 7 | 10 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Fuel | 243 | 10 | 4 |
| ,, Soap | 48 | 16 | 6 |
| ,, Candles and Lighting | 266 | 19 | 0 |
| ,, Washing | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery and printing Calendars | 200 | 13 | 3 |
| ,, Books | 9 | 14 | 4 |
| ,, Furniture and Tin Wares | 36 | 17 | 6 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 3,050 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Taxes | 51 | 11 | 6 |
| ,, Water Rate | 71 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Brushes, Pails, Mops, Brooms, &c. | 36 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Charges for preparing Contracts, Bonds, &c. &c. | 45 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 1,163 | 7 | 3 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 104 | 9 | 0 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 7,184 | 16 | 0 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 680 | 16 | 0 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum | 0 | 8 | 5¾ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 0 | 2 | 8 |

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### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes per Week. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday . . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Monday. . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Tuesday . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Wednesday | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Thursday . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Friday . . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1½ | .. | .. | |
| Saturday . | Men . .<br>Women.<br>Boys . . | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | |

* The Soup is made of the liquor in which the meat of the preceding day has been boiled, with the addition of two ox heads, thickened with Peas and Vegetables.

### No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours. per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .<br>February .<br>March . .<br>April . .<br>May . .<br>June . .<br>July . .<br>August. .<br>September .<br>October .<br>November .<br>December . | No | Treadwheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January. . .<br>February . .<br>March . .<br>April . . .<br>May. . . .<br>June. . . .<br>July. . . .<br>August . . .<br>September . .<br>October . . .<br>November . .<br>December . . | No Crank | Mill in this Prison. | | | | |

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### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 600 0 0 | 100 10 0 | 700 10 0 | Copies of Commitments, Copies of Calendars, removing and taking Prisoners before the King's Bench and other Courts, which are paid for by the parties requiring them. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 400 0 0 | .. | 400 0 0 | |
| Matrons | 2 | 135 4 0 | .. | 135 4 0 | 2 Bushels of Coals each per Week. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 350 0 0 | .. | 350 0 0 | The Surgeon also attends upon Giltspur-st. Prison for this Salary, and pays £100 for the assistance and medicines to an Apothecary. |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | 1 | 160 0 0 | 40 0 0 | 200 0 0 | Copies of Calendars, &c. paid for by the parties requiring them. |
| Superintendent | 1 | 109 4 0 | .. | 109 4 0 | 2 Bushels of Coals per Week. |
| Chief Turnkeys | 2 | 218 8 0 | .. | 218 8 0 | 2 Bushels of Coals each per Week. |
| Turnkeys . Males | 11 | 858 0 0 | .. | 858 0 0 | And the sum of £19 received for Transports has been divided between them, which was paid by the parties who lodged them in the Gaol for the night. |
| Turnkeys . Females | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | 1 | 65 0 0 | .. | 65 0 0 | |
| Other Male Officers | 2 | 91 0 0 | .. | 91 0 0 | |
| Searcher (Female) | 1 | 39 0 0 | .. | 39 0 0 | |
| Chapel Clerk | 1 | 25 0 0 | .. | 25 0 0 | |
| Total | 25 | 3050 16 0 | 140 10 0 | 3191 6 0 | |

### No. 22.—Receipts. Nil.

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 7184 16 0 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 1627 10 11 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 5557 5 1 |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

17*th January*, 1837.

Wm. Wadham Cope, *Keeper.*

## NOTE.

We deemed it advisable that Mr. Chesterton's evidence should be submitted to him previously to its publication; and, accordingly, we caused the proof sheets in which it appears to be shown to him. After hearing the evidence, he was asked whether it was correct, and he replied, without hesitation, "I see nothing contrary to the facts, or to my evidence."

Mr. Chesterton has since written the following note, which we feel bound, in candour and fairness to that gentleman, to publish; re-asserting here, in justice to ourselves, the correctness of the evidence as given in our Report. The point contended for by us, and not denied by him, is the fact that the Silent System is chargeable with numerous evils and defects, from which no zeal or promptitude on the part of the officer by whom it is administered, can free it. These evils and defects are inherent in the System itself, and this Mr. Chesterton's evidence abundantly attests.

Mr. Chesterton tendered two passages in writing which he wished should form part of his evidence. They have been printed verbatim: one of them, that which in the printed evidence is marked by the heading "Comparative Merits of the Silent System," contains the same sentiments with the note which we now publish; and we supposed that Mr. Chesterton, in tendering that passage as part of his evidence, designed to assert that though he was compelled to admit the difficulties which were inseparable from the Silent System, yet that it had been, in

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his opinion, productive of great moral benefit; and it was far from our intention to cause him to convey any other meaning. It is also due to Mr. Chesterton to state that his evidence consists of replies to questions put to him.

"*House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, May* 11, 1837.

"Since you were here on Monday last and showed me my evidence in print, I have felt much distressed at the very peculiar nature of my position with reference to the Silent System; for while my evidence, in answer for the most part to leading questions, appears strongly to condemn it, I, on the contrary, taking it *as a whole*, have always highly approved of it, at least as it has been worked here. That there are numerous difficulties in its enforcement which require constant vigilance and promptitude to remove I readily admit; but innumerable difficulties would arise under the Separate System or any other. You must be aware, from the conversations which I have had with you, that I really do think highly of the system as enforced here, and yet I appear to condemn it. This is the anomaly which grieves me, and which would not have existed had the *questions* together with my answers have been published as in Parliamentary Inquiries. Many points will admit of much qualification or explanation; and I am convinced that, taking the varied terms of imprisonment, from three days to three years, and the various cases, from the most trivial misdemeanour to the gravest felony, nothing like this system, in point of moral benefit, has *yet* been perfected in this country. Discipline is upheld and contamination suppressed. I have looked with great satisfaction at our efforts, and I am quite distressed to be made to decry that which, *as a whole*, my deliberate judgment approves. I have from day to day been doubtful as to the most advisable course under such circumstances to pursue; but, without going into any analysis of the evidence, I have thought it desirable to inform you respectfully that I must demur to the unqualified censure cast upon the system."

## PART III.

# COUNTY GAOLS.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

### County Gaol and House of Correction.

I.
Home District.
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*Bedfordshire.*
Bedford Gaol and House of Correction.

*Construction.*

This Prison is situated in the County Town of Bedford, and stands on a small plot of ground of about 176 feet square, inclosed by a boundary wall of 20 feet high. The Lodge, which is detached from the main building, consists of an entrance lobby, a fumigating room, and the Turnkey's apartments. The principal building stands in the middle of the inclosure, and, with its airing-yards, occupies nearly the whole space; the remainder being used as a garden. It was erected in the year 1800, with the exception of a small addition made in 1820 for female debtors. It is substantially built, and consists of three stories. In the centre, on the basement or first floor, there is a large hall, of an oblong form; above which, on the second floor, is the principal store-room; and on the third floor is the prison chapel. There are large well-holes in the floors of the store-room and chapel, and over the latter is a skylight for giving light and ventilation from the roof to the basement. The Governor's house adjoins this central portion of the Prison, on the front or south side; and three small wings, appropriated to the prisoners, and contradistinguished by the names of the East, North, and West Wings, issue from the other three sides. The entrance to these wings is through the Governor's house by a passage terminating in the hall. In the three floors of each wing, which are designated the lower, middle, and upper galleries, there are corridors running through the middle, and opening into the hall, store-room and chapel, by open grated doors, having a range of cells, &c. on each side; and at the opposite or most distant extremity of each wing, there is a staircase for the prisoners, leading from the lower to the middle and upper galleries. In all the cells there are ventilators opening on the corridors, by which prisoners might converse from cell to cell in each gallery. In most of the cells, in the debtors' sleeping rooms, and in the infirmaries, there are windows, which, although screened, will admit of missiles being introduced into the airing-yards below. There are ring holes cut through the stone floors of the corridors of the upper and middle galleries, whereby prisoners in these corridors might see and be seen, and converse from gallery to gallery in the same wing. The east and west wings being directly opposite, prisoners in the corridors of the upper and middle galleries might, through the open grated doors opening into the chapel and store-room (which intervene between these wings), see, and be seen, and converse across the latter, from wing to wing.

Wards.

*East Wing.* The east wing consists of the following divisions:—
Lower gallery, two day-rooms, 14 feet by 8 feet, 9 feet high;
four receiving cells, 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, 9 feet high.
Middle gallery, eight sleeping cells, same dimensions as receiving cells.
Upper gallery, eight sleeping cells, same dimensions.

There are two airing-yards attached to it, accessible from the respective day-rooms.

This wing is appropriated to untried male felons and misdemeanants (classes Nos. 1 and 2), who by day are mixed, and associate in one of the day-rooms. At night the misdemeanants occupy the middle, and the felons the upper gallery; but, whenever either class is overcrowded, the excess are brought into the gallery of the other. Whenever there are transports (which often happens immediately after the sessions and gaol deliveries), they occupy, for a short time, one of the day-rooms and the upper gallery exclusively; and the number of felons being then generally diminished, there is room for both the untried classes in the middle gallery, where they are accordingly placed; two or more prisoners of different classes, however, never occupying the same cell. The cells in the lower gallery are used as receiving cells for the two untried classes.

*North Wing.* The north wing consists of the following divisions:—
Lower gallery, two day-rooms, one, 27 feet by 9 feet, 9 feet high;
one, 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, do. do;
one dark cell, 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, do. do.;
one refractory cell, 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, do. do.;
two sleeping cells, do. do. do. do.
Middle gallery, two sleeping rooms, 15 feet by 8 feet 4 inches, do. do.
four do. 8 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches, do. do.
Upper gallery, three infirmaries;
one store-room.

There are two airing yards attached to it, accessible from the respective day-rooms. The dark cell is now never used: the refractory cell is used only as a wood room.

The lower and middle galleries are appropriated to untried female felons (class No. 3), and male debtors (class No. 4). By day, the former associate in the small day-room; and at

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night, sleep in the two cells in the lower gallery. The large day-room in that gallery, and the sleeping rooms in the middle gallery, are appropriated to the male debtors. One of the infirmaries is used by the untried male classes; and the other two by the convicted male classes.

At the extremity of this wing is the new building erected for female debtors (class No. 5), consisting of a small day-room, and two sleeping rooms above it, with its airing yard attached; and when there are no female debtors, it is occupied by untried female misdemeanants, or male prisoners committed for want of sureties, &c.

Without entering into details (the most accurate statement of which would not only be tedious, but wholly unintelligible, without the aid of a plan), it may be sufficient to state, that such is the construction of this wing and of the female debtors' apartments, in reference to the position of the windows, passages, airing-yards, &c. &c., that the greatest facilities are afforded for intercourse between the male debtors, their visitors (averaging 40 per day), the female debtors, and the female felons and misdemeanants; and also between the male debtors, their visitors, and the male transports in the east wing.

The male debtors, the female debtors, and the untried female felons and misdemeanants, when sick, are visited in their respective apartments, instead of going into the infirmaries.

*West Wing.* The west wing consists of the following divisions:—

Lower gallery, two day-rooms, same dimensions as the day-rooms in the east wing;
one receiving cell, do. as cells in lower gallery of do.;
two sleeping cells, do.;
one store-room, do.
Middle gallery, eight sleeping cells, same dimensions as in middle gallery of east wing.
Upper gallery, eight do. do. as in upper gallery of do.

There are two airing-yards belonging to it, accessible from the respective day-rooms.

This wing is used as the house of correction, and is appropriated to convicted male felons and misdemeanants, who together constitute class No. 6; and convicted female felons and misdemeanants, who together constitute class No. 7. One of the day-rooms, the middle and upper galleries, and the receiving cell, when required, are appropriated to the males; who are classified, as far as circumstances will permit, in the same manner as the untried male classes in the east wing, that is to say, the felons sleep in the upper, and the misdemeanants in the middle gallery. The day-room of the convicted male classes is never used; inasmuch as they work on the treadwheel, and take their meals in their cells. One of the day-rooms, and the two sleeping cells in the lower gallery, are occupied by the female classes; who, when sick, are visited there, instead of going into the infirmary. The position of their airing-yard is such, with reference to the airing-yards of the untried female classes, and the female debtors in the north wing (the walls of separation being only eleven feet high), that the greatest facilities for intercourse are afforded between prisoners of all these several classes; which opportunities are greatly increased, owing to the females (who have no work to perform which withdraws them from their cells) being allowed unrestricted access to their respective airing-yards during the whole day. Communication at night might also take place, by means of the ventilators in the cells in the lower gallery, between the female classes and the male prisoners, who frequently occupy the receiving cell there.

Having endeavoured to point out what are the means of communication between the classes arising out of the construction, I refer to the evidence of Mr. James Banfield (formerly a Turnkey at the prison, now keeper of the New House of Correction), to show the instances of flagrant intercourse which actually took place between those classes, when the prison was under the control of a less efficient officer than at present. But, in short, Mr. Tregenza, the present Governor, admits that it is impossible, even now, at least with the limited establishment of officers employed, to prevent intercourse and contamination of the worst kind; that the prisoners may, and do, converse freely from cell to cell; and sing songs, and raise such disturbances, that he is sometimes obliged to get up in the night and go amongst them to restore order; that even the convicted male classes, the only classes subject to the rule of silence, not only thus set at defiance the prison rules among themselves, but, from their galleries in the west wing, frequently hold conversation across the chapel and store-room with the several untried male classes in the galleries of the east wing; and that the silent system, as a means used for the prevention of contamination, utterly and absolutely fails.

Infirmaries.

For a description of the infirmaries, and of the manner in which they are used, we refer to the account given of the north wing. It is a singular fact, that, at the period of inspecting this prison, *all the convicted male prisoners* were in the infirmaries, from the effects of the influenza, and that the treadwheel was disused. The convicted male prisoners alone perform treadwheel labour. There were thirteen in the infirmaries; two of them died. There was an equal number of *untried prisoners*, of whom only three were sick. There is a circumstance connected with the infirmaries requiring notice. The proper approach to them being by the debtors' staircase, whenever there are many prisoners laid up with sickness, it becomes necessary for preventing intercourse between them, or their nurses, also prisoners, and the debtors, to carry the slops from the infirmaries through the chapel. During the late influenza, the stench arising from this cause was found to be so intolerable, that the chapel service was obliged to be discontinued for no less a period than a month.

Chapel.

The chapel comprises four divisions for prisoners. Females of all classes (except debtors) occupy one division; to which they are conducted before the males are admitted; and from the view of whom they are then effectually screened. Either the Turnkey's wife, or the Governor's servant, sits with them. There is no division for female debtors: but there are seldom any of that class. Convicted male prisoners of both classes occupy the second division; untried male prisoners of both classes occupy the third division; and male

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debtors occupy the fourth division. Each class, except that of the females, can see, and be seen by, the other classes. Both the Governor and Chaplain command a good inspection of the whole.

Cook-room.

The cookery is in the convicted male prisoners' airing or work-yard, and detached from the main building; but it is now wholly disused, the prisoners not being allowed meat.

Treadwheel.

The treadwheel stands under a shed in the work-yard of the convicted male prisoners, and is divided into separate compartments for ten persons. The classes are mixed on the wheel, and communications there take place between prisoners. The relief men never remain stationary, but walk round a circle in the yard in single file—a practice which (especially in connection with the low diet) the Governor considers highly injurious to health, and to have contributed in a great degree to the severe sickness which recently prevailed among the working classes. Since the prison was built, the mill-house has been erected against the west wing, the ventilation of which it greatly impedes.

Boundary-wall.

The boundary-wall appears to be secure against escapes; but, being only 17 feet distant from the airing-yards, and easily accessible on the outside, bread has frequently been found in the garden, which, of course, had been intended for the prisoners. Tobacco is now seldom found.

Dimensions.

The dimensions of particular parts of the prison have been described under their respective heads. We cannot answer for their accuracy, no regular return on this point of our inquiry having been made, and having derived our information from two different plans, both imperfect, and neither agreeing with the other; but we have reason to think that the statement which we have given contains no material errors. An order of sessions has been made, that the prison shall in future be used only as a common gaol, and that convicted prisoners shall be sent to the New House of Correction. When this arrangement is carried into effect, it is considered that the gaol will be sufficiently capacious for the average number of inmates. The average daily number of criminal prisoners is 50, and that number can be provided with separate cells. There have been 150 in confinement at one time. There is a paddock belonging to the County, adjoining the boundary-wall, which would afford ample scope for enlargement.

Repairs.

The prison generally is in good repair, but the boundary-wall seems to be giving way, and to require being strengthened.

Security.

The prison tolerably secure as a place of custody: some escapes have been effected, but the prisoners were retaken; and some unsuccessful attempts have been made. The following is an extract from the Governor's journal.—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1825. Two felons escaped at one time - | Retaken. |
| 1827. A debtor escaped - - - - | Retaken. |
| 1831. An attempt to escape by four felons. | |
| 1832. An attempt to escape by three felons. | |
| 1834. An attempt to escape by a felon. | |
| 1834. A felon escaped - - - - | Retaken. |

There is no fire-engine on the establishment: there are three in the town.

Supervision and Inspection.

None of the prisoners, in any part of the prison, or at any time, except those who work on the wheel, are under any regular supervision. Those who work at the wheel are in charge of an officer during the hours of labour. There are no inspecting holes; and, with the exception of one or two of the airing-yards, the prisoners cannot anywhere be overlooked without being cognizant of it. At night they are nearly as much beyond the officers' hearing as they are out of their view.

Adaptation for Separation for Employment.

The cells appear sufficiently capacious to admit of employment, but they are wholly inadequate for the purpose of effectual separation.

Dryness, Ventilation, Drainage.

The prison is dry and well drained, and the ventilation is good, except where it is impeded by the mill-house at the extremity of the west wing.

### *System.—Discipline.*

Besides the Governor and Matron, there is only one regular officer employed for the purpose of maintaining the discipline, viz. the male Turnkey. Another man, called the superintendent of the treadmill, comes during the day to attend to the convicted male prisoners who work on the wheel; but his duties terminate at the hour of locking up, and he does not reside in the prison. There are no monitors or wardsmen. One prisoner is employed continually in cleaning the criminal side of the prison, and occasionally (about two or three times a-week) two are so employed. No extra allowance or other renumeration is given to these prisoners. The Governor states, and we quite agree with him, that 13 officers would be required to perform the duties, in order properly to enforce the Silent System, of whom five at least ought to do night duty in the galleries.

For a statement of the particular duties of the officers, see Appendix A.

Classification.

The classification is neither that of 4 Geo. IV., nor the limited classification of 5 Geo. IV. In short, it is difficult to say what it is; although we believe the best mode, from time to time, is adopted, which the construction of the prison and the ever fluctuating and unequal numbers in the respective classes will admit of. But the intermixture of prisoners, and the opportunities for intercourse between them all, are such, that, by whatever distinctive names they are called, it would scarcely be too much to say, that, so far as any moral good is effected, there might almost as well be only one class, comprising every variety of character, and every degree of crime. As to the classification of prisoners on the 21st February, 1837, see Keepers' Return, Appendix B.

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Association of untried Prisoners.
Of convicted female Prisoners.

During the day, the untried male prisoners of all classes associate in idleness in one common day-room and airing-yard. The untried female prisoners of all classes do the same, in their day-room and airing-yard; and the convicted female prisoners of all classes associate in the same manner; but such of the latter as are sentenced to hard labour are not permitted to be idle. These several classes are not subject to the Rule of Silence. They are under no supervision, except that the Governor and Turnkey visit them, as often as their multifarious duties will permit, to see that order is maintained. They all sleep in separate cells at night, except when the prison is over crowded, which is seldom the case.

Silent System.

The Silent System, with separation, is enforced only with convicted male prisoners sentenced to hard labour, except that these meet on the wheel (which is divided into separate stalls), under the constant surveillance of the superintendent. They take their meals and sleep in their cells. They march to and from chapel, work, and meals, in single file, the superintendent accompanying them to maintain order and silence, and to report any breaches of discipline.

Hard Labour.

Hard labour is performed only by male convicted prisoners sentenced thereto, and is that of the treadwheel: it is not productive. Under the Silent System, it is regarded as a punishment. It has been mentioned that the relief men never remain stationary, but walk round a circle in the work-yard, and that the labour of the wheel, in connexion with that practice and the low diet, is considered injurious to health, and to have materially contributed to the late sickness among the working classes.—See "Construction—Treadwheel."

Convicted females sentenced to hard labour are only employed in repairing the prison bedding and linen, and the stockings of the prisoners.

Transports are not placed at hard labour, unless sentenced thereto.

Visitors.

Debtors may receive visitors at all hours between 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, except that on Sundays, Christmas-days, and Good-Fridays the time is arranged so as not to interfere with the chapel service. The debtors' visitors average 40 daily. They see the prisoners in their day-rooms, no visitor, except a husband or wife, being admitted to the sleeping rooms. Convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive visits during the first six months of imprisonment, except in cases of illness, and under the Surgeon's certificate. After that period they may be visited once in every three months, between 12 and 3. The untried may be visited at any times (Sundays excepted) between the same hours. No visitors are admitted to criminal prisoners, except by virtue of a Magistrate's Order, and they are seldom allowed to remain above a quarter of an hour. They are not limited in point of numbers: there have been twelve to a transport at one time. They are admitted at an iron grated gate within the central hall, at the termination of the corridor of the prisoners' ward. There is a similar gate within the corridor, at a distance of seven feet, at which the prisoner stands, and the Turnkey is stationed between them, within the two gates. Visitors are not searched, but whatever they bring for prisoners is left in the lodge, and examined by the Turnkey before delivery; and we believe the greatest vigilance is used to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles. Prostitutes, thieves, or bad characters, if known to be such, would not be admitted, even with an order, except in the case of a wife visiting a debtor—her husband. Before the adoption of the Secretary of State's recommendation, the frequency of visits to, and the number of letters received by, prisoners, produced very injurious effects, not only by materially alleviating the punishment, but in other respects. The prisoners severely feel the restrictions which have been since imposed. The Governor thinks those restrictions will have a very deterring influence, and are the best regulations ever introduced.

Money.

Debtors are allowed the possession of money without restriction. Criminal prisoners may also have it in any quantities, but not in possession. On their admission it is always taken from them by the Turnkey, and accounted for on their discharge. About £1 per annum is said to be as much as is brought by, or on account of, the whole of the criminal population.

Letters.

Convicted prisoners may not receive letters during the first six months of imprisonment, and only once in every three months afterwards: this appears to be the only restriction.

Books.

No books are admitted to the criminal prisoners, except such as are of a religious or moral character; nor until they have been submitted to the Chaplain or Governor.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Meat.

Debtors who are not on the county diet are allowed books and newspapers of any description, both on Sundays and week-days; meat in any quantities; and the use of tobacco in any shape; but are allowed to smoke only in their airing-yard. They may also have one quart of beer, or one pint of wine each per day, and an increased quantity, at the Governor's discretion, when visitors are received. Debtors on the county allowance are not permitted any of these indulgences: beer is brought into the prison, and measured out in presence of an officer, but no check is kept. Inasmuch as the visitors are not searched, they might, especially females, introduce beer, spirits, or any other articles, without much chance of discovery. Newspapers, tobacco, spirituous liquors, and beer, are not allowed to any classes of criminal prisoners; and we do not believe that they have many chances of procuring these articles in a clandestine manner, unless they should be thrown over the boundary-wall, which we think might be done, at least to the untried classes, without great risk of detection. Convicted criminal prisoners of all classes are strictly confined to the county diet: untried criminal prisoners may support themselves, and have meat of any kind, or in any reasonable quantities; but no other indulgences.

Gaming.

Dice were once found on a prisoner, and immediately seized and destroyed before his face: with this exception, gambling has never been known to have taken place.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Chaplain officiates both at the Common Gaol and at the New House of Correction: he also does duty at the Bedford Union Workhouse. At this gaol he preaches one sermon on

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every Sunday, alternately, at half-past nine in the morning and half-past two in the afternoon: he preaches once on every Good Friday and Christmas Day; at half-past nine in the morning of every week-day he reads the Prayers of the Church of England; three or four times in the week he visits the untried in their day-rooms, admonishes them, and occasionally instructs them in reading, and furnishes spelling-books to those who can read, that they may instruct the more ignorant: he visits and admonishes the prisoners who are sick, or under punishment, and those who are engaged at the wheel, as the latter successively come off on relief, taking them aside, and addressing them individually; and occasionally he distributes tracts amongst them all. Such are his visits to criminal prisoners. He sometimes sees the debtors, but not so often or so regularly as the criminal prisoners. On Sundays his duties occupy one hour and a half; on other days, about two hours. He remains with the prisoners in their rooms or cells about twenty minutes, and with each of those who are engaged at the wheel about five. He sees only a portion of the latter at each visit. When a prisoner is sentenced to be executed, he spends nearly the whole of every day with him until execution takes place. Only two executions have occurred since his appointment. He is accessible at all times to any of them who require his advice or assistance. The prisoners are attentive and orderly in chapel, respectful in their demeanour, and some of them desirous of intercourse with him. He keeps a Journal, but no Character Book. The officers, (except when absent on necessary duty), as well as the prisoners, regularly attend divine service; the latter are called over on entering the chapel, to ascertain that none are absent: absentees would immediately be discovered and punished. On Sundays the prison is only swept, which is always done before service. On week-days the cleaning occupies the entire day, one person only (a prisoner) being regularly employed thereat; although occasionally two are so employed. The Turnkey (a trusty officer) regularly visits every part of the prison on Sundays, before service, to see that it is done.

Books.

Prisoners who can read are supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, and religious tracts, at the Chaplain's discretion; and, on their discharge, he furnishes such of them as he thinks are deserving with a Bible or Testament, either from his own resources, or by obtaining pecuniary aid from their friends, if the prisoners themselves have not sufficient means. Transports, on their quitting the prison, are invariably supplied with a Bible. No books are used by prisoners but such as are first submitted for the Chaplain's approval.

School.

There is no school, a circumstance which the Chaplain greatly regrets. The prisoners are extremely ignorant, very few being able either to read or write; and fewer still knowing anything of the first principles of Christianity. The Chaplain would greatly assist in promoting any measures calculated to qualify them for the reception or attainment of that religious instruction which their case so peculiarly requires. The Matron (an extremely respectable person, who takes a great interest in the moral welfare of the prisoners) gives instruction in reading to the females on Sundays.

General Improvement.

The Chaplain says that the prisoners are not only extremely ignorant, but extremely depraved; that in most cases they are depraved in proportion to their ignorance; and that the majority are decided drunkards. He believes that some have received good impressions; and that others have become decided converts, under the religious instruction imparted to them. He has formed this opinion from having kept up a communication with several after their discharge, and having found that they had altered their course of life. But, on the other hand, he says, that the associations of the prison, and the contamination which prevails, almost wholly counteract his best efforts. He says, "The system is so bad that we can do but little good." See his evidence.

The Governor says that the prisoners are ignorant in the extreme; in almost all cases wholly destitute of religious knowledge; callous and indifferent to the consequence of crime, except in respect of the punishment which it may draw on themselves: that the untried at least, if not the other classes, become still more depraved by the associations of the prison, whereby the services of the Chaplain are rendered almost abortive.

## *Health.*

Surgeon.
Examining, Cleansing, Fumigating, &c.

The Surgeon attends both the County Gaol and the New House of Correction: he is in private practice. If the prisoners are cleanly, they are assigned to their wards without being washed or bathed; but not until their clothes have been fumigated, and their persons examined by him: their clothes are baked in an oven with brimstone. When there are sick prisoners, he visits them once or oftener daily, as circumstances may require; and he sees those who are well, whether at work or in solitary confinement under punishment, two or three times a-week. He reports the prisoners' health and conduct at every Quarter Sessions. He keeps a Journal, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, and also a separate Diet Book, in which he enters all orders for spirits, wine, or any other extra allowance.

Infirmaries.
Prevalent Diseases, &c.

The Infirmaries are under the supervision of nurses, who are prisoners, and they are visited occasionally by an officer. No means are taken to prevent conversation. During the last year there were many cases of small-pox, and, during the present year, all the male prisoners who work on the wheel were laid up with influenza. See observations thereon; "Construction—Treadwheel." The most prevailing complaints are Scurvy, Ague, Colds, Fever, and Bowel Complaints. There have been many cases of scurvy, and they have invariably occurred after five or six months' imprisonment. The Surgeon says that the confinement and sameness of life and diet, in some measure, but the dissipated habits and debilitated constitutions of the prisoners, in a still greater measure, have had a tendency to produce that disease; and that, when it has once fastened on the constitution from these causes combined, the perfect restoration of the patient is a matter of rare occurrence. The average number of days during which each invalid remained on the sick-list in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, appears to have

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been about 21. The number of sick, compared with the total number of prisoners admitted during that year, was in the proportion of one in five.

The Surgeon thinks the diet insufficient, and that it has materially lowered the prisoners' health; he says, they ought to have meat twice a-week. He has expressed that opinion to the visiting Magistrates, and has, in consequence, been requested by them to prepare a new Scale, to be submitted at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.

Daily washing of Prisoners.

There seems to be no stated allowance of soap, towels, and combs; but the supply is sufficient. The male prisoners wash in congregated bodies of the entire number in each class, in the open yards, at the pumps, of which there is one in each yard; the Turnkey attending to see that it is done. The women wash in their day-rooms; the debtors wash where they please. The prisoners are cleanly in their persons.

Cleansing the Prison.

The walls internally, and the ceilings throughout, are washed with lime once a-year at least, and oftener if necessary. The sleeping cells and passages are swept daily by a convicted male prisoner; and the floors of the same are washed with water every alternate day, if the weather is not wet or damp, by two convicted male prisoners. The prisoners who thus clean are locked up, during the progress of their work, in each gallery, until it is finished. The other criminal prisoners of each class wash and sweep their own day-rooms and airing-yards, which is done just as frequently. Debtors sweep and wash their own apartments. The prison is cleanly.

Washing Linen.

The prison linen is washed by contract out of the prison; and it has been found that the contract price has been less than the cost of doing it in the prison. It is mended by the female prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

Air and Exercise.

The prisoners at the wheel have ample air and exercise, perhaps too much of the latter. The untried of all classes, convicted female prisoners of all classes, and debtors, have unrestricted access to their airing-yards.

### *Diet, Clothing, Bedding.*

Diet.

As to the allowance of diet, see Appendix, Return II. No. 18. The only beverage allowed is cold water. No distinction is made in respect of age, sex, or class, except that convicted prisoners who work on the wheel are alone allowed the cheese and onions; that debtors, not on the County allowance, may provide themselves with meat, and one quart of beer, or one pint of wine each, per diem; and that the untried may provide themselves with meat alone. The sick receive extra allowance, at the discretion of the Surgeon. The cleaners do not receive extra allowance. It has been mentioned that the Surgeon thinks the diet insufficient. The Governor is of the same opinion, and attributes the diseases which have been most prevalent amongst the working classes, in a great measure, to that cause, and to the practice of walking the circle in the work-yard when on relief from the wheel. The total cost of diet for the last year was £177. 19*s*. 6*d*., or £4. 6*s*. 9¾*d*. and a fraction per head per annum.

Clothing.

As to the supply of clothing, see Appendix, Return II. No. 16. The untried are not allowed prison clothing, except in cases of destitution. Male convicted prisoners wear a dress of plain grey drugget; female convicted prisoners, a striped cotton dress; and transports, a party-coloured yellow and brown dress. Debtors are allowed plain prison clothing, if they are in absolute need, and have no means of providing for themselves. The supply is not made at stated times, and there are no periodical musters either for ascertaining what clothing is required, or how it is preserved; but it is furnished from time to time as the Keeper, in his discretion, thinks necessary; and it appeared that it had at all times been sufficient; and the whole of the stores are under his daily observation. He keeps an account of the issue and value, which he submits to the visiting Magistrates at their weekly meetings. The total cost of male and female clothing for the last year was £55. 19*s*. 6*d*. The offence of destroying or damaging the clothing has never occurred in this prison. No portion of the prison clothing is manufactured in the prison; but convicted female prisoners sentenced to hard labour mend the stockings, bedding, and linen.

Bedding.

As to the allowance of bedding, see Appendix, Return II. No. 16. Although there appear to be sufficient sleeping cells, or nearly so, for the daily average number of prisoners, yet the numbers greatly vary, and, immediately after the Sessions and Gaol Deliveries, are greatly augmented. Whenever the number of male prisoners exceeds the number of male sleeping cells, never less than three prisoners occupy one cell; but, the cells being too small to admit of three bedsteads, three sets of bedding are placed upon two bedsteads drawn together so as to form one bed, which is then occupied by three prisoners. There are no stated periods for washing the bedding, but the blankets are never used for a longer period than three, or the rugs for a longer period than six months without being washed; and it is done oftener if required. In fine weather, the bedding is occasionally taken into the respective yards to be shaken and aired, the Governor and Turnkey both attending, to see it properly done.

The Governor occasionally lets beds, bedding, and sheets, to debtors who are not on the County allowance, and who cannot conveniently provide themselves, for which they pay him 2*s*. 6*d*. per week; but it rarely happens that this accommodation is required more than once or twice in the course of a year. The total cost of bedding for the last year was £9. 8*s*.; the cost of bedding and clothing per head per annum was £4.

### *Prison Offences and Punishments.*

Offences.

There were only 15 cases of punishment during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836. See Appendix C, Return II. No. 15. These were for the following offences:

| | |
|---|---|
| Talking in cells at night | 1 |
| Throwing stones over the boundary-wall | 1 |
| Talking to female prisoners over the wall | 1 |
| Irreverence at chapel | 2 |
| Improper conduct to the Chaplain | 3 |
| Talking, and other misconduct, on treadwheel | 3 |
| Rioting in the felons' yard | 2 |
| Cutting the walls in the yards | 2 |
| | 15 |

It would appear, therefore, that the prison offences were not numerous. There is only one case of punishment for talking at night. Nevertheless, it will be perceived from other parts of this Report, that much intercourse does take place at night among the prisoners. The infrequency of punishments for that offence may, perhaps, in a great measure, be accounted for by the fact, that the prisoners are beyond the hearing of the officers, that there are no night watchmen, monitors, or wardsmen, or other means for preventing conversation, or for detecting and reporting it. And we are inclined also to believe that, in consideration of the great facilities thus afforded, and the constant temptation thus presented to the prisoners to violate a rule, which, for the reasons mentioned, it is impossible rigidly to enforce, it is considered that it would be worse than useless (provided they are not so noisy and disorderly as to attract the attention of the Governor) very strictly to inquire whether they yield implicit obedience to it or not. Independently of which, there is but a small proportion of them (the male convicted classes only) who are subject to the discipline of the Silent System.

Punishments.

Stopping, or diminishing the ordinary allowance of food is never practised as a mode of punishment. Solitary confinement is that which is generally employed; and it is said to be most severely felt, and to possess a very subduing and deterring influence. When the punishment of whipping is inflicted, the ordinary number of lashes is five dozen, given in the presence of the Surgeon and some other person unconnected with the prison. Irons have never been used since the appointment of the present Keeper.

### *Officers.*

The officers are the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Matron, Male Turnkey, and Superintendent of the Treadwheel. See their names, ages, salaries, &c. Appendix C, Return II. No. 21, and also Appendix A. The Chaplain, Surgeon, and Superintendent, reside out of the prison; the others reside within the prison. They all appear well qualified for their duties, and to have discharged them satisfactorily. As to the duties of Surgeon, see "Health." As to the duties of Chaplain, see "Religious and Moral Instruction." As to the duties of the other officers, see Appendix A. The sub-officers are appointed by the Quarter Sessions, on the recommendation of the Governor made to the visiting justices. The Governor is a very respectable person, and, as a gaoler, held in high estimation by the county magistrates; he possesses much firmness of character, and is most humane to the prisoners, by whom he is both feared and respected. Considering his great difficulties, owing to the construction and the limited means allowed him, (only one regular Turnkey,) we think that the prison is well conducted. But we are of opinion that the number of sub-officers ought to be greatly increased, if it be expected that a vigorous discipline is to be maintained. The regulations of the Gaol Act, which have not been particularly referred to, have been complied with. The letting of beds to prisoners is at variance with that Act; and although this is done, we believe, rather for the accommodation of prisoners than for any advantages that it produces to the Governor, it is a practice which ought to be abolished.

Cleaners.

It has been mentioned that one prisoner is employed constantly, and occasionally two prisoners are employed, in sweeping and washing the prison, for which, however, they receive no remuneration. With regard to wardsmen and monitors, the Governor decidedly objects to them; having found, from long experience, that no reliance can be placed on them; that they often become too familiar with the Turnkeys; are influenced towards their fellow-prisoners by partialities and prejudices; and are subject to be biassed by bribes and intimidations.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Accounts, Journals, &c.

The following are the account books, journals &c., in use in this prison, viz.:—General Account Book, Description Book, Order Book, Magistrates' Journal, Gaoler's Journal, Surgeon's Journal, Chaplain's Journal.

Re-committals.

The total number of prisoners (except 13 debtors), during the last year, was 241; of whom 64 had before been committed to this or other prisons; so that the re-commitments were in the proportion of about 26 per cent. upon the total number. See Appendix C, Return II., Nos. 3, 4, and 11. The Governor thinks that the number of re-commitments has of late years very slightly decreased. It appears that many of the old and notorious offenders in and about the town of Bedford have, within a few years, been transported; which may, in some measure, account for that decrease. See "Religious and Moral Instruction—General Improvement."

Passes.

Passes are now never used, on account of the gross frauds formerly practised by prisoners when they were granted. The present Governor was for several years Keeper of the New House of Correction at Bedford, during which time many passes were issued, but only one was ever returned. Discharged prisoners are paid a small sum,—in every case 6*d.*; if they have to travel above six miles, 1*s.*; if above 12 miles, 1*s.* 6*d.*; if above 20 miles, 2*s.*; and if many miles beyond the limits of the county, 5*s.*, which is the *maximum.*

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Pardon. Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws. Insane Prisoners. Expenses of the Prison.

No prisoners during the last year were recommended for pardon.

No allowance is made to prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws: none such have been committed to this prison since the Governor's appointment.

There are no insane prisoners.

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| The total expense of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were . . . . . . . | | 911 10 0½ |
| Amount received for support of prisoners under contract | 19 4 0 | |
| Fines paid by prisoners, applicable to the county fund | 3 10 0 | |
| Received for removal of convicts . . | 39 12 0 | |
| | | 62 6 0 |
| Actual cost to the county . . . | | £849 4 0½ |

The cost of each prisoner per diem was 1*s.* 1½*d.* See Appendix C, Return II., Nos. 22 and 23.

*Evidence.*

The opportunities for intercourse between prisoners were so obvious, the admissions of the Gaoler were so candid, and it appeared that the demoralizing effects of that intercourse were so palpable, that we did not deem it necessary to waste time in taking the examination of the prisoners themselves: we therefore subjoin only that of the principal officers.

Mr. Short, Surgeon.

See "Health—Surgeon," &c. I think that treadwheel labour is injurious to health; it distresses the men in very hot weather, and in winter it exposes them to great changes of temperature, draughts, &c. I find that the system gives way generally after four or five months; it depends of course on the constitution. As a mode of punishment, I think it unequal; some men feel it much more severely than others. I find that the prisoners complain occasionally of this, and reason upon the inequality of the punishment, and become dissatisfied, sullen, and morose; and they practise every kind of deception to avoid the wheel: they feign sickness, they pretend to have looseness of bowels, and severe pains in the loins, and to suffer from old hurts.

I think the clothing is sufficient. In winter, I think, an additional blanket should be allowed. I am of opinion that the diet is not sufficient for those who work on the wheel. I should recommend meat twice a week. I have expressed that opinion to the visiting justices, who have requested me to submit a new dietary to the magistrates at their ensuing Quarter Sessions. I think the want of a proper diet has lowered the health of the prisoners, and greatly contributed to increase the late influenza in this prison.

Rev. Mr. Maclear, Chaplain.

See "Religious and Moral Instruction—Chaplain's Duties," &c. The prisoners are in general very ignorant; the great majority are drunkards; they are very depraved; manufacturers and inhabitants of towns are worse than countrymen and agriculturists; the most ignorant are the most depraved; their ignorance on religious matters is lamentable. Some, I hope, have received good impressions, and I trust that others have become true converts. I have ascertained that some discharged prisoners have conducted themselves well, and have altered their course of life. With some I keep up a communication by seeing them, if they do not reside at a great distance, and I lend them books, &c.; but many become more depraved in prison. I often hear of prisoners after their discharge. The greatest contamination prevails amongst the untried; but amongst convicted prisoners with whom the Silent System is enforced there is also contamination. Prisoners, notwithstanding the strictest attempts to enforce silence, have frequent opportunities for conversing. I have seen them converse whilst passing in file to and from chapel; and I have seen the cleaners talking under the doors to the various classes. I have known letters sent out of the gaol by untried felons; the letters were taken by the cleaners. In the infirmaries they are always aware of all that passes, both in the prison and amongst their friends out of the prison. It appears that there is a general communication among them throughout the prison. I have had great intercourse with prisoners, especially after trial, and sometimes after their discharge, and have endeavoured to gain their confidence, and they have admitted that their conversation in the prison has been most demoralizing; that they have related their exploits, and how they performed them; that they have discussed the best methods of picking locks and effecting robberies; what were the best instruments; how to make the best defence, and to trump up a good story, &c. With regard to treadwheel labour, I believe the prisoners practise various deceptions with the doctor to get into the infirmaries. I find it to be most unfavourable as it respects their moral reformation; no doubt it materially counteracts my efforts. I effect the most good with those whom I see alone. But the system is altogether bad for the purpose of affording them moral instruction. I greatly lament that there is no school. The greater number of the prisoners cannot read. I should wish them to be instructed by a schoolmaster or officer, not a prisoner, superintended by myself.

Mr. James Bayfield, formerly Turnkey at the Gaol, now Keeper of the New House of Correction at Bedford.

I was Turnkey of the gaol at Bedford for about two years, viz. from May 1832 to May 1834. This was before the appointment of the present keeper, Mr. Tragenza. I paid great attention to the construction of the prison and to the conduct of the prisoners. I have known instances of visitors going to the debtors' day-room under pretence of visiting the debtors, but having friends in the prison under sentence of transportation, whom it was their sole object to see. The window of the male debtors' day-room at that time opened into the transport or convict-yard, and was not screened. Such visitors had free access by means of that window, and other facilities, to the convicts, and occasionally to the untried felons; and I have frequently detected them (the debtors aiding and assisting) in the act of passing letters, bacon, and other meat, butter, sugar, &c. to the convicts or untried felons. In consequence of

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these practices, the window, at my suggestion, was screened. But, no doubt, communication by words can still be made: at least I believe so. I have also known the debtors, from the windows in their sleeping-rooms immediately over the convict-yard, converse freely with, and throw down tobacco to, the convicts below. These windows were also screened, in consequence of these practices. By that screening, however, communication by sight was alone prevented: sound will still pass, and articles might still be thrown either up or down. In the infirmaries in the upper gallery of the north wing, used occasionally for all classes of male criminal prisoners, I have known the like communications to take place by the windows. I have known conversation to have been held between the sick in the infirmary and the convicts in the yard below, one of the infirmary windows being immediately over the convict-yard. I have known of various articles having been thrown down. Although this window is now screened also, yet it opens at the top about 9 or 12 inches, with a cover working on a circular lever, which the prisoners inside can open and shut at pleasure, and letters and other articles may yet be thrown up and down. The other windows are screened in the same manner, viz. they open at top with a cover. The ring-holes in the floors of the corridors afford every opportunity for communication between prisoners of various classes; and between criminal prisoners in the infirmaries and male debtors in their sleeping gallery below those infirmaries. The male debtors, from a window in their staircase, can converse, and I have detected them conversing, with the surety men in the yard of the female debtors. When there are no female debtors, the female debtors' ward is occupied by surety men, soldiers waiting a route, &c. I have known the debtors supply such surety men with eatables and tobacco. I have often detected it. There is also another window in the debtors' staircase, and another on the infirmary landing of the debtors' ward, both which overlook the untried female felons' yard, and also the yard for all the female convicted classes; and I have seen debtors at both these windows, at one time, conversing with the female felons for trial, and with the convicted females of all classes. I have detected letters in the act of being passed over the airing-yard walls, by the women to the men; and the Matron, at the same time, has found letters on the persons of the females, appointing time and place for meetings with the men. I have also detected the surety men in the act of getting from the female debtors' ward to the women in the female convict-yard. But I cannot positively say whether such attempts to get to each other ever succeeded. I only detected the men in the act.

Mr. John Tregenza, Governor.

Silence is enforced with the convicted male prisoners only; it is required to be observed at all times, both at night and by day; but I find it impossible to enforce it at night. All other classes are permitted at all times to associate and converse. All the criminal prisoners, so far as the separate sleeping cells and the number of prisoners will admit, are separated at night: the convicted male prisoners take their meals separately in their cells. There are 50 cells, and, if the prisoners exceed 50, three prisoners are placed in one cell. The only officers are, myself, the Matron (who is my wife), a male Turnkey, and the superintendent at the treadwheel. We have various and heavy duties to perform. There is no night supervision whatever; I, and the Matron, alone sleep in the gaol: the Turnkey sleeps over the lodge. We have no wardsmen or monitors. I object to prisoners being so employed, because it would lead to familiarity between them and the Turnkeys; and I have found, during a long experience, that they are not to be trusted; that they favour their friends; that they are subject to be intimidated, and are open to bribes; and, in fact, that they seldom report. The Silent System requires constant watching: the prisoners ought never to be left, night or day: it is irksome to the officers, even when badly enforced. The superintendent at the wheel suffers much from exposure to the weather, and from the confinement required in constantly watching the working classes. He is never absent without a substitute. I believe I lost one superintendent by death, in consequence of this exposure. I think the men also suffer from exposure on the wheel, although not in so great a degree as the superintendent; they are not quite so much exposed, being more under cover. The Silent System occasions loss of time both to the officers and prisoners, in locking and unlocking, forming into file and marching to and from their work, meals, and chapel, which I consider occupies, on the average, in this prison, about 90 minutes every day; and although it is enforced with the criminal prisoners, yet they talk on the wheel, even in the presence of the officer; and it is often most difficult, if not impossible, to detect them; they also can and do converse freely at night, not only among themselves in their own galleries, but across the chapel and store-room, with the untried classes in the galleries of the east wing. I have no night watch monitors, or wardsmen, and therefore I consider the Silent System of no use whatever in this prison, for lessening the evils of contamination. The prisoners can talk all night without my detecting it. Sometimes I hear them singing songs in a loud voice. I always punish them if they are *noisy*, and I can find out the offenders. It would require altogether 13 male and female officers, including myself and the Matron, to maintain the Silent System in this prison, of whom five ought to do duty at night. I believe that all the evils of contamination prevail here; but that they are not nearly so great in degree as in many prisons, the prisoners here being generally agriculturists. No doubt they relate their exploits, and become much worse characters, and more expert poachers. There were many prisoners in the infirmaries during the influenza, which prevailed chiefly amongst the convicted male classes who work at the wheel, which I ascribe to the low diet, the labour of the wheel, and the practice of walking the circle. I think that treadwheel labour and walking the circle without intermission, except at meals, is injurious to health, at least if practised for more than three months. I do not believe the prisoners could stand it longer on our diet. I think that treadwheel labour is very unequal as a punishment; it punishes the body rather than the mind; it punishes the old and infirm more than the young; and robust and tall men more than short men. I find that I must also mix the classes in order to equalize the work. Solitary confinement is felt as the severest of all punish-

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ments; more so by far than either the Silent System or the labour of the treadwheel. We never reduce the food by way of punishment.

The prisoners are ignorant in the extreme; in almost all cases they are wholly destitute of religious knowledge: they are callous and indifferent to the consequences of crime, except in respect of the punishment which it may draw on themselves. The Untried, at least, if not the other classes, become still more depraved by the associations of the prison. I believe the Chaplain's efforts are rendered almost abortive, owing to the intercourse and contamination which prevail.

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## APPENDIX (A.)

*Bedford Gaol and House of Correction.*

| Officers. | Age. | Duties. |
|---|---|---|
| *Governor.*—John Tregenza, appointed to the New House of Correction in 1819; removed to this Gaol in 1834. | 47 | The Governor resides in, and takes the general management of, the prison. He keeps a daily journal of prison occurrences, a description of all prisoners committed, a general account-book of the total expense of the establishment, a store-book, and a discharge-book, and sundry memorandums. Has to write all letters and make returns to Secretary of State and others; manuscripts for the assize and sessions' calendars; makes returns to the assize and sessions as required by the Act 4th Geo. IV., c. 64; a list of all convicts when sent on board the hulks, with an account of conduct in prison and previous habits of life; a certificate on the receipt of each prisoner to the committing magistrate; and answers all letters from the Insolvent Court respecting insolvent debtors. He attends Court during the assizes and sessions, and the Insolvent Commissioners Court; removes the convicts to the hulks, and debtors and other prisoners by *Habeas;* attends service in the chapel; inspects the prisoners and prison, the quality and quantity of food delivered to each, the beds, bedding, and clothing, and the locking up the prisoners at night. |
| *Matron.*—Mary Ann Tregenza, appointed in 1832 to the New House of Correction; removed to this Gaol in 1834. | 35 | Has the entire superintendence of all the females. |
| *Turnkey.*—James Elwood, appointed to the New House of Correction in 1833, and removed to this prison in 1834.<br>The Wife of the Turnkey assists him much, although not a paid officer. | 50 | Rings the bell for unlocking, half an hour previous to the prisoners being let out; during that time the prisoners dress themselves, fold up their beds and bedding; then assists the attendant at the treadmill to unlock the House of Correction, after which he unlocks the debtors, and male felons and untried misdemeanours on the gaol side, and takes them to the yards for washing; he then returns to the cells, and inspects the beds and bedding, locks, bolts, &c.; takes the sweeper to his work, cuts up the bread, attends with lights, straw, and coals on felon and debtors' side; eight o'clock serves out the bread for breakfast; returns to the Lodge for his own breakfast, musters and attends with prisoners in chapel, conducts them back to the wards, removes the sweeper to some other part of his work; inspects the debtors' bed-rooms, hall, and yard, and all the privies in the gaol and House of Correction (except the females) to see that no slops are left about, and that the ashes are removed; attends at the Lodge, and admits visitors to the debtors; examines all baskets, bundles, &c. going into the gaol; makes a report in writing every morning of the sick, attends the surgeon on his visiting them; attends to the changing of all the beds and bedding, and sending the dirty bedding out to be washed; cuts bread and cheese for dinner, and serves it to the male prisoners; gets his dinner at one o'clock; attends at the Lodge, and to all visitors that may have orders to visit any male prisoner for trial, or in the House of Correction; receives the bread, with the bill, for the use of the prison; sees that all visitors leave the prison at the appointed time; takes letters and returns to post-office; receives all prisoners, and conducts them from the Lodge to the Governor; rings the bell for locking-up, and assists in the same; 9 o'clock P. M. visits the sick in the infirmaries, and locks the debtors' cell doors after the light and fires are put out; and many other occasional duties that cannot be enumerated. |

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*Bedford Gaol and House of Correction*—continued.

| Officers. | Age. | Duties. |
|---|---|---|
| John Clayton, attendant on treadmill, 1836. | 45 | This officer is only engaged in the prison by day; he attends at the unlocking of the prison in the morning, and takes the men to the House of Correction yard, for washing themselves and labour, until breakfast, which they take in their cells; during one hour he leaves for breakfast; he attends with the prisoners at chapel, and reconducts them to the treadmill, and remains with them until dinner, when they are again conducted to the cells, and a third time to the work-yard, in which they remain until locked up: when this is done, he leaves the prison for the night. |

John Tregenza, Gaoler.

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## APPENDIX (B.)

### *Bedford County Gaol and House of Correction.*

Prisoners in custody for trial, with Name, Age, Offence, and Date of Commitment.

*First Class.*

| No. | Prisoner's Name. | Age. | When committed. | Offence charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J. A. | 21 | July 7th, 1836 | Cutting and wounding, with intent to do bodily harm |
| 2 | R. B. | 22 | July 7th, 1836 | The same. |
| 3 | J. G. | 20 | July 25th, 1836 | Rape. |
| 4 | N. L. | 30 | January 28th, 1837 | Highway robbery and stealing potatoes. |
| 5 | J. M. | 23 | February 10th, 1837 | Burglary, and second charge for stealing linen. |
| 6 | S. F. | 23 | February 16th, 1837 | Burglary. |
| 7 | A. W. | 23 | February 17th, 1837 | Horse stealing. |
| 8 | J. S. | 22 | February 18th, 1837 | Burglary. |
| 9 | T. D. | 29 | February 18th, 1837 | The same. |
| 10 | J. L. | 35 | February 21st, 1837 | Stealing timber. |
| | | | *Second Class.* | |
| 1 | J. S. | 22 | January 11th, 1837 | Stealing potatoes. |
| 2 | W. R. | 25 | January 11th, 1837 | Stealing hay. |
| 3 | J. W. | 34 | January 28th, 1837 | Highway robbery and stealing potatoes with No. 4, above. |
| 4 | J. G. | 19 | January 31st, 1837 | Stealing ash timber. |
| 5 | R. D. | 60 | February 1st, 1837 | Stealing bread. |
| 6 | T. T. | 45 | February 13th, 1837 | Shop-lifting. |
| 7 | W. C. | 54 | February 7th, 1837 | Stealing a watch. |
| 8 | J. S. | 23 | February 18th, 1837 | Burglary, an accomplice with Nos. 8 and 9, 1st class. |
| 9 | C. S. | 17 | February 21st, 1837 | Stealing beef. |
| 10 | J. B. | 34 | February 21st, 1837 | Stealing timber, an accomplice with No. 10, 1st class. |
| | | | *Third Class.* | |
| 1 | M. W. | 24 | February 10th, 1837 | Burglary, accomplices with No. 5, 1st class. |
| 2 | A. W. | 30 | February 10th, 1837 | |

John Tregenza, *Gaoler.*

Debtors.

*Male Debtors.—Fourth Class.*]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | W. C. | 26 | January 7th, 1837 | Debt and costs of 28*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, common process. |
| 2 | T. W. | 45 | January 27th, 1837 | Debt and costs of 37*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, common process. |
| 3 | T. A. | 66 | February 6th, 1837 | Debt and costs of 25*l.*, common process. |
| 4 | J. A. | 34 | February 21st, 1837 | Debt and costs of 13*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, under execution. |
| | | | *Female Debtors.—Fifth Class.* | |
| | | | None in custody. | |

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## Convicted Prisoners.

*Males.—Sixth Class.*

Old House of Correction.—Male Prisoners.

| No. | Prisoner's Name. | Age. | When committed. | Offence charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J. R. | 20 | September 9th, 1835 | Highway robbery; 1 year, from Lent Assize, 1836. |
| 2 | T. W. | 22 | September 9th, 1835 | ,, ,, ,, |
| 3 | J. E. | 25 | October 17th, 1835 | Housebreaking ,, ,, |
| 4 | H. P. | 19 | November 27th, 1835 | Night poaching ,, ,, |
| 5 | D. S. | 21 | November 27th, 1835 | ,, ,, ,, |
| 6 | J. U. | 28 | November 27th, 1835 | ,, ,, ,, |
| 7 | J. R. | 32 | November 27th, 1835 | ,, ,, ,, |
| 8 | J. S. | 27 | January 6th, 1836 | Rioting; 2 years ,, |
| 9 | W. G. | 25 | January 11th, 1836 | Stealing clothing; 1 year ,, |
| 10 | J. P. | 28 | February 8th, 1837 | Common assault; 1 month, or pay 25 shillings. |
| 11 | T. W. | 47 | February 14th, 1837 | Common assault; until he shall find sureties. |
| | | | *Females.—Seventh Class.* | |
| 1 | C. B. | 49 | October 17th, 1836 | Embezzlement; 6 months, Michaelmas Sessions, 1836. |

John Tregenza, *Gaoler.*

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## APPENDIX (C.)

### RETURN, No. 2, from the County Gaol and House of Correction, at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 31 | 1 | 7 | .. | 75 | 9 | 32 | 1 | 145 | 11 |
| ,, ,, Convicted | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 96 | 7 |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 11 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 2 | 7 | .. | 27 | 3 |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 3 | .. | 13 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 9 | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 14 | .. |
| For Assaults | 15 | 1 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 4 | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | .. | .. |
| Total | 35 | 1 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* | 5 | .. |
| In Execution | 8 | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | 13 | .. |

* Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 49 | 9 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 187 | 9 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Total | 254 | .. |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 26 | 1 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 14 | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 2 | .. |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 42 | 1 |

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### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 28 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 24 | 1 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 2 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 25 | 2 | 2 | .. | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 4 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 145 | 11 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | 22 | 1 | 11 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 65 | 7 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 18 | 1 | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 11 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 2 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 1 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 10 | .. |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 66 | 6 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 60 | 4 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 42 | 1 |
| Total | 181 | 11 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 81 | 2 |
| Can read only | 44 | 8 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 55 | 1 |
| Can read and write well | 1 | .. |
| Total | 181 | 11 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 40 | 4 |
| Infirmary Cases | 8 | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 13 | 1 |
| Deaths | 1 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year | 63 | 6 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 31 | .. |
| Twice | 16 | .. |
| Thrice | 4 | .. |
| Four times or more | 13 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 74 | 6 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed | 17 | 2 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 2 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 3 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 6 | .. | 9 | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 6 | .. | 9 | .. |

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## No 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | 1 |
| Day Caps | 1 | 1 |
| Jackets | 1 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 1 | .. |
| Trowsers | 1 | .. |
| Shirts | 1 | .. |
| Stockings (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Handkerchiefs | 1 | 1 |
| Shoes (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Clogs (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Gowns | .. | 1 |
| Petticoats | .. | 1 |
| Flannel do. | .. | 1 |
| Shifts | .. | 1 |
| Beds | 1 | 1 |
| Rugs | 1 | 1 |
| Blankets | 2 | 2 |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases* | .. | .. |
| Towels | 1 | 1 |

* Sheets and pillow-cases are allowed only in cases of illness.

The expense set down for clothing is the general average per head, there being a stock in hand.

## No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 177 | 19 | 6 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 55 | 19 | 6 |
| ,, Bedding | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 34 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Fuel | 25 | 12 | 6 |
| ,, Soap | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, Candles | 17 | 17 | 9 |
| ,, Washing | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Books | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 430 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 76 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 47 | 10 | 10½ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 911 | 10 | 1½ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum | From 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | to 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 4 | 6 | 9¾ and a fraction. |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | .. | .. | .. |
| House of Correction | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| In the Gaol | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | pints. | pints. | pints. | pints. | |
| Sunday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | None. | None. | 1½ | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Monday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | One onion.* |
| Tuesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | None. |
| Wednesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Thursday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | One onion. |
| Friday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | None. |
| Saturday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

* Cheese and onions are only allowed to Prisoners at hard labour.

## No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours. per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6 | 10 | 7½ inches. | 48 steps. | Two-thirds on, one-third off. | | | Two-thirds of the last statement to each. | By dividing the whole by three. | Friction. |
| February | 6 | | | | | 10,800 | 17,280 | | | |
| March | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 10 | | | | | 14,400 | 23,040 | | | |
| June | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 10 | | | | | 18,000 | 28,200 | | | |
| August | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 8 | | | | | 14,400 | 23,040 | | | |
| October | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 6 | | | | | 10,800 | 17,280 | | | |
| December | 6 | | | | | | | | | |

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### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | .. | .. No | Crank Mill | in this Prison. | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | None. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 75 0 0 | .. | 75 0 0 | ,, |
| Matron | 1 | 20 0 0 | .. | 20 0 0 | ,, |
| Surgeon and medicines | 1 | 40 0 0 | .. | 40 0 0 | ,, |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent of Treadmill | 1 | 35 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 38 0 0 | Gratuity. |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 52 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 57 0 0 | ,, |
| Turnkeys { Male<br>Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey { Male<br>Female | .. | .. | .. | ..<br>.. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 6 | 422 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 430 0 0 | |

### No. 22. Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract | 19 4 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 3 10 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | |
| Other Receipts, removal of Convicts | 39 12 0 |
| Total | 62 6 0 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 911 10 1½ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 62 6 0 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 849 4 1½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

1*s.* 1½*d.* per day each.

This Return is confined to the Gaol and Old House of Correction.

(Signed) Geo. S. Livius. Charles Lorquer Higgins.

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## COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### *Construction.*

This prison is situate in the county town of Bedford, and within about 300 yards of the county gaol. It is a neat brick building, and was completed for the reception of prisoners in 1820. It contains only four wards, comprising 51 very small separate cells, which are in single ranges, the greater part of them being built against the boundary-wall; and four small day-rooms, the latter, with the exception of that belonging to the female ward, being now used as sleeping-rooms.

Wards.

Ward No. 1, differing from all the others, consists of an upper and a lower gallery; the others consist only of one gallery on the basement. This ward contains 16 cells in the upper, and 13 cells and a day-room in the lower, gallery; and an airing-yard. The day-room is 17 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth, and 7 feet 10 inches in height: the cells, with the exception of two, measure 6 feet 7 inches in length, 3 feet 9 inches in breadth, and in height, in the lower gallery, 7 feet 10 inches, and, in the upper gallery, 10 feet 4 inches. The two cells which vary in dimensions are, the one, 10 feet in length, and 8 feet 6 inches in breadth; the other, 7 feet 2 inches in length, and 6 feet 7 inches in breadth. In the roof of each cell there is a pipe of 2½ inches in diameter, for the purpose of ventilation, as well as a small ventilator in the door, with a turn-up shutter within, which the prisoner can open or let down by a button. Through either of these ventilators, and, indeed, through the partition walls separating the cells, prisoners, not only in adjoining cells, but in those which are remote from each other, can easily converse. Poachers (by far the most numerous class) are usually placed in the upper gallery; rogues and vagabonds are placed in the lower gallery; and both poachers and rogues and vagabonds are mixed with all classes, whenever the other wards are overcrowded.

Ward No. 2 comprises five cells, of the same dimensions with those of No. 1, possessing the same facilities for communication, by means of the ventilators, &c.; a day-room 12 feet long by 10 feet 2 inches wide, and a small airing-yard. The airing-yards of these wards (Nos. 1 and 2), being separated by a wall of only 9 feet in height, and the respective cells being very near together, we think that prisoners in each might not only keep up an intercourse among themselves, but with the prisoners in the other ward. Prisoners for petty larceny, being considered, on account of the comparatively trivial nature of their offences, the least depraved of the male classes, are usually in this ward; although, whenever the prison is crowded, various classes are often placed in it at the same time.

Ward No. 3 comprises 10 cells, a day-room, and an airing-yard; the dimensions of the cells and day-rooms being the same as those of the cells and day-rooms in ward No. 2, and the cells affording the same means of communication by the ventilators. In this ward are placed together the worst classes; viz., felons (of which class of offenders there are but few), and misdemeanants; and with these are also mixed prisoners from other classes, when either of the other wards is overcrowded. The prisoners here can carry on conversation at night, not only among themselves, but with the female prisoners in the adjoining ward, No. 4, the respective airing-yards being separated by a wall of only 9 feet high.

Ward No. 4 comprises seven cells, each 6 feet 7 inches in length, 6 feet in breadth, and 7 feet 10 inches in height; a small day-room, 12 feet square, of the same height with the cells, a wash-house, and an airing-yard. The day-room is used as a receiving-room, where all classes are occasionally mixed by day; but it is never used at night. There are ventilators in the cells, similar to those in the cells of the male wards. In this ward are placed female prisoners of all classes: they occupy their cells by day as well as at night; and, to enable them to work, the doors are left open for the benefit of the light, to avail themselves of which they stand at these doors, where they can see, and might converse with, each other, without much chance of being detected, being generally under no inspection, except such as is afforded from the window of the Keeper's apartment, (where they could scarcely be heard, unless they spoke very loud): the matron, or her daughter, about two or three times in the course of the day, visit their ward. In their day-room, during the months of winter, there is a fire, to which one at a time is allowed to resort; and here, either accidentally or designedly, two or more might occasionally meet. The prison washing being done by contract out of the prison, they do not assemble together in the wash-house. They wash their persons there, however; and, although the rule requires that they shall do it only one at a time, yet, being left by themselves, and the wash-house not being immediately within view of any of the officers, from any point, they might very easily evade that rule. They might visit each other in their respective cells with nearly the same facility. It has already been mentioned that their airing-yard is separated by a low brick wall from that of the male ward, No. 3, in which the worst classes, and occasionally all classes, are confined; and that the sexes, from their respective cells, might keep up an intercourse, notwithstanding this barrier. But they might also communicate over that wall by letter, or otherwise, during the day; although it should be observed, that the male prisoners are not in their yards on the week days, except when they wash in the mornings at their pumps, or pass to and from their meals and work; or on Sundays, except while taking air and exercise. Generally, however, there are a greater number of male prisoners than can work on the wheel, and then the surplus number remain in their cells by day: all the prisoners are in their cells on Sundays; one at a time being allowed to walk in the yard for air and exercise; none of them being, in fact, locked in. The men sometimes leave their own cells to visit their fellow-prisoners. The female prisoners' day-room is separated from one of the sleeping-cells in the male ward, No. 3, by a brick wall, through which conversation might be easily carried on; but it has been mentioned that that day-room is not occupied at night. Intercourse between the sexes might also be carried on by means of a brick drain which communicates with their respective privies.

Bedford Gaol and House of Correction.
Work-yard, Treadwheel, &c.

There is a large work-yard, in which the treadwheel is erected under a shed, the shed being open on one side from the roof to the floor, from one extremity to the other. It has three compartments, each subdivided into separate stalls, and each capable, if required, of being worked alone. There are 19 stalls in the three compartments. The partitions forming these stalls are not continued to the roof, and are only a few inches higher than the men's heads when at work, measuring, from the point on which they stand, only 6 feet in height; so that the prisoners can, and in fact do, carry on conversation, both by the openings above, and through these partitions. They are very narrowly watched, and punished, even if they only turn their heads; nevertheless, they can distinctly hear the Turnkey's footsteps when he walks on the floor under the shed, which is 38 feet in length. When he is at one extremity, the prisoners at the other extremity might, we conceive, communicate without much risk. Those who come off on relief have no place of shelter in rainy weather, except under the shed, which being completely open to the south-west, the prisoners must be greatly exposed whenever the wind and rain set in from that quarter. The Keeper thinks, although we do not concur with him, that they might be sufficiently protected by going close to the wheel. But in coming off in succession for relief, they would then necessarily be brought into so near contact, as to have more frequent opportunities of intercourse.

Under the treadwheel shed there is a pump for cleansing the privies, at which one prisoner continually works; and over the mill-house there is a hand crank, at which one prisoner only can work at a time.

Male Infirmary

All classes are mixed in the infirmary: conversation is not allowed; but the prisoners being under no supervision, except of a nurse (himself a prisoner), the Keeper admits that it cannot be prevented. The most numerous class, by far, especially at certain periods of the year, is that of the poachers; and if a prisoner made no other proficiency in acquiring knowledge from his opportunities of association in this prison, he might, at least in theory, become an expert poacher by association in the infirmary alone. A boy 16 years of age, a short time since, set a snare in the privy, and caught some rats. This infirmary is 14 feet 6 inches in length, and 12 feet in breadth: there is an airing-yard attached to it.

Female Infirmary.

There have been no patients in the female infirmary since the present Keeper has been in office. It is generally used as the provision or store-room; but females of all classes, if sick, would be placed in it. It is divided from the male infirmary by a wall of only 9 inches in thickness, through which conversation might be carried on distinctly and intelligibly from one infirmary to the other. This infirmary has also an airing-yard. Both infirmaries are of the same dimensions.

Male Receiving-room.

All classes are mixed in the receiving-room until examined by the Surgeon; and frequently three or more prisoners at a time sleep on one large wooden bedstead.

There is an oven in the room for baking or for fumigating the prisoners' clothes.

Chapel.

In the chapel there are four compartments for the several classes. The females, before the male prisoners have completed their meals in their cells, are conducted to the chapel by the Matron or her daughter; the male prisoners following according to their classes, and each selecting his own seat in either of the three compartments, without reference to his class. It is said to be impossible to classify them in the chapel, owing to the inequality of numbers in the different classes. There have been at one time 40 poachers, and 85 prisoners altogether, and the chapel will not hold more than 54. It is 24 feet 6 inches in length, and 14 feet 6 inches in breadth. The Chaplain, Governor, and Turnkey have each a good inspection. The prisoners sit or kneel with their faces towards the officers. The sexes are screened from the view of each other; but there being no passage for the females, except through the work-yard of the males, they are conducted back to their cells before the latter quit their seats, passing across the chapel within view of the men.

Governor's House, &c.

The Governor's house is separated from the different airing-yards by an open iron fence or grating, from which the airing-yards radiate; and between the house and the fence there is a passage 8 feet in width. In the Governor's parlour and bed-room there are windows which command a complete inspection of all the yards. The common passage to and from the interior of the prison, by which prisoners have ingress and egress, is through the house. There is another entrance from the garden, on the back or opposite side of the prison; but it would be both inconvenient and dangerous to use it as a common thoroughfare, inasmuch as the garden door opens into the work-yard, and is close to the treadwheel.

Turnkey's Apartments.

The Turnkey's apartments are in the work-yard, the only approach to them being through the Keeper's house, and over that work-yard. The entrance or fore door and sitting-room windows open on the yard; the latter overlooking the prisoners at work, and being only 8 feet distant from the circle or ring where the relief-men walk. The bed-room windows overlook the yard, treadwheel, and male infirmary; and in the latter there is a window overlooking the Turnkey's apartments. The Keeper has observed the prisoners, whilst walking the ring, watching and smiling at females in the Turnkey's house. Visitors to the Turnkey must pass close to the prisoners, and his wife and children must be greatly inconvenienced by such a disagreeable contiguity; whilst it affords a source of amusement to the prisoners themselves. The Keeper has been obliged to limit the number of the Turnkey's visitors, many of whom might probably otherwise go to the prison from idle curiosity. He has known of a discharged prisoner obtaining an interview with the Turnkey's daughter (a child 12 years of age), and

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prevailing on her to carry bacon, &c., to a prisoner within; and of another prisoner inducing her to convey a letter to his wife on the outside.

Boundary-wall.

The boundary-wall is 20 feet high, and there is a stone coping projecting over it about 1 inch and three-quarters on both sides. On the outside, at the distance of 4½ feet, are two carpenters' workshops, and another workshop belonging to a plumber and glazier, the roofs being only about 5 or 6 feet below the top of the boundary-wall. The workmen in these shops might communicate with the prisoners, or aid others in attempts at such communication, or let down means to facilitate their escape. Some of these workmen are often employed during the whole night in making coffins, &c., and in the different workshops there are frequently 10 employed at a time.

It has been mentioned that several of the cells are built against the boundary-wall. There is no difficulty of access to the boundary-wall on the outside; and we conceive that a breach might be very easily made through it into the cells.

Dimensions.

The prison is not sufficiently capacious. For female prisoners there is only one ward, containing seven cells; and the appropriation of cells to the respective male wards is very unequal, there being in ward No. 1, twenty-nine; in ward No. 2, five; and in ward No. 3, ten. The mixing of the classes is, therefore, unavoidable. It has been mentioned that there have been 85 prisoners in confinement at one time, and yet only 51 can be accommodated with separate cells. The dimensions of particular parts of the prison have been described under the head "Construction." There is ample space for enlargement beyond the boundary-wall.

Repairs.

The prison is in substantial repair.

Security against Escapes.

From what has been said it may be perceived that, as a place of security, the prison is extremely defective. Independently of the defects of the boundary-wall, of the too easy access to it from without, of the cells being built against it, and of its proximity to the workshops, the door at the back of the prison, close to the treadwheels opening into the Keeper's garden, is greatly calculated to facilitate escapes. Several escapes have been attempted, and many have been effected. See Appendix A.

Against Fire.

There is no fire-engine in the prison: there are three in the town.

Supervision and Inspection.

There is no regular supervision of the female ward by day, the Matron only visiting it occasionally; or of the infirmaries. There is no supervision of any part of the prison at night. From the windows of the Governor's parlour and bed-room, however, there is an excellent inspection of every airing-yard, of the treadwheel, and of the exterior of most of the cells; and from these windows any great noise or loud talking, notwithstanding the facilities for intercourse between prisoners which have been described, might be heard, either at night or by day. The prisoners at the wheel are always under the immediate eye of the Keeper or Turnkey (both active and vigilant officers), assisted by one of the sweepers stationed in the passage which overlooks every yard in front of the Keeper's house. And although there are no inspecting holes into any of the cells or rooms, yet, from the circumscribed limits of the prison, and the favourable position of the Keeper's windows, the inspection, upon the whole, for a prison built before prison architecture was so well understood as in the present day, may be said to be good, and to afford advantages for maintaining good discipline with a comparatively small establishment of officers.

Adaptation for Employment.

The prison is badly adapted for employment of every kind; the treadwheel will hold only 19 prisoners, exclusive of those on relief; whilst there have been 82 males in confinement at one time: and the cells and rooms are very small. The Keeper, however, suggested that platting of straw by the males, and making lace by the females, might perhaps be introduced with profitable results.

Adaptation for Separation.

To separate the prisoners so as effectually to prevent intercourse, every part of the prison would require material alteration.

Communication from without.

It has been shown that there are means of communication from without, owing to the contiguity of the workshops, and the easy access to the boundary-wall. That communication might be extended to every part of the prison within by the sweepers, who are prisoners. The Governor said, "I have found that, owing to the sweepers, there is communication through every part of the prison; they can and do carry messages from yard to yard, and from prisoner to prisoner; but I could not do without the sweepers, unless regular officers were provided." Missiles of any kind might be introduced with great facility over the boundary-wall into any of the yards, and the only effectual means of prevention would be the employment of a regular watchman to perambulate the interior both at night and by day.

Dryness, Ventilation, Drainage.

The prison is thoroughly dry. The ventilation is bad, owing chiefly to the contracted dimensions of the cells. The drainage is excellent, there being drains and a pump for conveying the water through them in every yard.

### *System.—Discipline.*

Classification.

But little more remains to be said on the subject of classification than has been stated under the head "Construction." The classification is neither that which is prescribed by 4 Geo. IV., nor the limited classification of 5 Geo. IV.; although, from there being three male wards, and from the circumstance of no untried prisoners being ever confined here, it would seem that the latter mode of classification, with respect at least to male prisoners, had been contemplated on the occasion of erecting the prison. We believe that every effort is used to classify the prisoners in the best manner that the building will admit of; but owing to the construction, and the inequality of numbers in the several classes, male prisoners of every variety of crime, frequently, and female prisoners always, are placed together in one ward. See Appendix B.

Silent System.

Convicted prisoners only are committed to this prison; and the Silent System, with separa-

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tion, so termed, is that which is uniformly enforced; except that the male prisoners, or so many as the treadwheel will contain, are associated at work, where silence is maintained by strict surveillance.

It is but justice to say that the discipline is enforced with the utmost vigour, and in a manner which is highly creditable to the Visiting Magistrates, as well as the Keeper. Nevertheless, it will be seen by the evidence that considerable intercourse takes place between the prisoners. The Silent System has introduced quietness and an appearance of good order, but has not, in any material degree, checked the evils of contamination, while it has imposed on the officers more arduous duties, and given rise to more severe and frequent punishments.

The only officers, besides the Chaplain and Surgeon, are the Keeper, Matron, and Male Turnkey: there are no monitors or wardsmen; but there are two sweepers or cleaners, who also occasionally do the duties of monitors; one of them, during the greater part of the day, being stationed at the passage in front of the Keeper's house, commanding an inspection of all the airing-yards, for the purpose of watching the prisoners. The prisoners never move but in regular order, proceeding to and from their work, chapel, meals, and exercise, in single file, being forbidden to look around, but each being required to look towards the back of the person who precedes him: the same rule is observed during the periods of labour. The officers, with the sweepers, are stationed in the most favourable positions for overlooking the prisoners during their various movements, and while they are at work. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

Hard Labour.

The only labour performed by male prisoners is that of the treadwheel, which is not applied to a profitable use. It is regarded as an alleviation of imprisonment, being preferred to the solitude of the cells. The Keeper says, "Meeting on the wheel is gratifying to prisoners; it lessens the punishment; they like to see and hear whatever passes, and to associate, although they cannot speak: the looking out for and seeing old acquaintances is a relief." Conversation takes place at the wheel, and they resort to the usual frauds and falsehoods to deceive the officers and each other, in order to obtain exemption from labour, and admission to the infirmaries. (See Evidence.) For a description of the wheel, the hours of labour, the amount performed, &c., see Appendix C., Return II., No. 19. The relief men never sit or remain stationary, but walk in single file in a circle in the work-yard. It is a practice which very materially adds to the severity of the punishment, especially in summer, when the hours of labour are never less than ten. In walking round the ring, greater intercourse takes place than on the wheel.

The sweepers clean the prison. The females mend the prison linen and bedding, and, at intervals, make lace, and plat straw for bonnets.

Visitors.

On the 8th April, 1834, the Court of Quarter Sessions made the following order:—"Ordered, that the Clerk of the Peace do communicate to the clerks of the petty sessions, that no friends be permitted to visit prisoners under sentence of imprisonment from the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, except in cases of illness." This order does not seem to embrace prisoners summarily convicted; nevertheless, the Keeper says that no prisoners whatever are allowed to see visitors, except in cases of severe illness, and then only by virtue of a Magistrate's written order: that there are not above six visitors in the course of a year; that they come no further than the door of his house, opening on the passage to the airing-yards, the prisoner standing within his airing-yard, the intermediate distance being 8 yards, an officer being always present, and the visitors remaining only five minutes. These precautions are found to be sufficient to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles without searching. Visitors not giving a satisfactory account of themselves are refused admittance, although bringing a Magistrate's order. The restriction on visits is most severely felt as a punishment.

Money.

Prisoners are not allowed money under any circumstances: they seldom bring it on their admission. If they do, it is taken from them, and accounted for on their discharge, their persons and every part of their apparel being most strictly searched.

Letters.

Prisoners may write or receive letters once a month, which appears to be the only restriction.

Books.

No books are admitted, unless they are first submitted to and approved by the Chaplain.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Meat.

Newspapers, tobacco, spirituous liquors, beer, and meat, are wholly inadmissible; and it may be sufficient generally to state that, from the excellent discipline which is maintained, it is almost impossible that they can be introduced surreptitiously, so as to reach the prisoners. But under a less vigilant officer than the present Keeper, and under any system in which prisoners are employed as officers, the construction of the prison is such as might afford great facilities for abuses of this nature.

Gaming.

Gambling cannot take place here.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Chaplain does duty both at the Common Gaol and New House of Correction; he also performs service at the Bedford Union Workhouse. At this House of Correction he preaches one sermon on Sundays, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day: every morning at nine o'clock he reads the prayers of the Church of England. Three or four times in the week he visits the infirmaries and the prisoners at the wheel, as they successively come off on relief, taking them aside and addressing them individually; others, who are unemployed, he visits in their cells, occasionally distributing tracts amongst them all. On Sundays his duties occupy one hour and a half; on other days, about two hours; he remains with each prisoner in his cell about 20 minutes, and with those at the wheel about five minutes; and he is accessible at all times to any prisoners requiring his advice or assistance. He says the prisoners are attentive and orderly in chapel, respectful in their demeanour, and some of them desirous of intercourse with him. He keeps a Journal, but no Character Book. Both the officers and prisoners regularly attend divine service, so far as the contracted dimensions of the chapel will admit.

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The Governor says that, if either his Turnkey or any of the prisoners, without sufficient cause, should absent themselves, he should immediately discover it, being always himself present. When the prison is very crowded, there is not room for nearly half the prisoners, and then the classes attend alternately. On week-days the cleaning of the wards is done after chapel hours. The service being performed at nine o'clock and eleven o'clock on alternate Sundays, the cleaning is done before service when it takes place at eleven o'clock; and after service when it takes place at nine o'clock; the Keeper personally visiting every part of the prison, to see that it is not neglected.

Books.

Prisoners who can read are supplied with Bibles, Prayer Books, and religious tracts, at the Chaplain's discretion; and, on their discharge, he sometimes furnishes such as he thinks are deserving with a Bible or Testament, either from his own resources, or by obtaining pecuniary aid from the prisoners' friends, unless they have sufficient means of their own. All books used by prisoners are subject to his approval.

School.

There is no school; a circumstance which the Chaplain greatly regrets. The prisoners are extremely ignorant, very few being able either to read or write (see Appendix C., Return II., No. 8.), and fewer still knowing anything of the first principles of the Christian religion. He would gladly lend his assistance in qualifying them to receive that instruction which their case so peculiarly requires.

General Improvement.

The Chaplain says that the prisoners are not only exceedingly ignorant, but extremely vicious; that their moral depravity is great in proportion to their ignorance; and that the majority are decided drunkards. He believes, however, that some have received good impressions, and that others have become decided converts. He has formed this opinion from having kept up a communication with several after their discharge, and from having found that they had altered their mode of life and conduct On the other hand, he says that the associations of the prison, notwithstanding the Silent System, lead to great contamination, and materially counteract his efforts to produce reformation and amendment. "The System is so bad that I can do but little good." See his evidence.

The Keeper says, "The prisoners are very ignórant, few can read, scarcely any can write; they are extremely depraved: they do not improve: a few have benefited from the offices of the Chaplain: there are many re-committals." The re-commitments were about 30 per cent. on the total number of prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836. See Appendix C., Return II., Nos. 4 and 11.

### *Health.*

Surgeon.
Examining, Cleansing, Fumigating, &c.

The medical officer attends both the County Gaol and New House of Correction. He is in private practice. If the prisoners are found to be cleanly, they are assigned to their wards without being washed or bathed; but not until their clothes have been fumigated, and their persons examined by the Surgeon, Their clothes are baked in an oven with brimstone. When there are sick prisoners, he visits them daily, and he sees those who are well, whether they are at work, or in solitary confinement under punishment, two or three times a-week. He reports the state of their health and their conduct at every Quarter Sessions. He keeps a Journal, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, and a separate Diet Book, in which he enters all orders for spirits, wine, or any other extra allowance.

Infirmaries.
Prevalent Diseases, &c.

The infirmaries are under the supervision of nurses who are prisoners, and are visited only occasionally by an officer. Scurvy, ague, and general debility, are the most prevailing complaints. There have been an immense number of cases of scurvy, which have generally occurred after four or five months' imprisonment. The Surgeon says that the confinement, and the sameness of life and diet, in some measure, but the dissipated habits and debilitated constitutions of many of the prisoners, in a still greater measure, have had a tendency to produce that disease; and that when it has once fastened on the constitution from all these causes combined, the restoration of the patient to perfect health is a circumstance of rare occurrence. The average number of days during which each invalid remained on the sick list, during the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 21: the number of sick, compared with the total number of prisoners admitted during that year, was in the proportion of 59 to 284; there were no deaths.

The Surgeon thinks that the diet is objectionable;—that it has materially lowered the prisoners' health; and that they ought to have meat twice a-week. He has expressed that opinion to the Visiting Magistrates, and has, in consequence, been requested to prepare a new scale of diet, to be submitted to the justices at their ensuing Quarter Sessions.

Daily Washing of Prisoners.

There seems to be no regular allowance of soap, towels, and combs; but the supply is sufficient. The male prisoners wash in congregated bodies of the entire number in each class in the open yards at the pumps, of which there is one in each yard. And here are opportunities for conversation, which takes place notwithstanding the vigilance with which it is attempted to be prevented. The women wash in a washhouse in their ward. The prisoners were remarkably cleanly in their persons.

Cleansing the Prison.

The cleanliness of the prison is highly creditable to the Keeper; the walls internally, and the ceilings throughout, are washed with lime never less frequently, and generally oftener, than twice a-year; in summer the floors are washed two or three times every week, and not less frequently in the winter, when the weather will admit of it.

Washing Linen.

The linen of the prisoners is washed by contract out of the prison; and it has been found that the contract price has been less than the cost of doing it in the prison. The linen is mended by the female prisoners.

Air and Exercise.

The prisoners at the wheel have ample air and exercise. Those who are in separate cells have admission to the airing-yards, one at a time, as often as they wish; they are not locked in their cells during the day.

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### *Diet—Clothing—Bedding.*

Diet.

As to the allowance of diet, see Appendix C., Return II., No. 18: the only beverage allowed is cold water. No distinction is made in the diet with respect to age, sex, or class; the sick receive extra allowance, at the discretion of the Surgeon; the cleaners do not receive extra allowance. Not only the Surgeon but the Keeper considers the diet objectionable, and attributes to it the diseases which have been most prevalent; but he says that, if it were much better, many of the criminal population of the neighbourhood would commit petty offences in order to get into the prison. There was a sickliness and a want of tone and freshness in the appearance of the prisoners generally, which strikingly indicated the absence of robust health. The total cost of diet for the last year was £215. 13*s.* 1¼*d.*, or £4. 6*s.* 9¾*d.* per head per annum.

Clothing.

In regard to the supply of clothing, see Appendix C., Return II., No. 16. The males wear a uniform dress of grey drugget, with white felt caps, which has an extremely neat appearance. The supply is not made at stated times, and there are no periodical musters for ascertaining what clothing is required, or how it is preserved; but it is furnished from time to time, as the Keeper in his discretion thinks necessary: the supply appears to have been sufficient at all times, and the whole of the stores are under his daily observation. He keeps an account of the issue and value, which he submits to the Visiting Magistrates at their weekly meeting. The total cost of male and female clothing for the last year was £68. 2*s.* 2½*d.* The offence of destroying or damaging the clothing is of rare occurrence. No portion is manufactured in the prison; but it is repaired when necessary by the female prisoners.

Bedding.

Whenever there are more than 44 male prisoners, the surplus number cannot be provided with separate cells. The average daily number is about 52, but it is continually fluctuating; and immediately after every Quarter Session and Gaol Delivery it considerably exceeds that amount; and whenever that is the case, several sleep together in the day-rooms; but never less than three in one room, three or four being placed on one double bedstead. As to the supply of bedding, see Appendix C., Return II., No. 16. The Surgeon thinks that an additional blanket should be allowed in winter. Except in wet or very cold weather, the bedding of every prisoner is taken daily, and early in the morning, by the cleaners into the respective day-rooms, where it is aired and shaken, and returned to the cells shortly before the hour of locking up. The bedding was remarkably clean. The bedsteads are of iron, and, by means of hinges, can be turned back against the walls, for the purpose of affording more space when they are not in use. The total cost of bedding for the last year was £26. 12*s.* 1*d.*: the cost of clothing and bedding per head per annum was £3.

### *Prison Offences and Punishments.*

Offences.

The usual offences committed by the prisoners are talking and making signs on the wheel, and at the ring; talking during the cells; visiting during the day in the cells, and also meeting in the privies; defacing the walls and paint; stealing bread from and also selling it to each other; refusing to work; profane and insolent language; and irreverent conduct in chapel.

Punishments.

The most usual mode of punishment is, that of confinement either in the sleeping or refractory cells, according to the magnitude of the offence: reducing the allowance of food is seldom resorted to. The Governor says, "I seldom punish by stopping the food, the allowance not being much." Sometimes the punishment employed is that of making the offender stand for seven or eight hours at and with his face towards the wall in the work-yard. See Appendix C. Boys are also occasionally punished by whipping with a birch, the number of lashes or stripes being from 30 to 40, given by some person not being a prisoner or having any connexion with the prison, in the presence of the Surgeon, Keeper, and two other persons, who also have no connexion with the prison. Irons have never been used. The Keeper states that he sometimes punishes by making the offender do extra work on the wheel, occasionally remaining thereon five hours together without relief. As to offences and punishments, see Appendix C., Return II., No. 15.

The labour of the wheel is less severely felt as a punishment than the prohibition of conversation; and the latter much less than separate confinement.

The Keeper enforces the Silent System with great strictness. He says, "I maintain the strictest discipline that I possibly can. I punish every violation of the prison rules, even turning the head, or looking off the work while at the wheel, or making a silent motion while walking the ring. I punish to the utmost extent that I am permitted by law. I never relax, except in the case of a new-comer for his first offence only, if slight, and if I have reason to think that he has not had sufficient time to acquire a knowledge of the rules of the prison." "I believe I am considered a severe disciplinarian." "Conversation takes place from cell to cell at night; sometimes the sweepers report such conversations; but I cannot always ascertain what the conversation is about, or who are the offenders; and I have often a difficulty in deciding how and whom I ought to punish, especially on the report of the sweepers. I have known the sound of voices to appear to have issued from different cells, and I have punished prisoners in five different cells, not knowing which were actually guilty; and because not one of the five would tell who were the guilty parties. Sometimes, no doubt, I punish an innocent man, who may not know who are the offenders; *but how could I keep up the discipline without doing so?* If I were not to resort to this mode of punishment, greater intercourse between prisoners would be the inevitable consequence: they would take advantage of my difficulty. I am, therefore, occasionally compelled to punish the innocent with the guilty; I believe it does not often happen, and I adopt every possible precaution that is consistent with the necessary discipline to avoid such an occurrence."

Such are the modes of punishment employed for enforcing the discipline. The following extracts from the Governor's evidence will show what are the results:—"The prisoners talk from cell to cell through the ventilators and partitions; they talk on the wheel; they talk

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while walking the ring, when on relief; and they talk while they wash in the yards." "They converse freely in the infirmaries;" "they communicate by looks and by signs, and watch opportunities." "The evils of contamination prevail to a great extent, and I believe throughout the prison." "I do not find that with all my discipline I can strictly enforce the rule of silence, or wholly prevent the evils of contamination."

### *Officers.*

The regulations of the Gaol Act which have not already been noticed (so far as they have any relation to this prison) appear to have been complied with.

The only officers are the Governor, Chaplain, Surgeon, Matron, and a Male Turnkey; for their names, ages, salaries, &c., see Appendix C., Return II., No. 21: they all reside in the prison except the Chaplain and Surgeon, and appear to be well qualified for their several offices. In regard to the duties of the Surgeon, see "Health." As to the duties of the Chaplain, see "Religious and Moral Instruction." The Chaplain appears to be a zealous officer, and desirous of doing his utmost to improve the moral condition of the prison; but he finds that the congregating of prisoners at labour during the greater portion of the day admits only of a very limited scope for his exertions; and even that the little benefit which results from those exertions is materially abridged by the demoralizing intercourse which takes place among the prisoners. The Governor is a most active officer, and an excellent disciplinarian. But we disapprove of his promiscuous mode of punishment, by which an innocent party is in danger of being involved with the guilty. On the other hand, we are aware of the difficulties with which he has to contend, and are of opinion that whenever opportunities of intercourse among prisoners are inseparable from the system which is pursued, they will embrace those opportunities, and continue to do so until, by frequent repetition, their most predominant habits will be to seek by every possible mode to elude the general discipline. This habit they will indulge at much risk, if, indeed, from no other motive than a desire of acquiring an imaginary superiority and triumph over the officers, until it gains a strength and inveteracy which scarcely any rational mode of punishment will effectually subdue. We also think it an objectionable practice to allow the prisoners to remain in their cells without being locked up: it presents not only frequent opportunities for intercourse, but a constant temptation to transgress; and we think that their being required to walk the ring when coming off the wheel for relief an unnecessary extension of punishment, which, during hot weather, and the lengthened periods of labour in the summer months, must be very severely felt; and which, to say the least, cannot be productive of salutary effects, either on the body or mind.

Cleaners.

Two prisoners are employed as sweepers or cleaners, who also occasionally watch the prisoners, to preserve order and silence. The Keeper, in his evidence, says, "We do not in any other way employ wardsmen or monitors. Generally, I do not believe they are to be trusted; there may be a few rare exceptions."

The duties of the Keeper and Turnkey are extremely arduous; the former, in his evidence, says, "The Silent System requires constant watching; it is painful and irksome to the officers, who must be close on the heels of the prisoners; it amounts to double duty; I dare not scarcely leave the prison, although I have official engagements which almost daily require my occasional absence." "When I attend the Assizes, or Sessions, the Turnkey does my duty, and I am then obliged to provide a substitute for the Turnkey, of whom the prisoners will take every advantage; and I have known a person so substituted conniving at the prisoners." "I was laid up five days with the influenza, and I could perceive that during that short period the discipline had greatly relaxed." The prisoners communicate by looks and by signs, and watch for opportunities. I invariably punish all breaches of discipline when discovered, but they cannot be always discovered, unless your eye is continually on every prisoner, which is quite impossible."

### *Miscellaneous.*

Accounts, Journals, &c.

The following are the books, journals, &c. which are used in this prison: Bread Book, Cheese Book, Store Book, Order Book, Provision Book, Copy of Vouchers and every Week's Expense, Punishment Book, Governor's Journal, Register, Index, Visiting Justices' Book, Visitors' Book, Chaplain's Journal, Surgeon's Journal, and Surgeon's Diet Book for the Sick.

Recommittals.

The total number of prisoners during the last year was 317, of whom 106 had been before committed to this or other prisons; see Appendix C. 1, Return II., Nos. 4 and 11.

Effect of Imprisonment.

The Governor states that the recommitments have of late years very slightly decreased; and is of opinion that the severity of the discipline has, in some measure, had a deterring influence on the criminal population of the immediate neighbourhood; he says that discharged prisoners have a dread of returning to the prison, but that many of the old and notorious offenders in and about the town of Bedford have been transported; which he thinks may also, in some measure, have occasioned the small decrease. He cannot say that, in any other sense, the effect of the imprisonment has been such as to have improved the habits of the discharged.

Passes.

Passes are not granted. Discharged prisoners, who have to travel a distance to their houses, are allowed a small sum, the maximum 2*s.*, the minimum 6*d.*: and they frequently spend their allowance in the public-houses of the town.

Pardon.

Three prisoners were recommended for and received pardon in the course of last year, on the ground of good conduct.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

No allowance is made to prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

Insane Prisoners.

There are no insane prisoners.

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*Evidence.*

W. A., Prisoner.

"I am 22 years of age, and have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for trespassing under the Game Laws. I have been here six weeks. I have been here before four times for the like offence. I do not know who are in the same ward with me, or what are their offences, as we are not allowed to speak. I would as soon come here as go to the other prison, the Gaol. I have no complaints to make. I should like a better diet; we are allowed nothing but bread and water, and one ounce of cheese each day. I think conversation takes place most whilst the men walk the ring and in file to and from different parts of the prison; we are frequently aware when the Turnkey is near or far off, or when his eye is away; for instance, while he is admonishing or addressing a particular prisoner, &c., the prisoners watch for and seize opportunities for talking; they make motions, which they understand, among themselves; the Turnkey is obliged to be away three or four times a-day for a minute or two or more at a time. There is sometimes stealing amongst the prisoners. By the motions they know much of what goes forward in the prison. The cells smell close in warm weather. The prisoners greatly respect the Minister. I have been in the infirmary with other prisoners; there were poachers there at the time; some used to say what they did, and how they used to poach, and mention the different snares and instruments they used, and which were the best modes of poaching, and what money they made; some made a good deal of money; some said they would poach again if they could not obtain work; and no doubt a man might learn to be a better poacher by knowing the different modes of poaching which they used to talk about. I dare say some prisoners, and particularly young prisoners, must be corrupted and made worse by such talk. Some prisoners talked very badly about women, and mentioned that they had seduced them, and boasted about it, and that they would do so again; the language used to be very bad on the subject. I was about a month in the infirmary. The cells are very cold; they are enough to perish one sometimes. We are allowed no fire."

W. M., Prisoner.

"I am 29 years of age, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. Several poachers are in my ward. (No. 1.) At the time of washing, in the mornings, there are a great number of prisoners together, emptying their slops, exchanging soap and towels, &c.; there are only two towels amongst all the prisoners in my ward; at these times the men are thronged together, three or four at one towel wiping their faces close together, and it is impossible for the officer to see all at one time, and they have great opportunities for speaking in whispers, or in a soft voice, or with the fingers, and by motions, and these communications do take place every morning without being observed. Conversation is occasionally carried on by signs at the ring, and I have observed it whilst the prisoners have been going on and coming off the wheel. I have known men converse for four or five mornings together, from cell to cell, by the ventilators, for several minutes at a time. I have reported such conversations lest I should be punished myself. The prisoners generally know what goes forward in prison, and there is very great communication amongst them which the Governor does not, and cannot, know anything about; they watch all opportunities for such communication while on the wheel; they always know when the Turnkey is near or far off by the clatter of his shoes; they can talk over the partitions so as to be heard, and they do talk at times when the Turnkey is away; I have heard it myself. I sleep in one bed with two other prisoners, and words do pass between us, but not many; one of the two often, and daily, uses blasphemous language; when I read the tracts, he jeers at me. This is a great annoyance to me. I wish I could be alone. I could read and think, but it cannot be done in company: I have long thought this."

J. H., Prisoner.

"I am 21 years of age, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. I have been here once before. I cannot say who are in the same ward, because we cannot talk. I have no complaints to make as to the prison. I would prefer the other prison (the Gaol) on account of the wheel being more easy. I do not complain of the diet; the water is bad; it is very hard. I think conversation takes place most in going to and getting off the wheel; when we come from chapel to go to the wheel we get thronged, and pass close to each other; the men also talk in walking the ring, and in walking in file to and from different parts of the prison; the eyes of the officers cannot be upon us all at the same time; the prisoners look out for opportunities for talking, and speak in a low voice or whisper, and make motions, and show their fingers, which some of the old ones understand; we can tell when the Turnkey passes by the wheel, and whether he is near or far off; we can hear the noise of his shoes; there is a great deal of talking which is not, and cannot be, found out; we can watch the Turnkey as well as he can watch us. When the Turnkey goes away, a sweeper generally supplies his place. The prisoners know what is going forward in prison. Some respect the Minister, some do not mind what he says. I have been in the infirmaries with different prisoners, and there they talk by day. In the infirmaries we are allowed to talk quietly, in a low voice, by day; the prisoners discourse differently: one says he will lead a better life; others say they will do as they did before; that they will not come here again for a trifle—a paltry thing—but will steal something better; they talk about what they did, and how they did it; and what are the best ways of stealing or poaching, and about the different snares, and which are the best; and the money they gained: and they state their different opinions upon these things. Some men may be better, from getting sickened by the punishments, but I think many more are made worse by coming here. The cells are very cold in winter. There is not so much game as formerly; the poachers have destroyed it. I have myself gained £1 a-day by poaching. Some men cannot poach so well as others: many get disappointed if they do not meet with success, and they then get into liquor, and mix with bad companions, and they determine rather to rob than go home without anything."

J. A., Prisoner.

"I am 21 years of age, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching.

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I cannot say who are in the same yard with me, because we cannot talk. The treadwheel goes harder with some than with others. I do not make any complaint; the diet is sufficient, but I would rather have meat. I have observed that the men speak most when returning from chapel to the wheel; they pass close to each other; they also speak in coming off and going on the wheel. I can hear the Turnkey's footsteps when he passes behind me walking upon the pavement. I am a night poacher. There is less game than formerly, it has been destroyed by the poachers; poaching makes men worse; they go from bad to worse because they cannot get work; if men cannot succeed in poaching, it is sure to lead to worse; it leads them into bad company."

J. B., Prisoner. "I am 22 years old, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. I was here once before for poaching. I am now in the infirmary. In my own yard I believe there are prisoners for different kinds of offences. They tell me so in the infirmary. I am nurse; I have had under my charge in the infirmary five or six prisoners at a time. We never talk improperly about poaching, or anything else."

T. J., Prisoner. "I am 25 years of age, and have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an assault. The men can and do talk on the wheel, over the partitions; we know when the Turnkey is present by the noise of his feet; and I think whilst he is walking to and fro is the time that there is the most discourse, also when he is engaged in speaking to any prisoner, also when he goes away, which he must do sometimes when new prisoners come in, and when he serves the victuals: when he serves the victuals we have a prisoner to mind us, and he is not so sharp as the Turnkey, and we have better opportunities of discoursing; we watch for these opportunities, and use them when we think we can escape punishment. At the washing pump, in the yard, we are sometimes as many as fourteen; and although the Governor is present, yet we have opportunities of making motions and talking with the fingers, which is understood by prisoners; a good deal may be said in this way, notwithstanding the Governor's sharpness. Another opportunity occurs under the shed before going on the wheel, when men pass each other just coming from chapel, and in getting on and coming off the wheel. I was afraid to speak when I came. The other prisoners gave me to understand that the Governor was very severe, but I have since found out a way of communicating my mind by whispers and motions, and what are the best opportunities for doing it. Silence is not so bad a punishment as the wheel, which, coupled with the diet, is a very severe punishment. There is a good deal of communication between prisoners which the officers never do or can find out, with all their watching; we know generally what goes forward in the prison. I am sure that men who come here, and have known each other out of prison, can and do so far communicate, as to learn a good deal of what passes about their friends and acquaintance out of prison. We can watch the officers as well as they can watch us. Prisoners can speak from cell to cell so as to be understood. I am sure of this; I have heard them bid each other good night, and say other things through the partitions. I was three weeks in the infirmary. There were two there for stealing lead, one for housebreaking, one for poaching. I believe they were all first offenders, and the conversation was not bad. The Clergyman is much respected. I have no complaints to make. The diet is very low; it is enough; but we feel the cold water; we want something warm. I would rather be in the other prison, merely because the prisoners there may have warm water, and before trial they can speak, and have a fire. I believe that silence does prevent a good deal of contamination, but there is still a great deal going on which is not and cannot be discovered. It is impossible to prevent men from talking when they get together and have opportunities."

L. J., Prisoner. "I am 32 years of age, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. I was here seven years ago for the same offence. I have no complaints. I am satisfied with everything except the diet; the bread is sufficient, but we want a little meat. When we wash in the yard we are near together; sometimes twenty prisoners are present, and now and then a word passes; the Governor cannot always see us, and I have known a few words pass now and then at the ring when the Turnkey has been obliged to go to his house. Communication takes place amongst prisoners which is not, and cannot be, found out."

J. F., Prisoner. "I am 42 years old, and have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for *breach of trust.* I am a kind of monitor. I am almost all day long watching the prisoners. I find that they talk most at the washing places in the different yards, in the mornings; there are sometimes 12 or 14 together. In yard No. 1 the prisoners in the lower gallery remain in the yard until the prisoners in the upper gallery have come down and washed; there are sometimes as many as 31 prisoners together in the lower gallery, and then they watch all opportunities of conversing, and it is impossible to prevent it: it must be a full quarter of an hour before they have all washed. They first empty their chamber utensils, then wash in them, and then wipe themselves: they have three or four pieces of soap, which they exchange from one to the other, and in doing all this they are mixed together; no doubt they can and do pass many words, and use their fingers, and make motions without being seen. They are often found out and punished for it. I have seen the heads of some very tall men above the partitions on the wheel, and they sometimes talk in whispers over these partitions, and are punished for it: they also speak in going on and coming off the wheel: they watch every opportunity there and elsewhere to talk: they watch me and the Turnkey as much as we watch them: I have seen them peeping through the doors at us. I think they know what goes forward in the prison. I have heard them knocking in their cells. They generally respect the Clergyman. Perhaps I report about two or three times a-week on the average for conversing; perhaps once a-week for conversing at the washing place."

T. L., Prisoner. "I am 22 years old, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. I have been here seven times. I have been in No. 1 ward; I have been in that ward when

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there have been three prisoners there at a time; prisoners in that ward mix together a good deal while washing in the yard, and they cannot be all seen at one time, and they will and do talk in whispers. There is a good deal of talking which cannot be found out. The prisoners occasionally talk on the wheel, and have been punished for it; they also talk in coming from chapel, whilst passing each other to go on the wheel.

Bedford Gaol and House of Correction. E. B., Prisoner.

I am 24 years old, and have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for poaching. The prisoners have opportunities of talking in the yard (No. 1.); they whisper together, and it is not always possible to find them out; they have only two towels between the whole. Since I have been here four or five prisoners have been punished for talking over the wheel. I once heard a boy talk from the cell next to me; I distinctly heard him say, "What o'clock is it?" I was in my own cell at the time. The prisoners make signs with the fingers to each other, but I have not seen it done very often.

Mr. ——, Surgeon.

See "Health," "Surgeon," &c. I think that treadwheel labour, at some seasons of the year, is injurious to health: it distresses the men in very hot weather, and in winter it exposes them to great changes and draughts, especially in bad weather. I find that the bodily system gives way generally after four or five months; it depends on the constitution. As a mode of punishment I think treadwheel labour unequal; some men feel it much more severely than others. I find that the prisoners complain occasionally of this, and reason upon the inequality of the punishment, and so become dissatisfied, sullen, and morose, and they practise every kind of deception to avoid the wheel; they feign sickness, pretend to have looseness of bowels, and severe pains in the loins, and to suffer from old hurts, &c. I think the clothing quite sufficient. In winter I think an additional blanket should be allowed. I am of opinion that the diet is not sufficient, especially for those who work on the wheel; I should recommend meat twice a-week. I have expressed that opinion to the Visiting Justices, and am to prepare a new Dietary to submit to the Magistrates at the ensuing Quarter Sessions. I believe the insufficiency of the diet has lowered the health of the prisoners, and contributed materially to the prevalence of the influenza in this prison.

Rev. Mr. Maclare, Chaplain.

See "Religious and Moral Instruction," "Chaplain's Duties."

Some parts of the Rev. Mr. Maclare's evidence apply more especially to the Gaol, but when that is the case the distinction is sufficiently marked.

The prisoners are in general very ignorant; the great majority are drunkards; they are very depraved; manufacturers and inhabitants of towns are worse than countrymen and agriculturists; the most ignorant are the most depraved; their ignorance on religious matters is lamentable. Some, I hope, have received good impressions, and I trust that others have become true converts. I have ascertained that some discharged prisoners have conducted themselves well, and have altered their mode of life and conduct. With some discharged prisoners I keep up a communication by seeing them if they do not reside at a great distance, and I have lent them books, &c., but many become more depraved in prison. I often hear of prisoners after their discharge. The greatest contamination prevails amongst the untried in the Gaol, where they associate freely; but among convicted prisoners with whom the Silent System is enforced there is also contamination. Prisoners, notwithstanding the strictest attempts to enforce silence, have frequent opportunities for conversing. I have seen them converse whilst passing in file to and from chapel; and in the Gaol I have seen the cleaners talking under the doors to the various classes. I have known letters sent out of the Gaol by untried felons; the letters were taken by the sweepers. In the infirmaries they are always aware of all that passes, both in the prison and amongst their friends out of the prison. It appears that there is a general communication among the prisoners throughout both prisons, but more especially in the Gaol. I have had great intercourse with prisoners, especially after trial, and sometimes after their discharge, and have endeavoured to gain their confidence; and they have admitted that their conversations in prison (I am now speaking of the Gaol) have been most demoralizing; that they have related their adventures, and how they performed them; that they have discussed the best methods of picking locks, and of effecting robberies; what were the best instruments; how to make the best defence, and trump up a good story, &c. With regard to treadwheel labour, I believe the prisoners practise various deceptions with the doctor to get into the infirmaries. I believe it to be most unfavourable in respect of the moral reformation of the prisoners; no doubt it materially counteracts my efforts. I effect the greatest good with those whom I see alone. But the system is so bad that I can do but little good. I greatly lament that there is no school. The majority of the prisoners cannot read. I should wish them to be instructed by a schoolmaster, or officer not a prisoner, superintended by myself.

Mr. James Banfield, Governor.

Owing to the few wards in this prison, we are obliged to mix the classes; and frequently male felons, misdemeanants, and prisoners committed under summary convictions, and also prisoners from the Assizes and Sessions, are all placed together in one ward: women are always placed together in one ward. Although the prisoners are kept in separate cells (except when on the wheel, and when three or more sleep in one cell or room), yet the evils of contamination prevail to a great extent, and, I believe, throughout the prison: the prisoners can, and do, talk from cell to cell, and know generally what is going forward.

There is only one male officer besides myself, viz., a male turnkey; and one female officer, the matron, who is my wife. When I attend the Assizes and Sessions, the turnkey does my duties; and I am obliged to find a substitute for the turnkey. I always find that a new turnkey is not sufficiently acquainted with the duties, and the appointment leads to inconvenience; the prisoners taking many advantages of his inexperience. I have known of a person so substituted connive at the prisoners, and then of course conversation will go on more freely. There is no night supervision. I do not employ wardsmen or monitors. I employ two sweepers in the winter to clean the prison; one of whom, during a great portion

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of the day, and always when the men go to their meals, or when there are a greater number than can work on the wheel, is stationed in the passage overlooking the yards. In summer I employ only one sweeper, the prisoners being fewer. We do not in any other way employ wardsmen or monitors. I do not believe they are to be trusted: there may be perhaps a few rare exceptions. The sweepers are relieved from the labour of the wheel, at least during winter. I have found that, owing to the sweepers, there is communication through every part of the prison: they can and do carry messages from yard to yard, and from prisoner to prisoner; but I could not do without the sweepers, unless regular officers were provided.

The silent system requires constant watching: it is painful and irksome to the officers, who must be close on the heels of the prisoners: it amounts to double duty. I dare not scarcely leave the prison, although I have official duty that almost daily requires my occasional absence: I have to see about the prisoners;—to go to the county treasurer to pay fines;—to see the tradesmen about the work;—to provide straw, bedding, clothing, firing, &c.; and I have various things for my own house to attend to:—these are daily occurrences. I was laid up five days with the influenza, and I could perceive that, during that short period, the discipline had greatly relaxed. Much time is necessarily consumed in watching on the wheel, locking and unlocking, forming into file, and watching the prisoners in passing to and from work and meals, and at washing; and time is occupied in reporting, and investigating reports.

The prisoners, notwithstanding the discipline, can and do talk: I find they do it frequently:—they talk from cell to cell through the ventilators and partitions;—they talk on the wheel;—they talk whilst walking the ring when on relief;—and they talk whilst they wash in the yards. The surplus men for whom there is not room on the wheels steal bread from the cells in the yards. Prisoners converse freely in the infirmaries, there being no other supervision in the infirmaries than that of a nurse, who is a prisoner. They sometimes make signs at chapel:—they are aware of new comers, and of the discharge of old prisoners, and even of the day when such discharges are to take place; and sometimes they ask to send messages by prisoners about to be discharged; and they generally know what goes forward in the prison: they communicate by looks, and by signs, and watch opportunities. I invariably punish all breaches of discipline when discovered; but they cannot be always discovered unless your eye is continually on every prisoner, which is quite impossible.

My means of inspection are not sufficient to enable me to know what the nature or import of their communications may be. These communications must chiefly take place from cell to cell at night. No doubt they are often such as to produce contamination. Our prisoners are generally countrymen—poachers and agricultural labourers,—and I do not suppose that in this prison the contamination can be so bad as in many others. I do not think it possible, by the most rigid enforcement of the silent system, to do away all the evils of contamination: nevertheless, our prisoners being for the most part separated, and the discipline being very strict, I apprehend they are materially diminished. If the wheel were done away with, and they could be kept wholly separate, and the cells were so constructed as to prevent sound from passing, contamination could not prevail; and this, I am convinced, would be the only mode of preventing it effectually.

We do not work the women on the wheel. During the late epidemic, we had 28 male prisoners laid up in the infirmaries: we had at that time altogether in the prison 64 male prisoners. I do not attribute the sickness which then prevailed to the labour. I think treadwheel labour, however, unfavourable to health. I believe the constitutions of the generality of prisoners give way under the work in about four months: it depends in some degree on the strength of the constitution,—the diet,—the amount of work,—the discipline, &c. Neither of the sweepers had the influenza;—the work which they performed was more moderate, equal, and varied; and such work, I think, is more conducive to health.

I believe that treadwheel labour punishes the body rather than the mind. When the prison is full, some of the prisoners are idle:—they are in solitude in their cells; and then they repeatedly solicit to go on the wheel to avoid the solitude: they would not do so, I believe, if they could get together in idleness. We change the prisoners from the cells to the wheel every alternate week, in order to equalize the labour as far as we can. We mix all classes on the wheel, there being only one working shed. The punishment of the wheel is unequal: the short man can relieve himself from the work, by hanging on the hand-rail: it punishes weakly and infirm prisoners more than robust prisoners. But I make no distinction, unless the medical man reports for absolute sickness or infirmity. The men sometimes try to deceive the doctor and myself, to get into the infirmaries, by feigning sickness, &c.

I enforce the Silent System strictly with all classes. I maintain the strictest discipline that I possibly can. I punish every violation of the prison rules, even turning the head, or looking off the work, whilst at the wheel; or making a silent motion whilst walking the ring. I punish to the utmost extent I am permitted by law. I never relax, except in the case of a new comer for his first offence, if slight, and if I have reason to think he has not had sufficient time to acquire a knowledge of the rules of the prison. The second offence I invariably punish. I punish, of course, according to the nature and magnitude of the offence, either by causing the prisoner to stand with his face towards a blank wall (weather permitting), for a certain time, at least four, at most eight hours, or I place him in solitary confinement in his own cell, or in the refractory cell; or I assign him extra work on the wheel, for half an hour, or an hour, and sometimes for five hours without relief. I believe I am considered a strict and severe disciplinarian. Solitary confinement is decidedly the punishment which is most severely felt. The prisoners solicit to work on the wheel, rather than remain in their cells. Silence is felt less severely than solitary confinement, but more severely than treadwheel labour. Meeting on the wheel is gratifying to prisoners; it lessens the punishment: they like to see and hear whatever passes, and to associate, although they

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cannot speak:—the looking out for and seeing old acquaintances is a relief. The punishments have been more frequent since the Silent System began. I seldom punish by stopping the food, the allowance not being much:—that is a mode of punishment which is less felt by some men, and by boys, than others. Conversation chiefly takes place from cell to cell at night: sometimes the sweepers report such conversations; but I cannot always tell what the conversation is about, or who are the offenders; and I have often a difficulty in deciding how and whom I ought to punish, especially on the report of the sweepers, the prisoners frequently refusing to disclose their names: I have known the sound of voices to appear to have issued from different cells, and I have punished prisoners in five different cells, not knowing which were actually guilty, because not one of the five would tell who were the guilty parties. Sometimes, no doubt, I have punished an innocent man, who may not know who were the offenders, but how could I, under such circumstances, keep up the discipline without doing so? If I were not to resort to this mode of punishment, greater intercourse between prisoners would be the inevitable consequence: they would take advantage of my difficulty: I am therefore occasionally compelled to punish the innocent with the guilty. I believe it does not often happen; and I adopt every possible precaution that is consistent with the necessary discipline to avoid such an occurrence. If I had wardsmen it would not improve the system: they are not to be trusted; they can be influenced by fear and by bribes. In short, I do not find that, with all my discipline, I can strictly enforce the rule of silence, or wholly prevent intercourse and the evils of contamination. The prisoners are very ignorant: few can read; scarcely any can write; they are exceedingly depraved; they do not improve; a few have benefited from the offices of the chaplain: there are many recommittals.

## APPENDIX (A).

### *Escapes and Attempts at Escapes from the County House of Correction.*

*Jan.* 18, 1822, J. P.—Convicted of an escape from this prison, and sent to the common gaol.

*Oct.* 15, 1822, J. H.—At six o'clock A.M. found John Howes had broke prison and escaped, by breaking through the side of his cell and scaling the boundary wall, making use of his bedding for the purpose. Reported the above at eight o'clock the same morning to the Rev. Dr. Hunt, who visited and inspected the cell, bedding, &c.

*Aug.* 24, 1826, J. S.—Escaped from prison about seven o'clock this morning through the new gate at the back door, the lock of which must have been picked. Shirts and clothes are safe in the prison in the store-room; his county dress was found in the garden: he must have been assisted in his escape and provided with clothing by some of his former companions.

*March* 27, 1828, J.B.—This morning, at half-past five o'clock, James Burns was in the act of escaping from prison, he having broken through the door of his cell during the night, and having made a ladder of his rug, braces, and handkerchief, at one end of which was tied his pillow with gravel in it: this was thrown over the wall, and, catching hold under the coping, it was sufficiently strong for him to draw himself up to the top, which he had nearly accomplished when discovered.

*April* 10, 1828, J. B.—Who broke his cell, and had nearly escaped over the boundary wall, on Thursday the 27th ult., was found in the act of escaping this morning at seven o'clock, he having double irons on at the same time; but, having drawn them up over his legs so that they could not be seen, he had made a strong ladder of his blankets; his bed case was also cut and made into a smock frock. *Ordered*, that the said James Burns be deprived of the use of the yard, and that he be kept closely confined in the receiving-room until the next meeting of the visiting justices.

*Sept.* 27, 1828, J. B.—John Burgess, who was committed on Monday last as a rogue and vagabond, having expressed to a fellow-prisoner his determination to effect his escape from prison this evening, or to-morrow morning, by means of the scaffold. *Ordered*, that the said John Burgess be taken from his work to his cell, and that he be deprived of the use of the day-room until further orders.

*March* 31, 1832, B. D. *alias* R. M. B. P.—Had thrown his blanket over the wall with a bag of gravel at one end to assist him in his escape. *Ordered* that he be kept closely confined to his cell until the next meeting of the visiting justices.

*May* 13, 1833, W. G.—A vagrant, confined in the receiving-room, made an attempt to escape last night through the chimney, but was prevented by a bar being across. He was found in a most filthy state.

J. B.

## APPENDIX (B).

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### *Bedfordshire County House of Correction.*

Classification of Prisoners, 22 February, 1837.

| Prisoners' Names in Custody. | No. of their Cell. | Ages. | When committed. | When received. | Sentences. | Offences. | From what Parish. | How many times committed to the new House of Correction before. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *No. 1. Ward.—Upper Gallery.* | | | | | | | | |
| J. D. | 1 | 21 | Dec. 20, 1836 | Dec. 20, 1836 | 3 Calendar months' hard labour | Game laws. | Biggleswade | First time. |
| W. M. | 2 | 22 | Jan. 13, 1837 | Jan. 13, 1837 | 2 ,, | ,, | Campton | Four times. |
| E. B. | 3 | 22 | Dec. 20, 1836 | Dec. 28, 1836 | 3 ,, | ,, | Shillington | Twice before. |
| W. M. | 4 | 29 | ,, | Dec. 20, 1836 | 3 ,, | ,, | Luton | First time. |
| J. B. | 5 | 23 | Jan. 11. 1837 | Jan. 11, 1837 | 3 ,, | ,, | Southill | ,, |
| J. A. | 6 | 21 | ,, | ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | Pothon. | Once before. |
| J. H. | 7 | 20 | ,, | ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | Northill | ,, |
| G. K. | 8 | 20 | Feb. 11, 1837 | Feb. 11, 1837 | 2 ,, | ,, | Turvey. | First time. |
| J. V. | 9 | 20 | Feb. 7, 1837 | Feb. 13, 1837 | 3 ,, | ,, | Podington | Three times. |
| J. D. | 10 | 23 | Dec. 13, 1836 | Feb. 18, 1837 | 3 ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. N. | 11 | 29 | Jan. 31, 1837 | Jan. 31, 1837 | 2 ,, | Rogue and vagabond | Houghton Regis | First time. |
| W. M. | 12 | 40 | Feb. 22, 1837 | Feb. 22, 1837 | 3 ,, | ,, | Biggleswade | ,, |
| J. B. | 13 | 18 | Feb. 21, 1837 | Feb. 24, 1837 | 1 ,, | Stealing a part of a dead fence | Cockayn Hatly | ,, |
| J. H. | 14 | 21 | Jan. 3, 1837 | Court of Quarter Sessions | 3 ,, | Larceny. | Sandy | ,, |
| S. M. | 15 | 18 | Feb. 16, 1837 | Feb. 16, 1837 | 1 ,, | Stealing a part of a dead fence | Flitwick | Once before. |
| J. M. | 16 | 18 | ,, | ,, | 1 ,, | ,, | ,, | First time. |
| *Lower Gallery.* | | | | | | | | |
| J. F. | 1 | 42 | Oct. 18, 1836 | Court of Q. Sess. | 9 ,, | Larceny. | Sandy | ,, |
| D. D. | 2 | 20 | Feb. 21, 1837 | Feb. 24, 1837 | 1 ,, | Stealing a part of a dead fence | Cockayn Hatly | ,, |
| G. N. | 3 | 30 | Feb. 20, 1837 | Feb. 20, 1837 | 1 ,, | Stealing turnips | Luton | Once before. |
| T. L. | 4 | 20 | Feb. 16, 1837 | Feb. 16, 1837 | 1 ,, | ,, | Flitwick | ,, |
| H. R. | 5 | 14 | Feb. 22, 1837 | Feb. 22, 1837 | 14 days ,, | ,, | Warden | First time. |
| J. A. | 6 | 20 | Dec. 3, 1836 | March 3, 1836 | 1 month ,, | Damaging straw | Kempston | ,, |
| J. S. | 7 | 28 | March 1, 1837 | March 1, 1837 | 1 ,, | Rogue and vagabond | Odell | ,, |
| | 8 | | | | | | | |
| W. W. | 9 | 11 | Feb. 16, 1837 | Feb. 27, 1837 | 21 days ,, | Stealing wood | Cranfield | ,, |
| M. H. | 10 | 7 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| I. B. | 11 | 18 | March 2, 1837 | March 2, 1837 | 6 weeks ,, | Game laws | Ampthen | Once before. |
| | 12 | | | | | | | |
| *No. 2. Ward.* | | | | | | | | |
| J. W. | 1 | 65 | Jan. 3, 1837 | Court of Q. Sess. | 9 months ,, | Larceny. | Everton | First time. |
| T. C. | 2 | 33 | Oct. 18, 1836 | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Sandy | Three times. |
| R. C. | 3 | 24 | Jan. 3, 1837 | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Westoning | Once before. |
| W. P. | 4 | 20 | ,, | ,, | 6 ,, | ,, | Evershott | ,, |
| T. F. | 5 | 56 | ,, | ,, | 9 ,, | Felony—Bigamy | Cranfield | First time. |
| *No. 3. Ward.* | | | | | | | | |
| C. A. | 1 | 20 | Jan. 3, 1837 | Court of Q. Sess. | 6 ,, | Larceny. | Aylesbury | First time. |
| R. P. | 2 | 16 | ,, | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Toddington | ,, |
| J. M. | 3 | 29 | ,, | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Evershott | ,, |
| R. H. | 4 | 20 | ,, | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Westoning | ,, |
| T. H. | 5 | 56 | ,, | ,, | 9 ,, | ,, | Ampthill | ,, |
| W. F. | 6 | 22 | ,, | ,, | 4 ,, | ,, | Caddington | ,, |
| J. M. | 7 | 24 | ,, | ,, | 4 ,, | ,, | Asply | ,, |
| R. T. | 8 | 40 | ,, | ,, | 3 ,, | ,, | Henlow | ,, |
| W. S. | 9 | 26 | March 2, 1837 | March 2, 1837 | 2 ,, | Stealing wood | Flitwick | ,, |
| *Women.* *No. 4. Ward.* | | | | | | | | |
| A. H. | 1 | 28 | Feb. 16, 1837 | Feb. 27, 1837 | 21 days ,, | Stealing wood | Cranfield | ,, |
| S. W. | 2 | 43 | March 2, 1837 | March 2, 1837 | 14 ,, | Stealing turnip-tops | Shellington | ,, |
| C. H. | 3 | 49 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| E. H. | 4 | 20 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| *Infirmary.* | | | | | | | | |
| T. J. | .. | 25 | Oct. 18, 1836 | Court of Q. Sess. | 6 months | Assault on a constable. | Luton | ,, |
| J. Y. | .. | 28 | ,, | ,, | ,, | Larceny. | Dunstable. | ,, |
| T. A. | .. | 45 | July 16, 1836 | Court of Assize. | 1 year ,, | Felony | Dean | ,, |
| W. P. | .. | 32 | Nov. 4, 1836 | Nov. 4, 1836 | 6 months | Having a part of a deer in his possession, and not giving account of the same. | Fliton | ,, |
| *Receiving Room.* | | | | | | | | |
| T. W. | .. | 30 | Feb. 22, 1836 | Feb. 22, 1836 | 1 Calendar month imprisonment | Assault | Cockayn Hatly | Once before. |

36 The first time. 8 Once before. 1 Twice. 4 Three times or more.

J. BANFIELD.

## APPENDIX (C 1).

*Bedfordshire County House of Correction.*
PUNISHMENTS for Offences within the Prison.

| Date. | Prisoners' Names. | Man or Boy. | Offences. | Number of hours in the Refractory Cell. | Number of hours in their Cells. | How much Provision stopped. | If different Punishment. | Their conduct under Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835. | | | | | | | | |
| ept. 1 | E. S. | Man | Insolence | . . | 10 | .. | . . | Very sullen. |
| ,, 13 | W. M. | Boy | Together in the privy | . . | 2 | .. | two hours on the wheel and no relief | Quiet. |
| ,, | W. C. | Man | | . . | 2 | .. | | |
| ,, 22 | J. T. | ,, | Speaking together when on the wheel | 8 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, | T. L. | ,, | | 8 | .. | .. | . . | |
| ct. 1 | G. C. | Boy | Talking in his cell | . . | 8 | .. | . . | Good. |
| ,, 10 | ,, | ,, | For turning his head from the wheel to the prisoners in the yard | 10 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet; but a bad boy. |
| ,, | W. D. | Man | Talking in his cell at night | . . | 12 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 15 | W. C. | Boy | Bad conduct in going into chapel | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Was sorry for what he had done. |
| ,, 16 | S. H. | ,, | Defacing the wall to put money away | . . | 6 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 17 | G. C. | ,, | For turning his head from the wheel to the prisoners in the yard | 10 | .. | .. | . . | See Oct. 1st and 10th; Quiet. |
| ,, 19 | W. M. | ,, | Defacing the walls | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, | J. P. | Man | Speaking when on the wheel | 8 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 25 | S. W. | Boy | Defacing the wall of their cells | 8 | .. | .. | . . | A bad man. |
| ,, | W. C. | ,, | | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Was sorry for what he had done. |
| ,, | W. H. | ,, | Talking when walking round the ring | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 26 | W. C. | ,, | Talking to each other early in the morning | 8 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, | W. H. | ,, | | . . | .. | .. | Stand with their faces to the wall six hours | These are all in one gang of young poachers. |
| ,, | W. M. | ,, | | . . | .. | .. | | |
| ,, | J. B. | ,, | | . . | .. | .. | | |
| ,, | J. J. | Man | Together in one cell | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, | D. J. | ,, | | 8 | .. | .. | . . | |
| ,, 29 | J. W. | Old Man | Speaking together at the privy | . . | .. | .. | Stand six hours face to the wall | ,, |
| ,, | S. H. | Boy | | . . | .. | .. | | |
| ,, 30 | J. J. | Man | Speaking together when passing the doors of their cells | . . | .. | .. | Stand five hours at the wall | ,, |
| ,, | D. J. | ,, | | 10 | .. | .. | . . | Refused to stand at the wall. |
| ,, | W. C. | Boy | ,, | 6 | .. | .. | Three hours at the wall each | See October 26th. |
| ,, | W. M. | ,, | | 6 | .. | .. | | |
| ,, | G. H. | Man | Speaking to his fellow-prisoners | . . | 1 day | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ov. 12 | D. W. | ,, | Speaking together when walking round the ring | . . | 8 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, | E. S. | ,, | | . . | 8 | .. | . . | |
| ,, 15 | I. H. | ,, | Singing early in the morning in his cell | 8 | .. | .. | . . | |
| ,, 17 | J. M. | Boy | Talking together early in the morning | . . | .. | .. | Four hours to the wall | Quiet. |
| ,, | G. B. | ,, | | . . | .. | .. | Four hours on the wheel without relief | ,, |
| ,, 22 | G. H. | ,, | Speaking to another prisoner | . . | .. | .. | ,, | ,, |
| ,, 26 | H. R. | Man | ,, | . . | 6 | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, | H. B. | ,, | Knocking in his cell early in the morning | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Not the first time. |
| ,, 29 | G. H. | Boy | Bad conduct in chapel | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ec. 8 | B. C. | ,, | Talking together at dinner time | 5 | .. | .. | . . | Good. |
| ,, | S. H. | ,, | | 5 | .. | .. | . . | |
| ,, 11 | H. W. | Man | Talking at the pump | . . | 6 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, | W. C. | Boy | | . . | 6 | .. | . . | |
| ,, 12 | H. W. | Man | Selling his bread | . . | 7 | .. | . . | ,, |
| 1836. | | | | | | | | |
| an. 1 | W. P. | ,, | Speaking when coming from chapel | . . | 6 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, | J. D. | ,, | | . . | 6 | .. | . . | |
| ,, 18 | B. H. | Boy | Stealing his fellow-prisoner's bread | 8 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 22 | J. J. | ,, | Defacing the prison walls | 6 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 31 | H. R. | Man | Speaking to his fellow-prisoner | . . | 6 | .. | . . | Had much to say about keeping silence. |
| eb. 5 | B. H. | Boy | Talking in his cell at night | 6 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 12 | T. S. | Man | Talking when on the wheel about selling bread | 10 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 15 | J. F. | ,, | Knocking in his cell early in the morning | . . | 1 day | .. | . . | ,, |
| Mar. 2 | ,, | ,, | Talking while walking round the ring | 6 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 6 | R. F. | Young Woman | Throwing stones at her fellow-prisoner on Sunday | 2 | .. | .. | . . | Very bad young woman. |
| ,, 10 | J. G. | Man | Swearing at the turnkey | 12 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 13 | J. W. | ,, | Being together in one cell selling their bread | 6 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, | J. H. | ,, | | 6 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 15 | J. W. | ,, | Destroying his bedding | 28 | .. | .. | . . | ,, |
| ,, 23 | J. M. | ,, | Using profane language at the turnkey | 1 night | .. | .. | . . | Very quiet the next morning. |
| ,, 24 | J. B. | ,, | Refusing to have his hair cut, and insolent | 6 | .. | .. | . . | Sorry for what he said. |
| April 4 | J. W. | Boy | Talking on the wheel | 6 | .. | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ,, 7 | B. R. | Man | Speaking to his fellow-prisoner | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Not the first time. |
| ,, 14 | W. W. | ,, | Very bad conduct at chapel | 2 days | .. | .. | . . | A very bad fellow. |
| ,, 17 | B. D. | Boy | Bad conduct during Divine Service | 6 | .. | .. | . . | Hoped I would forgive him. |
| ,, 18 | N. S. | Man | Talking while walking round the ring | 8 | .. | .. | . . | Very bad young man. |
| ,, | J. M. | ,, | ,, | . . | 6 | .. | . . | Quiet. |
| ay 1 | W. B. | ,, | Singing in his cell | . . | 8 | .. | . . | ,, |

This Schedule does not embrace the Offences and Punishments which took place between the 1st May 1836 and 20th July 1837.

J. BANFIELD, *Keeper*.

## APPENDIX (C 2).

### PUNISHMENTS at the New House of Correction, Bedford.

| Date. | Prisoners' Names. | Man or Boy. | Offences. | Hours in the Refractory Cells. | Hours in their Cells | How much Provisions stopped. | If different Punishment. | Their Conduct under Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 20 | T. B. | Old Man | Insolence to Keeper and not getting up in the morning | 8 | .. | .. | .. | Very sullen temper. |
| 22 | J. S. | Boy | Defacing the paint-work of the prison | 10 | .. | .. | .. | Sorry. |
| 29 | T. S. | Man | Talking when walking round the ring | 8 | .. | .. | .. | Orderly. |
| Aug. 16 | W. G. | ,, | Making motions when walking round the ring | 10 | .. | .. | .. | This is not the first time. |
| 17 | ,, | ,, | Refusing to go to work | 6 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 31 | T. S. | ,, | Talking to his fellow-prisoner | 8 | .. | .. | .. | Orderly. |
| Sept. 4 | J. F. | ,, | Making motions when walking round the ring | .. | 6 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. W. | ,, |  | .. | 6 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 8 | W. G. | ,, | ,, ,, | 18 | .. | .. | .. | Very bad fellow. |
|  | J. F. | ,, |  | .. | 6 | .. | .. | Orderly. |
| 11 | J. T. | ,, | Making a noise early in the morning | .. | 8 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. S. | ,, |  | .. | 8 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 20 | J. F. | ,, | Visiting the other cells to steal bread | 6 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 25 | J. S | Boy | Together in the privy | .. | 6 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. H. | Man |  | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 27 | J. W. | Boy | Knocking to each other early in the morning | .. | .. | .. | Quarter of their bread stopped. | ,, |
|  | J. S | Man |  | .. | .. | .. |  | ,, |
|  | C. O. | ,, |  | .. | .. | .. |  | ,, |
| Oct. 4 | C. C. | Boy | Defacing the paint-work of the prison | .. | .. | .. | Stand 7 hours at the wall. | Bad boy. |
| 5 | S. S. | Man | Talking early in the morning | .. | 8 | .. | .. | Orderly. |
| 6 | J. O. | ,, | Bad conduct at chapel | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 11 | C. C. | Boy | Talking when on the wheel | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 12 | J. E. | Man | Talking to his fellow-prisoner | 6 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 16 | C. C. | Boy | Defacing the prison walls in his cell | .. | .. | .. | Stood 8 hours at the wall. | Very bad boy. |
| 20 | J. A. | Man | Very bad conduct, swearing, &c. when he came into custody | One night | .. | .. | .. | Sorry for what he had done. |
| Nov. 4 | W. W. | ,, | Knocking to each other early in the morning | 4 | .. | .. | .. | Orderly. |
|  | E. B. | Boy |  | .. | 6 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 10 | J. O. | Man | Together in another cell | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | C. C. | Boy |  | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 16 | J. C. | Man | Knocking to each other early in the morning | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. F. | ,, |  | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 20 | J. O. | ,, | Bad conduct at chapel | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 25 | J. O. | ,, | Talking early in the morning | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| Dec. 1 | W. W. | ,, | Stealing their fellow-prisoners' bread | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. F. | ,, |  | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | W. H. | ,, |  | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 3 | J. C. | ,, | Bad conduct and defacing the wall | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | J. O. | ,, |  | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 7 | J. B. | ,, | Bad conduct in chapel | 6 | .. | .. | .. | Indifferent. |
| 8 | J. O. | ,, | ,, ,, | 5 | .. | .. | .. | Orderly. |
| 16 | W. W. | ,, | Talking to his fellow-prisoner | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 17 | W. H. | ,, | Talking together. These are two bad fellows | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | S. J. | ,, |  | .. | 5 | .. | .. | ,, |
| 20 | G. K. | Boy | For turning his head from the mill | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 29 | B. D. | ,, | Wanting to sell his bread | 5 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| 1837. Jan. 8 | C. C. | ,, | Making a noise in their cell (on Sunday) | 4 | .. | .. | .. | Bad boy. |
|  | D. B. | ,, |  | 4 | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
|  | E. J. | Man | Using profane language when nurse | One day | .. | .. | .. | Disorderly. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Seldom punish in stopping provisions, as the allowance is not much. | Standing at the wall is most in the summer. |  |

J. Banfield, *Keeper.*

## APPENDIX (D.)

### RETURN, No. 2, from the New House of Correction at Bedford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. |  |  |  | SESSIONS. |  |  |  | Total. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | Felons. |  | Misdemeanants. |  | Felons. |  | Misdemeanants. |  |  |  |
|  | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Convicted | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 26 | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

I.
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Bedford Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a route | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 123 | .. |
| For Assaults | 3 | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 2 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 24 | 1 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 91 | 10 |
| Total | 243 | 11 |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* | .. | .. |
| In Execution | .. | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. |

No Debtors at this Prison.

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 33 | .. |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 243 | 11 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 29 | 1 |
| Total | 305 | 12 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 21 | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 32 | 5 |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 53 | 5 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | 1 | 18 | 2 | 98 | 6 | 72 | 1 | 70 | 1 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 272 | 12 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 1 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 11 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 12 | 2 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 80 | 3 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 103 | 5 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 65 | 2 |
| Total | 272 | 12 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Death within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 36 | 1 |
| Infirmary Cases | 12 | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 10 | .. |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 159 | 5 |
| Can read only | 62 | 3 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 20 | 2 |
| Can read and write well | 31 | 2 |
| Total | 272 | 12 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 82 | 3 |

No. I.
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### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 45 | 1 |
| Twice | 32 | .. |
| Thrice | 12 | .. |
| Four times or more | 16 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 269 | 12 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed, Imprisonment only | 3 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 2 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 7 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | 32 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 77 | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | 1 |
| Day Caps | 1 | 1 |
| Jackets | 1 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 1 | .. |
| Trousers | 1 | .. |
| Shirts | 1 | .. |
| Stockings (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Handkerchiefs | 1 | 1 |
| Shoes (pairs) | 1 | 1 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 1 |
| Petticoats | .. | 1 |
| Flannel do. | .. | 1 |
| Shifts | .. | 1 |
| Beds | 1 | 1 |
| Rugs | 1 | 1 |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels for each yard | 1 | 1 |
| Blankets | 2 | 2 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 215 | 13 | 1¼ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 68 | 2 | 2½ |
| ,, Bedding and Furniture | 26 | 12 | 1 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 59 | 6 | 1¾ |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Fuel | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Soap | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| ,, Washing | 26 | 17 | 7 |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, Books | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 322 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 58 | 12 | 0½ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 774 | 7 | 1 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum | 25 | 1 | 3 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 4 | 6 | 9¾ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 3 | 0 | 0 |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Onions. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | oz. | oz. | lbs. | oz. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | None. | None. | 1 | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Monday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Tuesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | None. | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Wednesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Thursday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Friday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | None. | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Saturday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 34 | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

I.
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### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January<br>February | 6 | 19 | 7½ inches. | 48 steps. | One-third upon an average. | 10,800 | 720 | .. | .. | Resisting power by friction. |
| March<br>April | 8 | ,, | | | | 14,400 | 960 | .. | .. | |
| May<br>June<br>July<br>August | 10 | ,, | | | | 18,000 | 1200 | .. | .. | |
| September<br>October | 8 | ,, | | | | 14,400 | 960 | .. | .. | |
| November<br>December | 6 | ,, | | | | 10,800 | 720 | .. | .. | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | No Crank | at this Prison. | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c., &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 140 0 0 | .. | 140 0 0 | |
| Chaplain | 1 | 75 0 0 | .. | 75 0 0 | This is only half of the Chaplain's and Surgeon's Salary, as they do duty for the County Gaol. |
| Matron | 1 | 15 0 0 | .. | 15 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 40 0 0 | .. | 40 0 0 | |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Turnkeys — Male | 1 | 52 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys — Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 5 | 322 0 0 | | 322 0 0 | |

I.
Home District.

County Gaols.

*Bedfordshire.*
Bedford Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | 22 | 6 | 3½ |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from the Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Receipts | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 42 | 14 | 3½ |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 774 | 7 | 1 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 42 | 14 | 3½ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 731 | 13 | 8½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.
Cost of each Prisoner per day, 1*s.*

Geo. P. Livius, *Visiting Justice.*

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## BERKSHIRE.

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

*Berkshire.*
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

### *Construction.*

This prison is situate on the Forbury Hill, within the borough of Reading, upon a plot of ground of about 315 feet in length, and 216 feet in width, enclosed by a boundary wall 25 feet high. Within the boundary is a return wall, enclosing the buildings on the north and east sides. The prison was originally erected in 1786; but the building for juvenile offenders, and several other portions of it, have been added since. It is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, lord lieutenant, and magistrates of the county. The arrangement of the buildings is extremely defective, and of so complicated a character, that no description will convey any correct idea of it without an accompanying plan. We shall, therefore, after stating generally that they comprise three principal divisions—first, the common gaol,—secondly, the house of correction,—thirdly, the prison for juvenile offenders, (a term which signifies in the sense wherein it is applied to this prison, delinquents of any age for their first offences)—merely give a transcript of our notes on the construction, in the order in which they were taken. These notes comprise a variety of matter, some portions of which, in point of arrangement, ought perhaps to be referred to other heads of this Report; but, inasmuch as the prominent evils which are intended to be pointed out, are almost wholly owing to the construction, it may be better not to dissever facts which, in order that they may lose none of their importance, required to be viewed in close connection.

In this place, it may be convenient, also, slightly to advert to some of the prison arrangements. The officers are the governor, matron, deputy governor, storekeeper, and three male turnkeys. There are 16 wards, and, including the sick in the infirmaries, and the women who work in the wash-house, the prisoners are distributed in never less than 18 different parts of the prison. The Silent System is enforced with the convicted male classes only, viz., those who are confined in the house of correction. Two of the turnkeys, during the day, so far as circumstances will permit, are in constant attendance upon these classes. The numerous other classes associate in their respective wards throughout the day; and sleep, several together, in the rooms at night: these are generally left by themselves at all times; or in charge only of wardsmen, the officers being so few, and the general duties of the prison being very multifarious: see duties of sub-officers, Appendix G. There is no night supervision; and even the prisoners who are governed by the Silent System, or the greater number of them, sleep together in rooms. There are only 13 cells in the gaol, and 12 in the house of correction: and these are not used for the separation of prisoners with a view to prevent contamination; but for the safer custody of the worst and most desperate characters, who are continually removed from cell to cell, to prevent their devising means of escape.

Lodge.

There is in fact no Lodge; and the limited establishment of officers will not admit of a porter being stationed at the entrance of the prison; which therefore is not properly protected. The common approach to the prison is by a door (which by day is never closed), opening from the boundary wall into the garden, and thence through another door (which is seldom closed), in the inner wall, opening into a small court. In this court are the governor's and storekeepers' officers, where, it is proper to mention (by the way,) one or the other of these officers is generally engaged. The passage thence proceeds by a circuitous route to the house of correction. There are several gates in the passage; but except when the bell rings for the prisoners to attend chapel, to rise in the morning, or to retire at night, all of them are left open for the convenience of the officers and customers at the mill, not one being guarded by a porter, or in any other manner. The treadwheels in the house of correction are erected within a close shed, the doors of which, whilst the prisoners are at work, are kept locked; and two turnkeys are generally on duty in the yard on the outside, but one of them, at least, must sometimes necessarily be absent. These doors, however, are frequently opened to enable the prisoners to go into the yard on various occasions. We conceive that, in consequence of this defective arrangement, whereby this passage is permitted to be continually open and unguarded, every prisoner in the house of correction, and, with their assistance, the other prisoners also, might escape, without possibility of prevention. Nothing could hinder them from overpowering the turnkeys, who are not armed. Any persons pretending to be customers at

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the mill, might introduce means for promoting the attempt without much risk of discovery, as such persons are never searched; nor are they, we believe, under ordinary circumstances, considered proper objects of suspicion, even although they may be strangers. The governor, seeing the practicability of such a mode of escape, has taken the precaution of setting up an alarm bell near his house: but, should it ever be attempted, there would be a hundred chances to one against such a flimsy safeguard proving of the slightest service.

*Ward No.* 1.—*Male debtors.*—To this ward belong 6 day rooms, 11 sleeping rooms, and 1 airing yard. The debtors are generally very few. The different rooms are appropriated to three distinct sets of debtors, viz., 1 day room and 1 sleeping room, to the most respectable: 3 day rooms and 5 sleeping rooms, to common debtors, who support themselves; and 2 day rooms and 5 sleeping rooms to debtors on the county allowance. All these occupy their own day rooms when sick, there being no infirmary for them. The airing yard is common to the whole. There are doors of communication from each division of the ward to the other divisions; so that constant intercourse may be kept up throughout.

The restrictions on debtors are, that spirituous liquors are inadmissible; and that they are limited to one quart of beer or cyder, or one pint of wine, each, per diem; and their fire and candle lights are extinguished, in winter at 9, and in summer at 10 o'clock. All other luxuries, viz., books, tobacco, newspapers, food of every description, money, &c., are allowable to those who can procure them; as well to prisoners who are on the prison diet, as to the others.

These prisoners being under no supervision whatever, except when the governor or a turnkey occasionally visits them for a few minutes at a time, might procure either lights or fire at any hour of the night: and, inasmuch as their airing yard adjoins the boundary wall, they might receive any articles whatever over it, with scarcely any risk of discovery; and thus be enabled to set at defiance certain of the gaol regulations. A practice also is permitted, which is at total variance with the spirit of the Gaol Act. The allowance of beer is not required to be consumed within any given time. They may serve it, and, as they themselves admitted, might lend it to each other. This practice is nearly as much calculated to lead to extravagance, luxury, and drunkenness, as if there were no restrictions at all, for a prisoner might, from time to time, save his allowance, and occasionally supply it in *large* quantities to others who could command money.

Escapes from this ward might, without much difficulty, be effected, and it is impossible to observe the fact without a feeling of surprise that the sheriff has taken no better precautions for his own security.

These debtors, from their airing yard, might not only converse with, but see, and be seen by, the female debtors, whenever there are any in the prison; and might carry on the like intercourse with the females of the criminal classes. The female debtors occupy a portion of the matron's house, there being no proper ward for them. The matron's house and yard adjoin the male debtors' ward; and the separation wall is only 11 feet high. The male debtors, by standing on their door, or by other means, might look over the wall into the matron's yard; and the window of the female debtors' sleeping-rooms overlooks the male debtors' yard. Female criminal prisoners of various classes continually go into the matron's yard to hang out clothes. Moreover the matron's yard alone intervenes between the male debtors' airing yard and the airing yard of ward No. 7 (appropriated to female felons and misdemeanants), the intermediate distance being only 21 feet, and the walls of separation only 11 feet high. Not only have conversations frequently taken place between the male debtors and the female debtors in the matron's yard, and between the male debtors and the female criminal prisoners in ward No. 7, but letters, snuff, tobacco, &c., are constantly exchanged over the walls, between the male and both the female classes. At the time of our visiting the prison, the governor was obliged to remove a female prisoner from ward No. 7 to another ward, to prevent such intercourse. The male debtors might easily get into any of the female wards over the partition walls.

*Ward No.* 2.—*Recommitted male felons for trial at the Assizes.*—To this ward belong 1 day-room, 2 sleeping-rooms, and an airing yard. Here were six prisoners; 1 for highway robbery; 2 for housebreaking; (one of whom had before been three times in prison, and once transported), and 3 for sheep-stealing. The worst and most desperate characters among the untried felons are placed in this ward; and at night are taken to the separate cells in another part of the prison for safer custody. When there are more prisoners than cells, those who cannot be thus provided sleep in their own rooms in this ward. Narrow slips of iron have been nailed against the ceilings and sides of these rooms for better security, but which might be separated therefrom without great difficulty. It has often been done, and the iron has been converted into knives and saws. There is now in the governor's custody a saw, which was most ingeniously manufactured, about four years ago, by a prisoner under sentence of execution, out of a piece of iron so separated, and by means of which he effected his escape. There are large spike nails in the floors and walls capable of being extracted; the very attempt to do it would at least afford amusement to prisoners; and, if attended with success, would furnish them with additional and powerful instruments for effecting their liberation. To guard against such attempts, the governor is obliged continually to remove the prisoners from cell to cell, and from one sleeping room to another; a practice which, in itself, is productive of much trouble, and not unattended with danger. The position of this ward, too, is such, in reference to other parts of the building, as to invite attempts at escape, and which, without the greatest vigilance on the part of the officers, might be made with every chance of success. A short time since, a prisoner contrived, out of the materials of his night tub, to make a hook, which he attached to some kind of rope he had manufactured, and threw it over the wall, for the purpose of fastening it on the coping stone. The governor was previously aware of his design, and frustrated it. Upon a former occasion, 7 prisoners escaped from this ward, by constructing a ladder out of their wooden forms, and affixing it against the wall from the top of their privy, and letting themselves down by a rope made out of their towels. Many similar attempts have been made.

The wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, (in which all the untried male criminal prisoners are confined, and sometimes convicted prisoners from the house of correction,) being parallel to each other, and forming one continued or unbroken section of the prison, and the respective airing yards being separated by walls of only 22 feet high, and fourteen inches thick, and there being a brick drain communicating with, and running through the several privies in these yards, free intercourse might take place between all the different classes, over the walls, by words and written messages, and through the brick drain, which acts as a speaking trumpet. Slips of paper, containing written communications, are frequently thrown from yard to yard: the writing is accomplished by means of soot, used as a substitute for ink, and a chip of wood made into a pen. We have seen some of the writing thus produced, which was perfectly legible. The chief turnkey has conversed with prisoners through the brick drain; and although, at first, they were deceived as to his identity, yet he was so distinctly heard and understood as to be almost immediately recognised.

*Ward No. 3.—Male felons for trial at the Assizes.*—To this ward belong 1 day-room, 2 sleeping-rooms, and an airing yard. The observations as to the strips of iron which line the sleeping-rooms, the facilities for, and attempts at, communication over the walls, and by the privies, which have been made with reference to ward No. 2, apply equally to this ward.

At night, these prisoners, or as many as can be so accommodated, are also placed, for safer custody, in the separate cells; provided they are not wholly occupied by the prisoners of ward No. 2. These cells are so constructed and arranged, that conversation can be carried on from cell to cell.

*Ward No. 4.—Male felons and misdemeanants for trial at the Sessions.*—It will be seen that the classes which the Gaol Act requires to be kept distinct, are here mixed. This ward, in its construction, &c., resembles ward No. 3, being one of the wards in which intercourse can be carried on by the privies, and over the walls. Both classes of prisoners in this ward associate and are mixed together by day, in the day-room and airing-yard; but at night the felons occupy one of the sleeping-rooms, and the misdemeanants the other; these rooms being separated by a wooden door, which presents no impediment to conversation.

A few years since, two prisoners, by tying their blankets together, effected their escape from one of the sleeping-rooms: they descended from the window to the partition walls, and passed over the roofs of wards 4 and 5 to the boundary wall, which they found very little difficulty in scaling.

*Ward No. 5.—Used for male prisoners from the house of correction.*—To this ward belong 1 day-room, 1 sleeping-room, and an airing yard. Although it is within the common gaol, yet when any of the classes in the house of correction are over-crowded, the excess are brought here. This is one of the four wards in which intercourse can be carried on by the privies and over the walls. Prisoners in each of these wards have frequently been punished for that offence. These wards contain all the male prisoners in the gaol, and one class from the house of correction. It has been ascertained that, when conversation has been desired, certain pre-concerted signals have been given: a prisoner, with one of his wooden or Cumberland shoes, has been known, for instance, to kick one of the brick walls which separate adjoining yards; and the signal passing from yard to yard, and every prisoner being ready, great intercourse has then taken place throughout the different wards. Whenever such opportunities are presented, it will easily be conceived, by those who know anything of the habits of prisoners, that they will neither be overlooked nor neglected; and, if any doubt can be entertained of the demoralizing nature of such intercourse, a perusal of the statements of prisoners themselves, under the head "Evidence," contained in this Report, will assuredly remove that doubt.

*Cells.*—In this division of the prison there are only 13 cells, including 6 refractory cells and 1 condemned cell. Communication might be carried on most easily, and indeed prisoners might see each other from cell to cell throughout the greater number of them. Prisoners of different classes are occasionally placed in these cells. Escapes have been effected from cell No. 6.

*Matron's House and Yard.*—It has been mentioned that female debtors, when there are any (which is not often), occupy part of the matron's house: that from the matron's yard, and from their sleeping-room window, they might see and converse with the male debtors: that similar communication might take place between the male debtors and female criminal prisoners of all classes, who often (i. e., about twice a-week) go into the yard to hang out linen; and that, in fact, instances of such intercourse between these several classes are of frequent occurrence: see Ward No. 1. The female criminal prisoners might also intermix with the female debtors in the same yard.

*Ward No. 6.—Untried female prisoners of all classes.*—All classes of untried females are here mixed; and have one day-room, one sleeping-room, and one airing-yard in common. They all sleep on one large wooden bedstead upon the floor, although under separate bedding. These classes occasionally occupy Ward No. 7.

*Ward No. 7.—Female transports and convicted misdemeanants.*—These prisoners have one day-room, one sleeping-room, and one airing-yard in common. This is the ward from which the female prisoners can, and in fact do, converse and exchange notes, &c., with the male debtors: see Ward No. 1.

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*Ward No.* 8.—*Females of all classes summarily convicted.*—It will be seen that this division of the prison is also used as a house of correction for female prisoners.

In point of construction, the apartments in this ward are similar to those in the other female wards already described. It has been mentioned that all the classes, except the convicted male prisoners, associate. Some idea may be given of the practices by which the associated classes amuse themselves, by stating that, a few weeks ago, the governor was obliged to punish a prisoner in this ward (a married woman), for exhibiting her adroitness in standing on her head, in the presence of the other prisoners; her person of course being exposed during the exhibition.

*Ward No.* 9.—*Convicted female felons.*—This ward resembles the other female wards.

Such is the construction and relative position of the several female wards, that intercourse can be carried on between different classes from ward to ward.

*Wash-house and Laundry.*—If the classification of the female prisoners, such as it is, constituted any check upon intercourse between them, all the beneficial effects resulting from that classification would wholly be counteracted by the association of prisoners of all classes in the wash-house and laundry. They are taken from any and every ward, chiefly on account of their qualifications for washing, without reference either to class or character. The matron has diversified occupations, which will not admit of her being constantly present; see Appendix A: and there is no female turnkey to maintain order in her absence. The majority of these females being of the lowest description of prostitutes, it may easily be conceived what must be the nature of their conduct and conversation. At this time there are confined in the prison and associated with some of these abandoned women, in ward No. 8, two female children, the one only 10, the other 12 years of age. About a week ago, there were four common prostitutes in this ward.

*Cookery.*—The cook is a convicted felon. He prepares all the meals for every ward throughout the gaol and house of correction. When the proper time arrives, the store-keeper attends at the cookery, and assists him in cutting up, weighing, and getting ready the messes; which are then carried by the former, in wooden trays, to the doors of the respective wards; where they are delivered to the different wardsmen, the storekeeper still attending and assisting him. The messes for the female prisoners are delivered to, and distributed in the female wards, by the matron. Before the meal is commenced, one of the prisoners holds up in succession each mess, and exclaims aloud the word "This?" by which is signified, Which prisoner is to have this mess? whilst another prisoner, with his back towards him, so that he cannot see the mess, calls out the name of any other prisoner that he may think proper, to whom the mess is then immediately delivered. This is done to prevent favouritism. The two prisoners who assist in thus distributing the messes, are taken from the prisoners in daily rotation.

House of Correction.

The house of correction is a distinct building, but within the same boundary wall. The approach to it is through the gaol, and has been partially described under the head "Lodge." It consists of three stories. There are four day-rooms on the basement, and nine sleeping-rooms, and 12 cells in the two upper stories or galleries. Male prisoners only are confined in this division of the prison. The wards into which it is divided, the classes confined in those wards, and the apartments appropriated to the respective classes, are as follow:—

*Ward No.* 10. *Convicted felons.*—1 day-room, 2 sleeping-rooms.
*Ward No.* 11. *Do. misdemeanants.*— do.
*Ward No.* 12. *Vagrants.*— . . . . do.
*Ward No.* 13. *Reconvicted felons.*— . . do.

Occasionally, one or more of the sleeping-rooms are occupied by military and other prisoners, who by day are confined in another division of the prison, viz., the juvenile prison.

There is a spacious work-yard attached to the house of correction, in which is erected the treadwheel-house, &c.

Although all these classes are under the Silent System, yet the prisoners, who sleep together in rooms, of course have great opportunities for conversation. It is a singular fact, from which a very decided inference may be drawn as to the little reliance which can be placed on wardsmen, that, although there were 252 punishments during the last year, not a single report was made by a wardsman; see Appendix F. But such is the construction of this part of the prison (and it may be sufficient to state the fact generally, without going into minute details), that the greatest intercourse might, and in fact does, take place between the respective classes, from their day-rooms and sleeping-rooms, through the partition-walls, doors, windows, &c. One of the turnkeys sleeps in this building, but at so remote a distance from some of the wards, that his services can be of little avail for the purpose of checking that intercourse.

Juvenile Prison.

This building, which stands on a piece of ground taken from the work-yard of the house of correction, has been constructed since the erection of the gaol. It is occupied by male juvenile offenders; and, by day, also by military prisoners, when there are any. The term juvenile offenders, as we have already stated, when used in reference to this prison, is not confined to children exclusively, but includes prisoners of any age, provided they have never before been imprisoned, and their offences bring them within the misdemeanants' classes. But adults, as well soldiers as others, sleep in the house of correction. This division comprises three wards, viz., Nos. 14, 15, and 16. The general infirmary for male prisoners of every class in the gaol, house of correction, and juvenile prison, is also on the third floor of the building.

*Ward No.* 14.—*Adult Misdemeanants, not being Soldiers.*—Prisoners of this class occupy one of the three day-rooms of the juvenile prison, and at night sleep in a room in one of the galleries of the house of correction. There are eight prisoners now in custody for various

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offences, one of them for an assault with intent to commit a rape. These prisoners, when in their day-room, can communicate freely with the boys.

*Ward No.* 15.—*Boys under* 17 *years of age, of all classes.*—These prisoners occupy one of the three day-rooms on the basement. The second floor of this building is divided into eight separate sleeping cells, which are also appropriated to this class. It has never happened that the number of boys in confinement has exceeded eight. Should they exceed that number, the excess would be taken into the house of correction to sleep. They can converse freely from cell to cell. A turnkey, indeed, sleeps on the same floor or gallery as it is termed, but at one extremity of it; and in the passage of the gallery are two doors which intervene between the turnkey's room and five of the cells; so that prisoners occupying these five cells could not be heard by him. The cells are miserably constructed; and so badly ventilated, that the stench arising from them at the time of unlocking is almost intolerable. The boys, from their day room on the basement, can converse, not only with the prisoners in ward No. 14, but with the military prisoners in ward No. 16. They can also, at night, from their cell windows, converse with prisoners of all classes, from the gaol and house of correction, in the infirmary on the third floor of this building. Such offences are of frequent occurrence; in short, there is no doubt that intercourse does take place between almost all the various classes who occupy this division of the prison; and that great contamination and corruption must result from it, since prisoners of all classes are in the infirmaries, and all descriptions of offenders are placed in the boys', as well as in the military, class. It is acknowledged too, by all keepers of prisons, that soldiers and boys are the most depraved and incorrigible prisoners of any.

*Ward No.* 16.—*Military prisoners of all classes.*—By day, this ward is occupied by soldiers of all classes, who indiscriminately associate in one of the three day-rooms, from whence, as before observed, they might communicate with the boys in their day room, through the respective windows, the intermediate distance being only three feet seven inches. The windows are glazed, and capable of being opened and shut by the prisoners. It is true that the boys are seldom in their day room, except on Sundays, having to work on the treadwheel on other days. But they take their meals in their day room. The soldiers sleep in the house of correction.

There are three airing yards belonging to the juvenile prison; but they are seldom used, except by the prisoners of ward No. 14, who have unrestricted access to one of them. The infirmary (which will next be mentioned) is on the third floor of this building.

Infirmary.

The apartments on the third floor of the juvenile prison are used as an infirmary for the whole of the male population, except debtors. There are three apartments, viz., the surgeon's room, the convalescent-room, and the general dormitory. Male prisoners of all classes from the gaol, house of correction, and juvenile prison, when sick, associate here. When we visited the prison there were ten patients, viz., three felons for trial, six convicted felons, one misdemeanant. There is no regular supervision by day or night, except that of the nurse, a prisoner: the present nurse is a convicted felon. From the windows (which overlook the neighbourhood) the patients can hold intercourse with the boys in their sleeping cells on the second floor, immediately below; and conversation frequently takes place between them.

Tread-wheels.

The prisoners at the treadwheel work in four distinct rooms; in each of which there is one treadwheel. In these rooms, all classes are kept separate so far as circumstances will permit; but in order to equalize the work, when the relative numbers greatly differ, they are frequently mixed in one room. When the prisoners are at work, the doors of the treadwheel house are kept locked. There are two centinel boxes in the work-yard for the turnkeys, one on each side of the treadwheel house; one of them being distant therefrom fifteen feet, and the other ten feet. From these, the turnkeys watch the prisoners through the open grated windows of the work-rooms as they walk to and fro; but can only command a partial view of them; and the intermediate distance will admit of the prisoners carrying on conversation in a low tone of voice, or by signs, &c., without much chance of detection: added to which, one of the turnkeys is occasionally obliged to be absent on other duties; and there are not even wardsmen or monitors appointed to overlook the prisoners, it having been found, when wardsmen were employed, (which formerly was the case,) that they were not to be relied upon. The reports were invariably made by the turnkeys alone, although it was equally the duty of the wardsmen to do that duty.

It will be remembered that the passage of communication from the entrance of the gaol to the house of correction work-yard is generally left open and unguarded; a circumstance which presents great facilities for the escape of prisoners: see " Lodge."

Back gate.

But there is another entrance to the house of correction, which is nearly as insecure, if not more so, than the one from the front of the prison. There is a large door or gate opening from the boundary wall, at the back or south side, directly into the work-yard; and to which the customers at the mill bring their corn in carts to be ground. These customers even go into the work-yard, and pass backward and forward to the miller's store-room, which is over the wheel-house, to transact their business, &c. It seems that any person might obtain access to the mill-house under pretence of being a customer, unless indeed there were some palpable reasons for suspecting his motives or character.

Military Store-Room.

On the west side of the prison stands a large military store-room, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the lord lieutenant, neither the sheriff nor the county magistrates possessing any control over, or right of access to it. It stands in the garden between the boundary wall and the inner or return wall, and abuts upon both, its roof being only four inches below each wall. The inner or return wall, at that part against which the store-room stands, bounds the house of correction work-yard, and is distant from the treadwheel-house about twelve or fifteen feet. Until very recently, several stands of arms were deposited therein; and

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it is said that, even now, it contains three or four stands of arms. The position of this building, and the various matters connected with it, which have been adverted to, are circumstances which must materially endanger the security of the prison.

Chapel.

Prisoners of the opposite sexes are screened from each other's view when assembled in chapel, as well as in going to and quitting it. Only one class of male prisoners is conducted to and fro at a time. All the male classes are exposed to each other's view; and it would appear that they have great opportunities of intercourse even here. The means of inspection by the governor and chaplain are not good.

Water-Tank.

There is a large water-tank in the gaol used for various purposes, and, among others, for cleansing the different privies in wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Prisoners from the house of correction are often employed in cleaning it: in the spring they do it about twice a week. There is a large pipe or tube which communicates from the tank to the brick drain under the privies, which is said to convey sound with the power of a speaking trumpet. Opportunities are thus afforded for frequent intercourse between prisoners from the house of correction and all the male criminal classes in the gaol.

Dimensions.

See dimensions of wards, Appendix C. The prison is said not to be sufficiently capacious for its average population; nevertheless, we apprehend it will be found large enough, so long as the prisoners continue to be associated: the average number is about 80; the present number is 105; the greatest number it will contain is about 156: there have been 160 prisoners at one time. There are only 33 cells, viz., 13 in the gaol, 12 in the house of correction, and 8 in the juvenile prison. The question, however, must, in a great measure, depend on the system which is to be pursued, viz., whether it be the associated or separate system. The magistrates appear to be fully aware of the evils of the associated system, and to have contemplated certain alterations for the separation of the prisoners; but these alterations have not been made: see Appendix E. There is ample scope for enlargement; but the prison is defective in so many points of view, that we conceive no alterations can ever make it a good one.

Repairs.

It is in substantial repair.

Security against escapes.
Against Fire.

As a place of custody it is insecure in every part: see extracts from Governor's Journal, Appendix A. There is no fire-engine on the establishment: there are three in the town.

Supervision.
Means of Inspection.

None of the prisoners are under any regular supervision, except those who work at the tread-wheel; and these are under the eye of the officers only during labour; see duties of sub-officers, Appendix G. There are wardsmen in the male classes; but it seems they never report: see punishments, Appendix F. There are no means of inspection whatever without being in the midst of the prisoners; and, in a great number of the wards, the prisoners are as much beyond the officers' hearing as they are out of their view.

Adaptation for Employment: for Separation.

The prison is not well adapted for employment, or for separation; both the rooms and cells are small; and of the latter there are only 33. The tread-wheels will hold 40 persons; but it is apprehended that there is generally a far greater number of prisoners in the house of correction than can be worked on them. There are no tread-wheels for female prisoners.

Dryness, Ventilation, Drainage.

The prison stands on a gravelly soil, and is dry and well drained; but the ventilation is said to be bad throughout: see "Juvenile Prison, Ward No. 15."

Communication from without.

There are means of communication from without, which greatly endanger its security: see Ward No. 1, lodge, back-gate, military store-room.

### *System.*

*Discipline.*—The establishment of officers, and the arrangements for working the system pursued in this prison, have already been adverted to in the preliminary observations under the head "Construction;" see "Officers;" also Appendix G.

Classification.

The mode of classifying the prisoners has also been mentioned incidentally under the same head; and in the Appendix will be found a more formal description of the several wards and classes, with a list of the prisoners in confinement on the 8th February, 1836: see B and D. The classification is of a complicated character, and, in some instances, is contrary to the requisitions of the Gaol Act. It seems that there is a sufficient number of wards to admit of the classification prescribed, or rather sanctioned, by 4 George IV., sec. 5, for gaols and houses of correction enclosed within the same boundary walls; and perhaps it might be worth while to consider whether that mode of classification would not be preferable, inasmuch as it would impose on the officers less arduous duties, which, therefore, they might discharge more satisfactorily. Mr. Hackett, the governor, says, "We classify so as to effect the best separation." We believe that, so far as any moral good can be effected by classification, the plan pursued is not inferior to any other.

Association.

All classes of untried and convicted female prisoners, and all classes of untried male prisoners, associate in their respective wards, not being governed by the Silent System; and (except convicted females sentenced to hard labour) are in idleness. By day, they saunter about in their airing-yards and day-rooms, where they take their meals; and at night they sleep, several together, in rooms: some few sleep in cells. There is a wardsman in each male class; and the governor, or one of the turnkeys, of course, visits the wards occasionally: but these associated classes are generally left by themselves. Not only do prisoners of the same class associate among themselves, but it has been shown that intercourse is carried on between prisoners of many different classes. The evils of association and contamination, therefore, prevail in this prison to a very considerable extent: see Appendix E.

Silent System.

The Silent System is enforced only with convicted male prisoners sentenced to hard labour. But these work in associated bodies at the wheels under charge of regular officers, and sleep in bodies in rooms, where they are under no supervision. In some of the rooms there are wardsmen, but they never report—they receive no extra allowance or other compensa-

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tion. The governor admits, that even among these classes the greatest intercourse takes place; and that contamination is in no degree checked by the operation of the Silent System.

Hard Labour.

The hard labour performed by the convicted male classes is that of the tread-wheel. For a description of the wheels, the hours of employment, the amount performed, &c., see Appendix, Return 2, No. 19. Although corn is ground for customers, yet the labour is not productive, the profits being considerably less than will pay the expense of keeping the machinery in repair. This kind of labour is regarded as a punishment; but is greatly preferred to solitary confinement. Much intercourse takes place between the prisoners on the wheels; and they practise the usual deceptions with a view of avoiding the work, and getting into the infirmaries. Convicted female prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, are employed in the wash-house and laundry, and in repairing the prisoners' clothes, and in no other manner. But the untried female prisoners frequently solicit work of this description; and when their services are required they are sometimes employed in the same manner. Transports are placed at hard labour.

Labour, not severe.

The labour, not severe, consists of cleansing the prison, gardening, pumping, and walking round a circle in the house of correction work-yard. Untried male prisoners are occasionally employed at the pump. There is a small crank which is used for pumping, and will employ four prisoners at one time in separate compartments: see Appendix, Return 2, No. 20.

The cook and nurse, as well as the wardsmen, are prisoners; but receive no extra allowance, except that, occasionally, when the duties of the nurse are very heavy, he is allowed a pint or half a pint of beer a day. A convicted misdemeanant is generally employed in the service of the governor, in sifting cinders, cleaning knives, and working in the garden; and in similar offices for the storekeeper and deputy-governor: two other misdemeanants do the like services for the turnkeys; and, in fact, light their fires, clean their rooms, and perform the business of common servants. The prisoner who is allowed to go into the governor's garden, might escape without much difficulty. Mr. Hackett admits that the practice of thus employing the prisoners is highly objectionable; but he says it has been long established, the magistrates do not object to it, and without such assistance it would be impossible, with so small an establishment, to keep the prison clean.

Visitors.

Debtors may receive visitors at all times, and in any numbers, between 9 in the morning and sunset, except between the hours of 12 and 2, and during divine service. Visitors to the untried are admitted at all times, with permission from the governor, between the hours of unlocking and locking up. In pursuance of the Secretary of State's recommendation, convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive visits during the first six months of imprisonment, unless under very pressing circumstances. Criminal prisoners see visitors only in presence of an officer, the prisoner with the officer standing at one side of an iron-gate, and the visitors at the other side; the latter remaining only from 5 to 10 minutes. Visitors may remain with debtors until within quarter of an hour of locking up. No visitors are searched, but all parcels, &c., which they bring are examined. Bad characters, if known to be such, would not be admitted. Since the adoption of the Secretary of State's recommendation there have been very few visitors either to the untried or convicted classes. Before its adoption the prison used to be crowded with them; and more so on Saturdays and Sundays than on any other days: the prisoners were kept in a state of constant expectation and excitement, and the officers had very harassing duties to perform. The new regulation is found to be a most salutary one.

Money.

Debtors are allowed the possession of money without restriction: criminal prisoners are not allowed to have any money. If it is brought into the prison by the latter, or by their friends for them, it is always taken by the governor and accounted for on their discharge. The governor thinks that the possession of money by debtors leads to irregularities and general profligacy.

Letters.

Convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive or write letters, during the first six months of imprisonment; and all letters written by, or addressed to, all classes of criminal prisoners, are submitted to the governor's inspection, who forwards or withholds the contents at his discretion. There is no restriction upon letters to or from debtors.

Books.

No books are admitted to prisoners (except debtors), unless they are first approved by the chaplain. Debtors may have whatever books they like without restriction of any kind.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Smoking, Beer, Food, &c.

None of these articles are allowable to criminal prisoners. On their admission they are thoroughly searched; tobacco is sometimes found most ingeniously secreted about their persons; but very rarely however. Almost any kind of missiles might be introduced into every ward over the walls, without great risk of discovery; but tobacco has never been known to have been so introduced. Of course the criminal prisoners may have these articles in cases of sickness, in the shape of extra allowance, if ordered by the surgeon. The prison regulations as to debtors have already been explained.—See "Construction, Ward No. I."

Gaming.

When the present governor was appointed (in 1835) he found the tables, forms, &c., throughout the prison cut into figures and devices for a variety of games, and he immediately had them planed smooth. He has since then found in the male debtors' ward cards and a cribbage-board, which he also ordered to be destroyed.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain has no other professional duties than those of the prison. On Sundays he performs full service in the morning at 9; and reads prayers and gives an exposition from one of the lessons in the afternoon at half-past 2; he preaches a sermon and reads prayers on Christmas-days and Good Fridays; he reads prayers and gives a short exposition on every week-day morning at half-past 8 in the summer, and at 9 in the winter; he admonishes the prisoners on their admission and discharge; visits the wards occasionally, but does not converse with the prisoners separately, unless requested by themselves or the governor; he visits the

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infirmaries almost daily, and converses with the sick severally, remaining with each about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; he visits the debtors but seldom, as they give him no encouragement; he is accessible to any prisoner requiring his services; and whenever a prisoner is under sentence of death he sees him two or three times a day, for about an hour or half an hour at a time, both before and after the warrant of execution arrives. His duties occupy about three hours daily. He says the prisoners are respectful in their demeanour to him and desirous of his visits; but that, generally speaking, they would rather indulge in idle conversation than receive his services as a minister of the gospel. He keeps a journal, but no character book. He says that the prisoners, in general, are orderly in chapel; but that he often sees the women look through their screen (which is made of gauze or bunting) towards the debtors who sit in the gallery; that all prisoners (with the exception of the debtors) unless prevented by sickness, regularly attend Divine service; that the officers, unless absent from a similar cause, or on necessary duty, are also regular in their attendance; that when prisoners cannot attend, a list of their names is delivered to him; and that he generally visits them after service; that it is optional with the debtors to attend or not, and that very few do attend.

The governor states that a written list of all absentees is always made out by the storekeeper, and delivered to him; and that he attends the chapel personally, and inspects the prisoners to see whether it is correct; that the cook and nurse, who are prisoners, attend chapel on alternate days; that, with this exception, no prisoners are allowed to be absent, except such as are absolutely prevented by sickness, or are under punishment; that the wards are cleaned on Sundays before service; that he sometimes attends personally to see that it is done, but cannot answer for its never being neglected; that on week-days the cleaning is not done until after service.

The chaplain states that prisoners who are not of the Protestant religion may, at all reasonable times, on application to him, and with the sanction of the visiting justices, receive visits from their own ministers; that an entry of such visits is always made in the governor's journal; and that only two occasions of the sort have occurred, in both of which the prisoners were Roman Catholics.

Books.

It is a rule that each ward shall be supplied with one Bible at least; the chaplain distributes Testaments, Prayer-Books, and tracts at his discretion; and any prisoner requesting a Prayer-Book or Testament, if considered deserving, may have one. The prisoners frequently destroy their books, and their tracts always. The chaplain states that no books are admissible which are not submitted to his inspection and approval. An exception to this rule, however, appears to have been allowed. A prisoner in ward No. 5, of the name of A. G. (a gentleman by education), has been permitted to obtain novels, and a variety of other books from the circulating library; an indulgence which, it is submitted, is highly improper, and calculated to produce great laxity of discipline in other respects.

School.

There is no school in the prison.

Moral Improvement.

The chaplain says that many prisoners on quitting the prison make professions of amendment; that he has had few opportunities of testing their sincerity, although in many instances he has heard of their having pursued a better course of life; but that the associations of the prison lead to great contamination; and that the classification of prisoners, and the silent system, do not materially lessen that contamination. The governor states that the prisoners generally, on their admission, are extremely ignorant and depraved; that he knows of no instance whatever of amendment; that they are more decidedly corrupt and hardened on their discharge; and that the number of recommittals is one proof of the fact. The recommittals during the last year were about 20 per cent. upon the total number of prisoners.

### *Health.*

Surgeon.
Examining,
Cleansing,
Fumigating.

The surgeon (who is also in private practice), or his assistant, attends the prison once every day, and oftener if necessary. There is an order of sessions authorizing the occasional attendance of the assistant; but the surgeon himself invariably sees the patients in all important cases. All prisoners (except debtors) are examined by him before they are passed to their proper wards, but are not placed in a bath, nor are their clothes fumigated unless they are found to be in a dirty condition: the only bath is a common slipper-bath; their clothes, when it is considered necessary, are fumigated with brimstone. He visits the prisoners who are well once in every three months; he does not see prisoners under punishment unless required to do so. He keeps a journal, in which he enters the times of his attendance, and all orders for extra allowance for the sick. At every quarter-sessions he reports the health of the prisoners.

Infirmaries.
Prevalent
Diseases, &c.

He states that the arrangements in the infirmary are excellent, so far as respects personal comfort; but that the intercourse between the prisoners there is most demoralizing. The nurse is always selected from the prisoners. There is no infirmary for females, who, when sick, are visited in their respective wards. He states, that of the diseases which are generated in the prison, he does not find that any are more prevalent than others; but that the venereal is that which prisoners most frequently bring with them; that he has had 50 cases of influenza at once; and that during its continuance the tread-wheels were not used; that the prison is healthy; and he believes no connexion can be traced between the diseases which have occurred and the locality, or actual state of the building, diet, labour, or other circumstances; that in many cases the prisoners come in, quite out of condition, and go out fat and well, particularly the females; that the average number of days during which each invalid remained on the sick list, during the last year, was $1\frac{89}{92}$; that there were 506 prisoners admitted, of whom 92 were sick.

Daily washing of Prisoners.

There is no fixed allowance of soap, towels, and combs; but the supply appears to be sufficient: clean towels are given out every week. The prisoners wash in the open yards, tubs

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being placed there for the purpose; the females in the presence of the matron, and male prisoners in presence of a turnkey. We found them cleanly in their persons.

We found every part of the prison clean. The walls internally, and the ceilings throughout, are washed with lime once, or oftener, every year; the day-rooms and passages are washed with water daily, when the weather is fine; and the cells and sleeping-rooms occasionally, and as often, we believe, as is necessary.

The prison linen and bedding is washed in the prison by the convicted, and occasionally by the untried female prisoners.

Convicted male prisoners sentenced to hard labour have sufficient air and exercise at the tread-wheels; and convicted male prisoners sentenced to labour not severe, in cleansing, gardening, and walking round a circle in the work-yard. Females of all classes, and untried male prisoners, have unrestricted access to their respective airing-yards; and the latter are frequently employed in pumping.

### *Diet. Clothing. Bedding.*

Diet.

As to the allowance of diet, see Appendix, Return 3, No. 18. There is no fixed scale of diet for children. When we visited the prison there was a little girl in custody only ten years of age, who had been convicted of stealing turnips; she admitted that she received more to eat in prison than when at home, and much kinder treatment; and it seemed she was altogether more comfortably provided for. It was her first offence; it may almost be feared that it will not be her last. There is an infirmary diet table by which the surgeon regulates the allowance to the sick; it is as follows:—

#### *Ordinary Diet.*

Three-quarters of a pound of bread; one-quarter of a pound of meat; one quart of gruel. Estimated cost per week, 1*s.* 3*d.*

#### *Extra Diet.*

Three-quarters of a pound of bread; half a pound of meat; one quart of gruel. Estimated cost per week, 1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

#### *Low Diet.*

Three-quarters of a pound of bread, with barley-water; one-twelfth of an ounce of tea, with half an ounce of sugar for each time it may be ordered, whether for breakfast, supper, or both, and a quarter of a pint of milk. Estimated cost, 1*s.* 2*d.* per head per week.

Prisoners on the criminal side, who support themselves, are allowed whatever diet they may think proper, except spirituous and fermented liquors. As to debtors who are not on the county allowance, see "Construction; Ward, No. 1.," and "System; Food," &c. Of the various prisoners who are employed as wardsmen, &c., the nurse is the only one who receives extra allowance; and which consists of half a pint, and, occasionally, one pint of beer per diem. The total cost of prison diet for the last year was 339*l.* 9*s.* 2$\frac{6}{8}$*d.*, or 3*l.* 18*s.* 10$\frac{11}{28}$*d.* per head.

Clothing.

As to the supply of clothing, see Appendix, Return 2, No. 16. Of the male prisoners, the untried wear a yellow dress of coarse cloth; convicted felons, a party-coloured dress of coarse cloth; convicted misdemeanants, a dress made of plain grey drugget; and boys, a fustian dress. The women uniformly wear plain grey woollen gowns, &c. The men's clothes, and the materials for the female dresses, are supplied by contract; but the latter are made up by the female prisoners. There is a tailor's shop in the house of correction, where a convicted misdemeanant is always employed, and where the prison clothing is repaired; and whenever a prisoner is about to be discharged, his own clothing is sent to the shop, and thoroughly mended. There seems to be no allowance of clothing to debtors in any case. The supply of clothing is not made at stated times; and there are no periodical musters for ascertaining what clothing is required, or how it is preserved; but it is supplied from time to time, as the governor thinks proper; and it appeared to have been sufficient at all times: the whole of the stores are under his daily observation. The clothing is not varied according to the season of the year. The storekeeper keeps an account of the cost, or contract prices, and of the issue; his account is made up monthly, is checked by the governor, and from time to time submitted to the visiting magistrates. The total cost of prison clothing for the last year was 25*l.* 0*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; the average cost for the last three years was 90*l.* 12*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; and the average cost of each prisoner's clothing, per year, for that period, 2*s.* 11$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Bedding.

It will be observed from what has been mentioned, that of by far the largest number of male prisoners sleep several together in rooms. The least number who sleep together in cells is 3. No regulations have been made with respect to prisoners charged with, or convicted of, unnatural crimes; and the governor says that in this prison such crimes might be perpetrated continually without detection; that one bad man might corrupt a whole room, and particularly the younger prisoners. All the males are provided with separate beds; nevertheless, on the occasion of our visit, we found that two of them, in one of the rooms, had, for the benefit of additional warmth, made up their bedding into one bed, in which they both lay. See bedding table, Return 2, No. 16. All prisoners, without distinction of sex or class, are allowed, each, one straw bed, one rug, and two blankets: in addition to which, prisoners in the infirmary are allowed one pillow-case each, which is changed weekly; and the debtors of both sexes are allowed, each, one sheet. There are no stated periods for washing, shaking, and airing the blankets; but the straw beds are emptied and refilled, and the blankets and rugs are washed when necessary, and frequently taken out to be aired; and the doors of the cells are continually left open when the weather will permit. We found the bedding, and in short every part of the prison, remarkably cleanly.

The total cost of bedding for the last year was 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The cost of clothing and bedding, per head per annum, was 7*s.* 7¼*d.*

### *Prison Offences and Punishments.*

Offences.

The governor, in one of his Returns, states, that the usual prison offences are, "talking, skulking, and stealing provisions." It will be seen, on reference to the Appendix, Return 2, No. 15, that the recorded offences during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were 246. The total number of persons in custody in the course of that year, (debtors excepted,) was 539, so that the offences were numerous. It will be seen, that of these 246 offences, no less than 224 were committed by convicted prisoners; and that, on a comparison of the relative numbers of the convicted and untried who were in custody during the year, much more than an equal proportion of them were committed by the convicted classes. These classes alone are under regular supervision by the officers, and that only during the day. Many of the offences committed by them are, therefore, likely to be detected. But the untried are not under any regular supervision, either by day or night; nor are the convicted classes by night. It is but reasonable, therefore, to infer, that the 246 recorded offences constitute but a very small proportion of those which are actually committed, where the opportunities of transgressing with impunity are so great. A return has also been made, which shows the nature of every offence committed during the year ending January, 1837: See Appendix F.

Reports.

There is a wardsman in each male class. It is the duty of the wardsman, no less than of the turnkey, to report offences; and being continually with the prisoners, both by day and night, and being 9 in number, whereas there are only two turnkeys who regularly overlook the prisoners, and by day only, of course they have much greater opportunities for detecting offences; and it would be but reasonable to suppose, if indeed it were possible to place any reliance upon them, that reports by wardsmen would be proportionably more numerous than by the turnkeys: but it is a remarkable fact, from which very important inferences may be drawn, that of the 252 offences recorded in the last-mentioned return, not one was reported by a wardsman, but all of them were reported by the turnkeys.

Punishments.

The usual punishment is that of solitary confinement on bread and water; and, in aggravated cases, whipping by order of the visiting magistrates. The number of lashes given is from 12 to 25, in the presence of all the officers, except the chaplain, and of all the convicted male prisoners. Irons have been used only twice in the course of the last two years.

The present governor is an able and zealous officer, and an excellent disciplinarian: nevertheless it will be seen, on referring to his evidence, that even the convicted classes, with whom the discipline is most rigorously enforced, and who are governed by the silent system, completely set at defiance the regulations of the prison, and carry on an almost constant intercourse, by conversing on the wheels, at their meals, in their day-rooms, and bed-rooms, from cell to cell, from room to room, and from gallery to gallery; by words, by signs, and in various other modes.

### *Officers.*

The officers are the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, deputy-governor, or chief-turnkey, storekeeper, and three other turnkeys; all of whom, with the exception of the chaplain and surgeon, reside in the prison. See their names, salaries, emoluments, &c., Appendix, Return 2, No. 21. As to the duties of the chaplain and surgeon, see "Religious and Moral Instruction," and "Health." As to the duties of the sub-officers, see Return, Appendix G. We requested that return, in order to show that their duties are so multifarious, as to make it impossible, in a prison where the classes are so numerous, that the discipline can be enforced in such a manner as to prevent, or even check, that moral corruption, which must inevitably result from the almost constant association of the prisoners. We heard no cause of complaint against any of the officers. The governor is spoken of in high terms of approbation for his firmness, vigilance, and judicious management of the prison, and his humane conduct to the prisoners. And from our own observation, we formed the opinion that under all the disadvantages of construction, &c., the prison could not be more ably managed. The regulations of the Gaol Act, which have not been particularly referred to, appear to have been complied with. It must be observed, however, that a practice prevails which is not in strict accordance with those regulations:—the chief turnkey, who is a most respectable person, and an excellent officer, is allowed to let beds to debtors; and at this time, even one of the criminal prisoners, A—— G——, in ward No. 5, (and who has before been particularly referred to,) is indulged with permission to hire one of his beds. It appears to have been a custom of long continuance.

Wardsmen, &c.

The nurse and cook are prisoners; and other prisoners are employed as wardsmen, cleaners, and in various handicrafts for the benefit of the prison, such as repairing clothes, shoes, &c. &c. With the exception of the nurse, none of them receive extra allowance. With regard to wardsmen, the governor states as follows: "The wardsmen cannot be trusted, especially where they are allowed no privileges, either in the way of extra allowance of food, or exemption from labour, which is the case here. This fact is obvious from the great number of punishments which I inflicted during the last year; not one of which was reported by a wardsman. They are influenced by bribes, and by threats, and are naturally prone to favour the prisoners even at considerable risk to themselves." We object to any system which recognizes the appointment of prisoners to offices of trust or authority. Whenever wardsmen are employed, it leads to favouritism and oppression, as well as to discontent amongst the prisoners, who will not readily submit to reproof from their equals.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Accounts, Journals, &c.

The following are the account-books, journals, &c., in use at this prison:—"Diary, Governor's Journal, Chaplain's do., Surgeon's do., Infirmary Book, Gaol Description do., Bridewell

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do., Borough do., Debtors' do., Prisoners' Clothes do., two Store Books, Coal do., Mill do., Bread do., Meat do., Letter do., Daily Transactions do., Bill do., do. for Boroughs, Governor's Cash Book, Prisoners' do., Fine do., Soldiers' do., Order of Sessions do., Assizes do., Visiting Justices' Reports, Calendar Book, Visiting Justices' Book, Visitors' do., Cell Book, Punishment do., Weekly Return do., Secretary of State's letter book.

Recommittals.

The total number of persons in custody (except debtors), in the course of the last year, was 539, of whom 138 had before been committed to this or other prisons; and 56 of that number had been several times before in prison; so that the recommittals were in the proportion of about 20 per cent. upon the entire number of prisoners. But the governor states that the general average is 25 per cent. The chaplain thinks that the strictness of the discipline, and the increased severity of the punishments have, in a slight degree, produced a deterring influence, both on the criminal population of the prison, and the neighbourhood: he says the poachers on the boundaries of Oxford, Bucks, and Berks, were accustomed to select their prison, or rather commit their depredations in that county in which the prison discipline was considered to be the least rigorous, and that Reading had a preference, which it no longer has. On the other hand, the governor says that no good effect has been produced either on the minds of those in confinement, or on the habits of the discharged. See " Religious and Moral Instruction—General Improvement."

Passes.

Passes are never used, on account of the forgeries of those documents which have been practised. Mr. Hackett, the governor, furnished me with the following document:—

PASSES PAID BY THE RELIEVING OFFICER AT READING.

| Number of Passes. | | Number of Persons. | Cost. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | s. | d. | |
| Forged . . | 169 | 1455 | 107 | 15 | 6½ | All paid in the space of six weeks. |
| Genuine . | 6 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | From Lewes, 1836. |

The prisoners, on their discharge, if they have to travel above 20 miles to their home, are paid a trifling sum at the discretion of the governor: 8*s.* 5½*d.* was the aggregate amount so paid during the last quarter. When a more liberal allowance was made, it was found that the prisoners invariably spent what they received in the public houses of the town.

Pardons.

No prisoners during the last year have been recommended for pardon.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

In the event of prisoners being committed under the revenue laws, application with respect to the allowance to such prisoners would be made in the proper quarter, pursuant to the statute.

Insane Prisoners.

There are no insane prisoners.

Expenses of the Prison.

For a statement of the total expenses of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, see Appendix, Return 2, Nos. 22 and 23.

*Evidence.*

S. C., Prisoner.

" I belong to the convicted felons' class (No. 10 ward), but am now nurse in the infirmary. I was committed 18th July, 1835. The prisoners talk together in the infirmaries, and also in the bed-rooms in the wards. I have slept with seven or eight prisoners in a room in one of the felons' wards. The conversation of prisoners is generally bad; it relates to their exploits out of prison, how they performed them, &c.; and they boast of these things. No doubt a man might learn every mode of committing crime: they learn of each other the cant language, and are proud of showing their knowledge of it. There are words for highway robberies, for picking pockets, for house-breaking, &c. Most of the prisoners are anxious to learn this kind of knowledge: there are names for almost every thing. I suppose the prisoners must get worse by this kind of conversation, which takes place I know throughout the prison. It happens most at night. A well-disposed man cannot here separate himself from others: they would annoy him and laugh at him. I have been on the wheel, and they talk frequently in a low voice there; but they are seldom found out if they don't turn their heads. They can watch the turnkey as much as he can watch them. They cheat the doctor, and afterwards laugh about it. I have known a man to let his nose bleed into his pot, and inform the doctor he had voided blood. When I was in class No. 10, there was much stealing amongst the prisoners of provisions, handkerchiefs, braces, &c. I prefer being a nurse, for the advantages. I would not wish to be a wardsman: wardsmen have no advantages. The talk in class No. 10 was as bad as it could be. I know they can talk from room to room in the galleries. I never was placed with the misdemeanants."

G. W., Prisoner.

" I belong to the convicted felons' class, No. 13. I was committed to this prison 3rd February last. I have been in prison six times before. I have slept both in the misdemeanants' and in the felons' rooms. I think the felons are worst in their discourse; but each class used to talk: they talked about their different modes of committing crime; and how they used to do it; and the best ways. A man might learn a good deal more here than he could learn out of prison: they used to learn the cant words, and repeated them to each other as boys use a spelling-book; they regularly learned it one from another. I believe there were words for every offence: words signifying the different modes of breaking houses and committing highway robberies were taught chiefly: it was a regular school to many of them. They stole amongst themselves. Some of them talk entirely among themselves, and others can't understand them. A man disposed to be religious could not enjoy peace or quiet, the swearing and language is so bad. The misdemeanants are nearly as bad in their discourse; but they do not use or understand the cant language, being chiefly poachers. The talk was generally in the bed-rooms, but sometimes in the ward. I have no wish to be a wardsman."

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W. L., Prisoner.

"I belong to the convicted felons' class, No. 13. I have been here since 29th March, 1836. I have been three times in prison. I have been in the other felons' class, No. 10. No. 13 I think is the worst class: there was a row to-day in No. 13 about some bread stolen. They talk about what they did before they came here, and what they will do again when they get out: one says he means to go on the road again: and others that they will practise house-breaking again, and get money: some that they will try one chance more, and make a little money, and then leave off: they put each other in the way to do these things: some who don't know are greedy to learn, and take delight in it: the more they can learn the more they will: a man would learn more here than he could out of the prison; the conversation is scandalous. I hope I repent, and have received some good impressions. They talk in cant terms, and learn them from each other. It is like a school. They have words for every "mortal thing." A man thinks a good deal of himself, and others think highly of him if he is a clever thief, and knows the cant well. They jeer at religion, and make all manner of game of the clergyman. They use a good deal of blasphemy and swearing. They quarrel with each other. I never knew of fighting. Sometimes these conversations take place in the wards, and sometimes in the bed-rooms; mostly in the latter: they leave off, however, about eight or nine at night: they talk about the women whom they have been with and led astray. They can, and do talk from cell to cell, when there are prisoners in the cells. I have known prisoners mention particular places which they would rob on getting out of prison; and which way they meant to go about it; and name persons whom they would rob on the highway. I have no particular wish to be a wardsman."

R. H., Prisoner.

"I am in the convicted felons' class, No. 10, and have been here since September, 1836. The conversation of prisoners is very bad: they talk of their different crimes, and the best ways of committing crimes; how to break into a house, to rob on the highway, and to pick pockets; but they talk least about picking pockets. I have heard them say that the easiest mode was to rob a man on horseback; that it was easier to pull him off than to attack him on foot; and some, that they would not misuse a man; and others have said they would act as might become necessary. Some have a language of their own: I can't understand half of what they say. They think a man very clever if he knows the language. Some learn it. They practise it sometimes. Some can learn it better than others. A good many of them laugh at the parson, and most of them make a jeer of religion. Many learn to become worse. I have heard a good many make fun and boast of having deceived the doctor to get off the wheel: they pretend all sorts of complaints; that they have colds, or are giddy, or have loose bowels, &c."

G. S., Prisoner.

"I belong to class, No. 2, but am now in the infirmary. I have been here about five months, under a charge of having committed a rape. The greatest number in ward No. 2, at one time, whilst I was there, was seven. The prisoners used to boast of the profits of poaching. I have heard many say that they had made 1*l.* of a night. I could not understand their language: I don't mean the poachers, they used to talk amongst themselves: I mean the travellers; they kept aloof. There was a boy in the ward for horse-stealing, and he told me he had stolen three horses in one month; that it was a very profitable business. The travellers would talk to the boy, whose name was Jeffs, but they did not talk with me. Jeffs could understand them; but he could not learn from them more than he knew before."

F. B., Prisoner.

"I am in the convicted misdemeanants' ward, No. 11, and have been there about nine months. I have been here before. I have known a person committed to this prison as a misdemeanant who had previously been here for felony; his name was John Herbert; he had been here three times before. They are generally poachers in my ward. The discourse is very often bad. There is a good deal of swearing. One may learn the best ways to poach. We don't speak the cant language: "we use plain English." Our ward is very honest; we don't steal bread; but a man would become a better poacher: he would know how to set snares. Some say they will poach again; and some that they will turn over a new leaf. They brag about it. There is no desire with the men to be wardsmen."

C. C., Prisoner.

"I am in the convicted misdemeanants' ward, No. 11, and have been in custody since 18th January last, for poaching. I have been here once before. The prisoners talk together after they get to bed at night: they talk about the best methods of poaching; how to catch hares and pheasants, and so forth. I think a man might learn to become a good poacher in the prison, even if he knew nothing of it before. Some of the prisoners laugh at the parson, and say they don't want to hear any more of his noise, and that they don't like his bother. If a man were to try to be serious, they would keep running on, and swear, and sing, and make a noise to disturb and plague him. Few care about being wardsmen, and the prisoners don't care for, or fear the wardsman in our class. He has never reported one since I have been in it. He ought to do it sometimes. Generally the language is very bad. Some say they have never done anything else but poach, and never will. They call it a profitable business. I have heard one of our men say he has often made 15 shillings of the game which he had caught in the course of two or three hours in a single morning."

H. S., Prisoner.

"I am in ward, No. 12, where I have been about six weeks. I was committed under the Vagrant Act. The prisoners discourse most at night. Many are here as misdemeanants, who have committed felonies before. I have heard the prisoners tell how they committed robberies and broke into houses. A man of the name of Butler told me he had been in many different prisons; that he had been in prison at Devizes, and in Coldbath-fields; and he mentioned different tools which he used, and which were the best ways of breaking into houses. He spoke of a particular jemmy, or crooked bar in the form of an S, which he said was the handiest thing of any, and which he always used; and that he could make an entry with it almost into any place. Some used to say they never would starve in a land of plenty, and rather than do so would return to their old practices. There was a good deal of cant language amongst them, "a rubbishing stuff" which I could not understand; but which they taught each other, and were anxious to learn, and proud of teaching. Such goings on are very corrupting. A prison is a kind of school, "if a man is led that way." Since my time, there may have been about twelve altogether, from first to last, in my class, as misdemeanants; and I think half of them were felons before: one admitted to me that he was a housebreaker. I judge that half were felons from their having mentioned the different robberies they had committed: several of them had been in former prisons: there are two boys now in the class, one about 18, and the other a little more than 17; their names are Mc. Cormick and Adams. The prisoners are honourable to each other. There is no desire in our class to be wardsmen. I have no wish to be such."

**G. S., Prisoner.** "I am in the convicted felons' class, No. 10, and have been in custody about nine months. I was in class, No. 2, with the untried felons, about ten weeks. In class, No. 10, where I now am, there are sometimes 21 or 22 prisoners; and as many as eight sleep in one room. In class, No. 10, the felons talk what they have done out of prison, what offences they committed, &c. I have heard them talk about different instruments which they used in committing such offences. The prisoners in class, No. 10, are almost all "travellers:" I mean, they are men who perform crimes in different counties, and travel from county to county to avoid being found out. They have acknowledged that they attended fairs to watch men who they expected would receive money; and that they have waylaid them and robbed them. I have heard them say which is the best way of attacking a man on horseback. They boasted of these doings, and sometimes spoke in cant language, which I could not understand; but often they spoke in plain English. The other prisoners used to practise the cant, but found it difficult to learn: a man was considered clever who understood it. When I was in the untried class, No. 12, I have heard prisoners say that if they should be acquitted, they would not go far before they robbed a man; that they would not even spare a poor man if he had money, rather than go without food themselves. Such was the nature of their conversation almost always. They used to laugh at the parson and religion, and ridicule both him and it: they swore and spoke blasphemous language, particularly so in the trial yard. I never heard such shocking language. They stole from each other. They used to quarrel sometimes, and it was often about who was the best thief, highway robber, or housebreaker, and who knew most about these matters. They often argued until they became angry, and would then fight if they were not afraid of being found out, and locked up. Their discourse was bad about women, and they boasted of what they had done, and would do again when they got out of prison."

**C. H., Prisoner.** "I am now in ward, No. 6. There is no other prisoner with me. I have been in custody about 9 months for an assault. I was in the vagrants' ward 3 months: there were others with me there. All sorts of low and obscene language was used by the prisoners, many of whom were women of the worst description, and their conversation was as bad as it could be. I thought it a great misfortune to be mixed with such characters. I have heard the vagrants speak of getting an old woman in that ward to stand upon her head and make an indecent exposure of herself. They used to laugh about it. Hezia Goddard, a girl of weak intellects, used to be made by the vagrants to dance before them with her petticoats up: she told me so, and wished to exhibit before me in my ward where I now am. The prisoners talk most at night. They quarrel and fight dreadfully; their language is horrible. They ridicule what the chaplain says directly after he turns his back, but cry before him."

**M. A., Prisoner.** "I am in the felons' ward, No. 9. I have been in prison about 5 months. We have had all kinds of women in one ward. They use very bad language: they talk a good deal about the men; and what they did out of prison, and would do if the men were here. I don't like to mention it. It was as bad as it could be. The beasts of the field could not be more beastly. They quarrel amongst themselves. A woman was once made to turn her petticoats over her head, and they used to laugh at it. I did not see it, but heard of it. Their conversation is very injurious to many. They also talk about their thefts, and some would boast of them. They chiefly used to speak at night in bed."

**A. C., Prisoner.** "I am in the felons' ward, No. 9. I have been here about 5 months. I never heard the women in my ward talk about men, except their husbands: they are all most modest and properly behaved: I have never heard them use bad language: we cannot be better behaved than we are: we read the Bible together when we have time, and say our prayers. I should report any person who behaved badly: no person could learn any thing improper in prison that I know of. I was in Aylesbury prison: the prisoners used to read the Bible and pray together there also."

**S. S., Prisoner.** I am in the felons' ward, No. 7, under a charge of having stolen fowls. I have been here about 3 months. There were four other prisoners with me in the ward for about a week. We were very religious that week, but it did not last long. I am alone in the ward now. I don't know what the prisoners in other wards talk about. Many of the women who have left the prison were accustomed to use the lowest language, such as I am ashamed to mention. It is not fit for any one to hear: it was about their conduct with the men; and what they would do when they got out of prison. A great many of them discoursed after this manner. These conversations happened most when we were altogether in the wash-house. I am seriously inclined. I hope by God's blessing to return to a proper course of life. The prisoners ridicule religion."

**M. N., Prisoner.** "I am in the convicted felons' ward, No. 9, and have been in prison about 6 weeks. There have been five prisoners in that ward together since I have been in it. The discourse has

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Mr. John Bulley, Surgeon.

been very bad. Ann Cockle is one of the worst. Cockle talks of the life she has led: she has been a prostitute in different places: she makes a brag of it: it would not be fit for me to tell you the particulars of what they say. I think they talk most on going to bed. One mentioned how she picked pockets, and what money she got of a night, sometimes £3 or £4 by robbing gentlemen; and that two or three girls used to share it. I have known prisoners listen attentively to these stories at first, but they were so constantly repeated that they became tiresome."

"I believe that all the evils of contamination prevail in this prison, notwithstanding the classification of the prisoners and the observance of silence. It may be owing, in a great measure, to the construction of the prison, and the mixing of the classes in the infirmary, wash-house, &c. But I believe it to be impossible, under any circumstances, to enforce silence so as to prevent contamination, which must be ruinous in its consequences, especially to young persons and children. The prisoners practise every kind of deception to get into the infirmaries. I have known 20 muster at a time under pretence of being sick, and I have sent back 18 to the wheel because there was nothing the matter with them. They do not complain on meat days until after dinner. They chalk their tongue, tatoo their arms and breasts, complain of old sores and hurts, and use every possible deception to obtain their ends. I cannot think this a favourable state of mind for the purposes of moral reformation. I have known of no single instance of a seriously or religiously disposed prisoner since I have been here; I have been here 40 years. A serious prisoner could not separate himself from the others; and he could not of course enjoy his reflections during his intercourse with them. This prison is better conducted now than it ever has been in my time. The governor is an excellent disciplinarian, and performs every part of his duty thoroughly and conscientiously. My assistant occasionally attends the prison in my stead. There was an order of sessions in 1829 or 1830, authorizing his attendance."

Rev. Rob. Appleton, Chaplain.

"I believe that the silent system, when most strictly enforced, can only produce an appearance of order, and operate as a check upon the intercourse of prisoners, without materially lessening the evils of contamination. The opportunities of communication here, owing to the construction, are complete throughout the prison; and I believe the contamination is very great. Prisoners on their discharge (whose communications I think deserved some credit), have admitted to me that they have heard worse language in this gaol than they could have conceived; that the tricks and wickedness which they had seen had opened their eyes; and that any person, by being here, might know how to proceed in the commission of various crimes: that poachers especially would become more expert. I know an instance of a female who had been committed to this prison for uttering base coin, who took down the names and address of many of the female prisoners for the purpose of forming a connexion on her discharge; and I know that she went to the family of one of the prisoners; no doubt for this purpose, viz., for forming a connexion for carrying on her traffic more successfully. I knew an instance, (and I believe there are many such,) of an apparently modest woman having made up her mind through her association in prison to lead a dissolute life. The females here are most abandoned: the mixing of the classes produces great demoralization, especially amongst the younger prisoners and children. From time to time I have known some respectable women. I have observed the progress of contamination on their minds. I have known some come in with feelings of contrition, go out hardened, and I believe contaminated. I have known an instance of a young girl of about 17 years of age, of rather weak intellects, having exposed her person in the wards: she was encouraged by the wanton women there to do it for their amusement: I know it because she was punished for it: it was a fact known and discussed in the prison. Another woman stood on her head and exhibited her person for the amusement of her companions. There are many prostitutes among them. I do not think the labour of the tread wheel a desirable mode of punishment. I know it to be most vexatious to prisoners. They think it useless and degrading. It affords great scope for deception, which is here practised in a variety of ways. It produces generally a state of mind unfavourable to religious impressions. I am a most decided advocate for separation; which I believe is the only mode of imprisonment calculated to prevent contamination, and to deter from the commission of crime; and I believe it to be the most favourable for producing reformation."

Mr. Edw. Hackett, Governor.

"It cannot properly be said that the separate system, in any mode, or to any extent, is enforced in this prison. The worst classes are kept separate at night so far as the prison will admit of it; but there are only 13 cells in the gaol, 12 in the house of correction, 2 of which are used as workshops, and 8 in the juvenile prison. The worst classes in the gaol and house of correction are placed in the cells merely for safe custody. The silent system is enforced with the convicted male classes only. The female prisoners of all classes, and the untried male prisoners of all classes, are permitted to associate and to converse freely, provided they are quiet and orderly. The silent system is enforced with the convicted male classes at all times, viz. during labour and meals, by day and night. It is not, however, observed in the infirmaries, where all classes mix. There is much intercourse kept up between the convicted male prisoners, although they are subject to the most rigorous part of the discipline; they converse on the wheel, at their meals, in their day-rooms and bed-rooms, from cell to cell, from room to room, and from gallery to gallery, by words, by signs, and in various other modes. They watch all opportunities for talking. The wardsmen cannot be trusted, especially when they have no privileges, either in the way of extra allowance of food, or exemption from labour, which is the case here. This fact is obvious, from the great number of punishments which I inflicted during the last year, not one of the offences for which those punishments were inflicted was reported by a wardsman. They are influenced by bribes and by threats, and are naturally prone to favour the prisoners, even at considerable risk to themselves. And

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therefore, even with respect to the silent system, taking all these facts into consideration, as well as the defective construction of the prison, which admits of so much intercourse between prisoners, and the few officers which I command, it can scarcely be said that it is enforced even with the convicted classes. It is wholly impossible to enforce silence. It is a system which produces but few, if any good results; it generates many evils; and in this prison, at least, it does not prevent contamination. No doubt the most free and complete communication takes places between all classes. We have not great opportunities of overhearing their conversation, there being no means of inspection and no night-watch. Nevertheless, my knowledge and experience of the conduct of the prisoners is such, that I feel perfectly assured they relate and boast of their exploits, and that they instruct each other in the different modes of committing crime. They become more hardened and corrupted by the associations of the prison; and there can be no question that young and inexperienced offenders not only become hardened, but acquire a sort of scientific knowledge of crime, and probably more practical expertness for the commission of it. These facts, in some measure at least, are manifested from the number of recommitments to this prison compared with the commitments for first offences. The recommitments are 25 per cent. upon the yearly average number of prisoners; and many of the recommitted prisoners have been here 4 or 5 times, and most of them twice or thrice before. We once had a prisoner named Edward Grenit, of Reading, of the age of 18 years, who had been recommitted to this prison and the borough bridewell at Reading 25 times; and had been frequently convicted, whipped, &c., and at length was transported from this gaol for robbery. It may be worth mentioning that, being only 18 years of age when transported, he must, during the greater number of times that he was confined in this prison, have been placed amongst the boys in the juvenile ward, where all males under the age of 17 are confined. I think the silent system extremely complicated and difficult. It requires great vigilance, and is most irksome to the officers. Here it is impossible to enforce it effectually; it would require a greater number of turnkeys: our prisoners are at all times distributed over never less, and sometimes even more, than 18 different parts of the prison, exclusively of those who may be in separate cells. I have only 6 officers, including the storekeeper and matron, who, besides their multifarious and distinctive duties set forth in my return [Appendix G.], are frequently otherwise employed, and have various personal wants of their own which must be attended to. And with regard to monitors or wardsmen, I object to any system which recognizes the appointment of prisoners to offices of trust or authority. Wherever wardsmen are employed it leads to favouritism and oppression, as well as to discontent amongst the prisoners, who will not readily submit to reproof from their equals.

The labour of the tread-wheel punishes the bodily system, but as a punishment I think it unjust, unequal, and injurious in every sense: it often produces great exhaustion of the physical strength, and in such cases I have known of prisoners becoming irritable, surly, and reckless. I believe it sometimes calls their worst feelings into exercise. It is felt much more severely by some men than by others. It affords much scope for deception. The prisoners here practise a variety of artifices, for the purpose of deceiving the surgeon, and obtaining admission to the infirmaries. I have known of a prisoner making wounds on his legs; of another, chalking his tongue; of another, having reduced his system by abstaining from food: one of our prisoners once reduced himself to a most emaciated state of body by starvation, although he had saved, and was actually in possession of five loaves of bread at the same time. They continually resort to the privy, under pretence of their bowels being relaxed; but there are seldom any complaints on meat days, except after dinner. They also practise various modes of deception with the turnkeys. I therefore think the labour of the tread-wheel is highly unfavourable to reformation: it hardens the offender: it renders him more cunning and skilful in the arts of deception: it prevents reflection; and it produces consequences which counteract the efforts of the clergyman. I have not known a single instance of a prisoner becoming seriously or religiously disposed; and the turnkeys, one of whom has been here 10, another 16, and another 24 years, all say they never knew of such an instance. If a prisoner were so disposed, he could not possibly separate himself from the other prisoners, so as to escape annoyance."

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## APPENDIX (A).

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

*Extracts from Governor's Journal.*

*7th May*, 1816.

Escaped, on the night of the 7th of May, from their sleeping-room, over ward No. 5, William Bailey, a convicted felon, sentenced to hard labour for 2 years; and Joseph Fox, a convicted misdemeanant, sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, and to find sureties. The visiting justices attended, when a strict investigation took place, examining into the circumstances attending the escape.

Geo. Ernest Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*27th March*, 1824.

William Jones, on suspicion of felony, having made an attempt to escape, by cutting away part of his cell, ordered by Captain Garth, a visiting justice, to be ironed, and put into another cell for better security.

Geo. Ernest Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*16th April*, 1825.

Thomas Moore and Thomas Crocker, two transport convicts, from the last Easter Sessions, having conspired with others to make their escape, for their better security irons were ordered to be put on them before they were put into the day ward.

C. Sawyer, Esq.
C. F. Palmer, Esq.

Geo. Ernest Eaststaff,
*Keeper.*

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*18th October*, 1826.

An attempt to escape was made, on the night of the 17th, by R. F., T. E., W. C., W. A., W. B., T. D., T. M., W. O., J. B., and J. R. A committee of magistrates attended at the gaol this day, when, after a full investigation, F., O., and D., were ordered to be confined, in irons, in solitary cells, for 1 month each, with 1 pound and a half of bread per diem; and A., B., M., E., C., B., and R., to be confined in solitary cells for 3 days.

Geo. Ernest Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*9th September*, 1827.

This evening, at ¼ before 6 o'clock, C. D., R. S., J. A., J. W., J. S., T. B., and W. B., sentence of death having been recorded against them, effected their escape from No. 2, day ward, by forcing the benches, and placing them upon the top of the privy, against the boundary wall, and succeeded in reaching the top, and by the aid of their broom and mop, towels and handkerchiefs, they descended into the garden, and from thence into the King's Meadow. The whole were captured. Ordered to be ironed and secured in solitary cells till their sentences arrived.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*16th February*, 1828.

Ordered by Captain Gardiner, that the handkerchiefs be taken from the Assize prisoners, in consequence of their trying experiments of the means of escape, by getting upon each other's shoulders, and tying their handkerchiefs together.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*22nd March*, 1828.

This day the following prisoners were confined in cells and ironed, for conspiring to escape, by cutting a hole through the floor of their sleeping-rooms, viz., T. D., W. O., J. R., T. H., T. W., J. C., W. A., J. B., B. M., W. S., and J. S. On the following day the visiting magistrates attended, and, after an investigation, ordered that D. and W. be kept in solitary cells 14 days, and that D. do receive 25 lashes with the cat-o'-nine-tails.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*12th May*, 1829.

Ordered by Mr. Blagrave, that W. B., J. H. alias B., and J. H., for aiding and assisting W. O. and J. P. to make their escape, and evidently attempting to effect their own escape, do suffer corporal punishment in the following manner, *i. e.*, B. to receive 30 lashes, H. 30 lashes, H. 25, with the cat-o'-nine-tails, and be kept in irons till further orders.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*21st March*, 1832.

☞ This morning, J. D. alias G. H., sentence of death having been recorded against him, effected his escape from No. 6 cell, by making an aperture on the top of his cell, and by removing a sufficient number of tiles, to admit of his escape, and reaching the boundary wall between Nos. 2 and 3 wards, and descending by the aid of a rope, which he made from his bedding, into the garden.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

*1st July*, 1832.

This morning, during divine service, H. M., a deserter, effected his escape, by ascending from the top landing to the roof over the cells in the house of correction, and reaching the boundary wall, he then descended the same by means of a scaffold pole placed for erecting the new buildings.

Thos. W. Eaststaff, *Keeper.*

## APPENDIX (B).

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

Description of the Classes, Day-Rooms, &c.

*Gaol.*

Ward No. 1.—Three Classes for Male Debtors;
Consists of an airing-yard, six day-rooms, ten sleeping-rooms, and two store-rooms for county.

No. 2.—For Male Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and two sleeping-rooms.

No. 3.—For Male Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and two sleeping-rooms.

No. 4.—For Male Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony and Misdemeanors;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and two sleeping-rooms.

No. 5.—For Male Prisoners: although in the Gaol, is used for any Class of Convicted Prisoners most numerous in the House of Correction.
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and one sleeping-room.

No. 6.—For Female Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanors;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and one sleeping-room.

No. 7.—For Female Prisoners committed for Trial, charged with Felony or Misdemeanors;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and one sleeping-room.

No. 8.—For Female Prisoners of all Classes, summarily convicted;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, one sleeping-room, and washhouse.

No. 9.—For Female Prisoners convicted of Felony;
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, one sleeping-room, laundry, and store-room over ditto.

Female Debtors' Ward.
Consists of an airing-yard, one day-room, and two sleeping-rooms.

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Matron's House and Surgeon's Room.
Two Offices, and Governor's House.
Deputy Governor's House, Storekeeper's House, and Chapel.
Bread-House, Fumigating Room, Cook-House, and Thirteen Cells.

*House of Correction.*

Ward No. 10.—For Male Prisoners convicted of Felony;
Consists of one day-room.

No. 11.—For Male Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanors;
Consists of one day-room.

No. 12.—For Male Prisoners summarily convicted of Vagrancy;
Consists of one day-room.

No. 13.—For Male Prisoners convicted of Felony;
Consists of one day-room.

*Juvenile Prison.*

No. 14.—For Male Prisoners summarily convicted of Misdemeanors, who have not been in Prison before;
Consists of an airing-yard and one day-room.

No. 15.—For Boys of all Classes, under the age of 17;
Consists of one day-room and eight sleeping-cells.

No. 16.—For Soldiers;
Consists of an airing-yard and one day-room.

Infirmary consists of Surgeon's Room, Convalescents' Room, and Dormitory.
Turnkeys' Rooms, Tread-mill, Two Cellars, Nine Sleeping-Rooms, Twelve Cells, Large Airing-Yard, Pump-House, and Drop-Room.
Stable, Coachhouse, Vanhouse, Bakehouse, and Sheds.

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## APPENDIX (C).

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

Dimensions of the several Wards, Day-Rooms, Sleeping-Rooms, Cells, Airing-Yards, Infirmaries, and other Divisions of the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berkshire.

*Gaol.*

Ward No. 1.

Airing-yard, 97 feet by 50 feet; from front of building to boundary wall, 11 feet 9 inches; length of yard, 52 feet at the back of building.
Six day-rooms, 12 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; 8 feet high.
Ten sleeping-rooms, 12 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; 8 feet high.
Store-room, 22 feet by 8 feet 9 inches; 8 feet high.
,, 12 feet 5 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; 8 feet high.

Ward No. 2.

Airing-yard, 60 feet by 26 feet at one end; 14 feet 6 inches at the other; 12 feet by 9 feet at the back.
Day-room, 21 feet by 10 feet; 9 feet high.
Sleeping-room, 11 feet 4 inches by 9 feet 4 inches; 9 feet high.
,, 10 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 4 inches; 9 feet high.

Ward No. 3.

Airing-yard, 60 feet 7 inches by 26 feet; recess, 12 feet by 8 feet.
Day-room, 17 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; 9 feet high.
Sleeping-room, 9 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 2 inches; 9 feet high.
,, 9 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches; 9 feet high.

Ward No. 4.

Airing-yard, 30 feet 4 inches by 21 feet 8 inches.
Day-room, 17 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 10 inches; 9 feet high.
Sleeping-room, 8 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 2 inches; 9 feet high.
,, 9 feet 5 inches by 8 feet 5 inches; 9 feet high.

Ward No. 5.

Airing-yard, 37 feet 4 inches by 22 feet 5 inches.
Day-room, 17 feet 5 inches by 9 feet 10 inches; 8 feet 10 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 16 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 4 inches; 9 feet 6 inches high.

Ward No. 6.

Airing-yard, 21 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 10 inches.
Day-room, 17 feet 3 inches by 9 feet 9 inches; 9 feet high.
Sleeping-room, 17 feet by 9 feet 4 inches; 9 feet high.

Ward No. 7.

Airing-yard, 30 feet by 10 feet 8 inches.
Day-room, 15 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 7 inches; 9 feet high.
Sleeping-room, 15 feet 6 inches by ; 9 feet high.

Ward No. 8.

Airing-yard, 22 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 4 inches.
Day-room, 17 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; 8 feet 10 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 16 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 6 inches; 9 feet 9 inches high.
Washhouse, 23 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.

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I.
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Ward No. 9.

Airing-yard, 30 feet by 22 feet.
Day-room, 15 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 7 inches ; 8 feet 10 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 15 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; 9 feet 4 inches high.
Laundry, 27 feet by 9 feet 6 inches; 8 feet 8 inches high.
Room over ditto, 27 feet by 10 feet; 7 feet 8 inches high.

Female Debtors' Ward.

Airing-yard, 36 feet by 21 feet 6 inches.
Day-room, 10 feet by 8 feet 7 inches; 9 feet 2 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 9 feet by 9 feet 11 inches; 9 feet 7 inches high.
,, 11 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 1 inch; 9 feet 7 inches high.

Matron's House.

Day-room, 10 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 3 inches; 9 feet 2 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 17 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 4 inches; 9 feet 4 inches high.
Surgeon's room, 7 feet by 7 feet; 9 feet 2 inches high.

Office, 7 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 4 inches; 8 feet 6 inches high.
,, 8 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 2 inches; 10 feet high.

Breadhouse, 10 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet 8 inches high.
Cookhouse, 22 feet 8 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.
Fumigating-room, 8 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet high.
Twelve sleeping-cells, 9 feet 5 inches by 7 feet 6 inches.
One ditto, 10 feet 11 inches by 12 feet 9 inches; 8 feet high.

*House of Correction.*

Ward No. 10.

Day-room, 22 feet 7 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.

Ward No. 11.

Day-room, 17 feet 3 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.

Ward No. 12.

Day-room, 17 feet 9 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.

Ward No. 13.

Day-room, 13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; 8 feet 2 inches high.

*Juvenile Prison.*

Ward No. 14.

Airing-yard, 55 feet by 19 feet.
Day-room, 15 feet by 11 feet 9 inches; 8 feet 2 inches high.

Ward No. 15.

Day-room, 15 feet by 11 feet 9 inches; 8 feet 2 inches high.
Eight sleeping-cells, 5 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 4 inches; 7 feet 7 inches high.

Ward No. 16.

Airing-yard, 55 feet by 40 feet.
Day-room, 15 feet by 11 feet 9 inches; 8 feet 2 inches high.

*Infirmaries.*

Surgeon's room, 12 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet 6 inches high.
Convalescents' room, 18 feet by 15 feet 9 inches; 8 feet 6 inches high.
Dormitory, 31 feet 6 inches by 15 feet 9 inches; 8 feet 6 inches high.

*Turnkeys' Rooms.*

Day-room, 11 feet 3 inches by 13 feet 6 inches; 8 feet 2 inches high.
,, 11 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 10 inches; 8 feet 2 inches high.
Sleeping-room, 11 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 10 inches; 7 feet 7 inches high.
,, 16 feet by 11 feet.
Yard, 50 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 6 inches.

Seven sleeping-rooms, 15 feet by 10 feet; 7 feet 8 inches high.
Two ditto, 22 feet 9 inches by 10 feet; 7 feet 8 inches high.
Twelve sleeping-cells.
Drop-room, 27 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; 7 feet 6 inches high.
Pump-house, 8 feet 11 inches by 17 feet.
Large airing-yard, 187 feet by 124 feet.

## APPENDIX (D).

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

Prisoners in Custody on the 6th day of February, 1837.

| No. | Name. | Age. | Read or Write. | By whom Committed or Convicted. | Date. | Offence. | Sentence. | Time Expires. | Employ. | No. of times in Custody. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | GAOL. | | | | | |
| | No. 1 Ward. Debtors. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | J. J. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 2 | J. T. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 3 | J. F. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 4 | F. N. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 5 | J. B. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 6 | W. H. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| 7 | J. B. | . . | . . | | | | | | | . . |
| | No. 2 Ward. Assizes. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | R. J. | 15 | Imp. | C. S. Robinson, Esq. | 21st July, 1836 | Horse-stealing | Assizes. | | | First. |
| 9 | G. S. | 19 | Imp. | W. Mount, Esq. | 26th Aug. „ | Rape | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 10 | G. T. | 44 | Imp. | J. Willis, Esq. | 18th Dec. „ | Housebreaking | Ditto | | | Four. |
| 11 | D. M. | 22 | Imp. | Ditto | „ „ | Ditto | Ditto | | | Twice. |
| 12 | S. C. | 20 | N. | W. Stone and H. F. Walcot, Esqs. | 21st Dec. „ | Sheep-stealing | Ditto | | | Three. |
| 13 | J. W. | 20 | N. | E. B. Bunny, Esq. | 30th Dec. „ | Highway robbery | Ditto | | | First. |
| 14 | B. A. | 23 | R. | C. Sawyer and J. Hercy, Esqs. | 10th Jan. 1837 | Sheep-stealing | Ditto | | | Twice. |
| 15 | S. G. | 26 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. | 26th Jan. „ | Pig-stealing | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| | No. 3 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | T. H. | 21 | Imp. | W. Mount, Esq. | 14th Dec. 1836 | Poaching in the night, armed with guns | Ditto | | | First. |
| 17 | J. H. | 23 | Imp. | Ditto | „ „ | | | | | |
| 18 | J. C. | 60 | N. | W. Stone and H. F. Walcot, Esqs. | 21st Dec. „ | Receiving a sheep, or some part thereof, well knowing the same to have been stolen. | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 19 | A. C. | 22 | N. | Ditto | „ „ | Highway robbery | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 20 | G. R. | . . | R. W. | J. Hayward, H. Clive, and E. Gelding, Esqs. | 11th Jan. 1837 | Rape | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 21 | J. H. | 40 | N. | J. Blagrave, Esq. | „ „ | Stealing a fat pig | Ditto | | | |
| 22 | T. G. | 47 | R. | E. G. C. East and J. Hercy, Esqs. | 14th Jan. „ | Stealing wearing apparel | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 23 | H. S. | 17 | N. | J. Hayward, Esq. | 24th Jan. „ | Stealing two sheep's heads and a quantity of fat | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| 24 | J. N. | 40 | N. | Ditto | 6th Feb. „ | Sheep-stealing | Ditto | | | Ditto. |
| | No. 4 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | R. D. | 73 | N. | Rev. H. Hippesley | 2nd Dec. 1836 | For want of sureties to keep the peace | Sessions | | | Three. |
| 26 | F. S. | 33 | R. | J. Field, Esq. | 4th Jan. 1837 | Stealing a fish | Ditto | | | First. |
| 27 | H. C. | 19 | R. W. | T. J. Thomson, Esq. | 3rd Feb. „ | Stealing a Damask table-cloth | Ditto | | | Ditto. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 5 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | A. G. | 28 | Sup. | Assizes | 16th July, 1835 | Assault | 2 years imprisonment, or find sureties. | 15th July, 1837 | | Ditto. |
| | No. 6 Ward. Females Convicted. | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | C. H. | 29 | Imp. | E. Gardiner, Esq. | 1st May, „ | Assault | 12 cal. months imprisonment, or find sureties | 29th April, „ | | Three. |
| | No. 7 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | S. S. | 32 | Imp. | Epiphany Sessions, 1837 | 24th Oct. 1836 | Stealing fowls | 7 years transportation | „ „ | Washing | Twice. |
| | No. 8 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | E. L. | 54 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. | 23rd Dec. 1837 | Rogue and vagabond | 3 cal. months hard labour | 23rd Mar. „ | Ditto | First. |
| 32 | P. S. | 35 | R. | J. Alexander, Esq. | 4th Feb. „ | Idle and disorderly | 14 days hard labour | 16th Feb. „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 33 | C. A. | 10 | R. | W. Mount, Esq. | 6th Feb. „ | Stealing turnips | Ditto | 18th Feb. „ | Sewing | Ditto. |
| 34 | A. L. | 12 | R. | Ditto | „ „ | Ditto | Ditto | „ „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | No. 9 Ward. | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | A. C. | 27 | Imp. | Newbury Borough Sessions Michaelmas, 1836 | 2nd Nov. „ | Stealing monies | 12 cal. months hard labour, each | 30th Oct. „ | Washing | Ditto. |
| 36 | M. A. | 24 | Imp. | | | | | | | |
| 37 | M. N. | 24 | Well. | County Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 13th Dec. „ | Stealing sheets and other articles | 2 cal. months hard labour | 2nd Mar. „ | Sewing | Ditto. |

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. 10 Ward. Convicted Felons. | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | J. W. | 19 | N. | Windsor Borough Session, Easter, 1836 | 9th April, 1836 | Larceny | 12 cal. months hard labour | 7th April, 1837 | Treadmill | First. |
| 39 | W. M. | 25 | Well | Assizes, Lent, 1836 | 7th Jan. „ | Stealing from the person | Ditto | 23rd Feb. „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 40 | W. K. | 50 | N. | County Session, Midsummer, 1336 | 25th June „ | Receiving stolen goods | 12 cal. months hard labour | 27th June „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 41 | W. S. | 36 | N. | Ditto Epiphany, 1836 | 8th Dec. 1835 | Stealing meal, &c. | 18 cal. months ditto | 4th July „ | Infirmary | Ditto. |
| 42 | G. S. | 23 | Imp. | Assizes, Lent, 1836 | 14th Dec. „ | Stealing wheat | 12 cal. months ditto | 23rd Mar. „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 43 | S. C. | 55 | Well | Ditto Midsummer, 1835 | 18th July „ | Receiving stolen goods | 2 years ditto | 15th July „ | Attendant on sick | Ditto. |
| 44 | J. P. | 21 | Well | Windsor Borough Session, Michaelmas, 1836 | 22nd Oct. 1836 | Larceny | 6 cal. months ditto, last 14 days sol. confinement | 20th April „ | Treadmill | Ditto. |
| 45 | J. G. | 30 | Imp. | Newbury Session, ditto | 2nd Nov. „ | Stealing from the person | 18 cal. months hard labour | 30th April, 1838 | Cook | Ditto. |
| 46 | F. C. | 26 | Imp. | Ditto | „ „ | Stealing a watch | 12 cal. months ditto | 30th Oct. 1837 | Treadmill | Ditto. |
| 47 | R. H. | 35 | N. | County Session, Michaelmas, 1836 | 20th Sept. „ | Stealing oats | 18 cal. months ditto | 17th April „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 48 | J. W. | 22 | Well | County Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 25th Oct. „ | Stealing sheets | 6 cal. months ditto | 1st July „ | Infirmary | Ditto. |
| 49 | J. C. | 35 | N. | Ditto | 12th Nov. „ | Stealing pulse | Ditto ditto | „ „ | Treadmill | Ditto. |
| 50 | J. N. | 20 | Imp. | Ditto | 24th Oct. „ | Stealing fowls | Ditto ditto | „ „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 51 | W. F. | 21 | Imp. | Ditto | 19th Nov. „ | Stealing a watch, &c. | 12 cal. months ditto | 2nd Jan. 1838 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 52 | W. N. | 22 | Well | Ditto | 13th Dec. „ | Stealing bedding, &c. | 2 cal. months ditto | 2nd Mar. 1837 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 53 | T. R. | 21 | Imp. | Ditto | 17th Dec. „ | Stealing a copper coal-skuttle | 3 cal. months ditto | 1st April „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 54 | J. H. | 22 | N. | Ditto | 2nd Jan. 1837 | Stealing a turkey | Ditto ditto | „ „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 55 | T. P. | 19 | R. | Windsor Borough Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 10th Jan. „ | Larceny | Ditto ditto | 8th April „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 56 | W. B. | 22 | R. W. | Ditto | „ „ | Ditto | 6 cal. months ditto | 8th July „ | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 57 | F. F. | 28 | N. | County Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 3rd Dec. „ | Stealing cast-iron | 12 cal. months ditto | 2nd Jan. 1838 | Ditto | Ditto. |

## APPENDIX (D)—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Age. | Read or Write. | By whom Committed or Convicted. | Date. | Offence. | Sentence. | Time Expires. | Employ. | No. of times in Custody. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | HOUSE OF CORRECTION—*continued.* | | | | | | |
| | No. 11 Ward. Convicted Misdemeanors | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | F. B. . . . . . . | 40 | N. | W. Legh and J. Chapman, Esqs. . | 13th May, 1837 | Misdemeanor . . . . | 12 cal. months hard labour, or find sureties | 12th Aug. 1837 | Mending Clothing. | Twice. |
| 59 | T. H. . . . . . . | 70 | Imp. | G. Mitford, Esq. . . . . . | 26th Dec. ,, | Poaching . . . . . | 2 cal. months hard labour. | 28th Feb. ,, | Cleaning | Three. |
| 60 | J. N. . . . . . . | 34 | N. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | 7th Jan. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . . . . | 6th Mar. ,, | Treadmill | Four. |
| 61 | S. H. . . . . . . | 20 | R. W. | Windsor Borough Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 10th Jan. ,, | Misdemeanor . . . . | 6 cal. months hard labour. | 8th July ,, | Ditto | Three. |
| 62 | C. C. . . . . . . | 43 | R. | . . . . . | 18th Jan. ,, | Poaching . . . . . | 2 cal. months ditto . . | 17th Mar. ,, | Ditto | Twice. |
| 63 | J. S. . . . . . . | 23 | N. | J. Hayward, Esq. . . . . . | 21st Jan. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 18th Mar. ,, | Ditto | Three. |
| 64 | R. G. . . . . . . | 20 | Imp. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | 12th Dec. 1836 | Stealing turnips . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 11th Feb. ,, | Ditto | Twice. |
| 65 | H. P. . . . . . . | 34 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. . . . . . | 17th Dec. ,, | Wilful damage . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 16th Feb. ,, | Ditto | First. |
| 66 | J. L. . . . . . . | 22 | N. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | 23rd Dec. ,, | Poaching . . . . . | 3 cal. months ditto . . | 23rd Mar. ,, | Ditto | Three. |
| 67 | J. H. . . . . . . | 23 | Imp. | Sir M. Ximenes and M. H. Court, Esq. | 28th Dec. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 27th Mar. ,, | Ditto | Twice. |
| | No. 12 Ward. Vagrants. | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | H. S. . . . . . . | 31 | Well | C. S. Robinson, Esq. . . . . | 19th Dec. ,, | Rogues . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 18th Mar. ,, | Ditto | First. |
| 69 | T. B. . . . . . . | 26 | N. | W. Tuppen, Esq. . . . . . | 22nd Dec. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | 2 cal. months ditto . . | 21st Feb. ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 70 | J. R. . . . . . . | 28 | Imp. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | ,, ,, | In mill | Ditto. |
| 71 | S. H. . . . . . . | 20 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. . . . . . | 24th Dec. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | 3 cal. months ditto . . | 23rd Mar. ,, | Treadmill | Five. |
| 72 | J. A. . . . . . . | 17 | N. | W. Tuppen, Esq. . . . . . | 26th Jan. 1837 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 25th April ,, | Ditto | First. |
| 73 | J. M. . . . . . . | 17 | N. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | ,, ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 74 | T. S. . . . . . . | 30 | R. | G. Mitford, Esq. . . . . . | 17th Jan. ,, | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | 20th April ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | Recommitted. No. 13 Ward. Convicted Felons. | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | P. O. . . . . . . | 27 | Imp. | County Session, Michaelmas, 1836 | 15th Oct. 1836 | Stealing a smockfrock . | 6 cal. months ditto . . | 17th July ,, | Ditto | Three. |
| 76 | G. T. . . . . . . | 19 | N. | Ditto Easter ,, | 7th Mar. ,, | Housebreaking . . . | 12 cal. months ditto . . | 4th April ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 77 | G. W. . . . . . | 23 | Imp. | Ditto ditto ,, | 3rd Feb. ,, | Stealing hemp . . . . | Ditto ditto . . | ,, ,, | Ditto | Seven. |
| 78 | W. L. . . . . . | 19 | Imp. | Reading Borough ditto ,, | 29th Mar. ,, | Stealing cups and saucers, | 12 cal. months hard labour, first and last week solitary confinement | 7th April ,, | Infirmary | Three. |
| 79 | W. C. *alias* D. . . | 21 | N. | Windsor Borough Session, Michaelmas, 1836 | 22nd Oct. ,, | Larceny . . . . . | 12 cal. months hard labour, twice whipped | 20th April ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 80 | H. F. *alias* J. B. . . | 31 | Imp. | Newbury Session ditto . | 2nd Nov. ,, | Receiving stolen goods | 12 cal. months hard labour | 30th Oct. ,, | Treadmill | Twice. |

I.
Home District.
County Gaols.
*Berkshire.*
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 81 | C. H. | 21 | Imp. | County Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 25th Nov. ,, | Stealing metal spoons | each | 1st July ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 82 | C. H | 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | T. F. | 21 | N. | County Session ditto | 3rd Dec. ,, | Stealing cast-iron | 12 cal. months hard labour | ,, ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 84 | W. O. | 29 | Imp. | Ditto ditto | 15th Nov. ,, | Stealing a duck | 3 cal. months ditto | 2nd April ,, | Infirmary | Three. |
| 85 | C. P. | 20 | N. | Ditto ditto | 19th Nov. ,, | Stealing wood | Ditto ditto | ,, ,, | Treadmill | Four. |
| 86 | J. H. | 41 | N. | Ditto ditto | 10th Dec. ,, | Stealing barley and a sack | 8 cal. months ditto | 2nd Sept. ,, | Ditto | Three. |
| 87 | T. M. | 20 | R. | Newbury Session ditto | 13th Jan. 1837 | Stealing potatoes | 18 cal. months ditto | 9th July, 1838 | Ditto | Twice. |
| | | | | JUVENILE PRISON. | | | | | | |
| | No. 14 Ward. Convicted Misdemeanors | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | J. P. | 19 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. | 13th Dec. 1836 | Poaching | 3 cal. months hard labour, and find sureties | 18th Mar. ,, | Treadmill | First. |
| 89 | J. N. | 21 | Imp. | M. H. Court and J. Hayward, Esqs. | 20th Dec. ,, | Assault | 2 cal. months imprisonment | 18th Feb. ,, | Cleaning | Ditto. |
| 90 | G. B. | 19 | N. | Sir M. Ximenes and M. H. Court, Esq. | 28th Dec. ,, | Poaching | 3 cal. months hard labour, and find sureties | 27th Feb. ,, | Treadmill | Ditto. |
| 91 | H. L. | 18 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. | 23rd Dec. ,, | Ditto | 3 cal. months hard labour | 23rd Feb. ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 92 | W. J. | 26 | Imp. | County Session, Epiphany, 1837 | 8th Nov. ,, | Assault | 2 cal. months imprisonment | 2nd Mar. ,, | Cleaning | Ditto. |
| 93 | R. S. | 57 | R. W. | W. Stone, Esq. | 2nd Jan. 1837 | Misdemeanor | 3 cal. months imprisonment, or find sureties | 25th Mar. ,, | Infirmary | Ditto. |
| 94 | W. S. | 28 | Imp. | W. Mount, Esq. | 3rd Feb. ,, | Misconduct in service | 6 weeks hard labour | 15th Mar. ,, | Treadmill | Ditto. |
| 95 | W. N. *alias* C. | 20 | N. | County Session, Michaelmas, 1836 | 5th Aug. 1836 | Assault to commit a rape | 12 cal. months hard labour | . . | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 96 | F. C. | 66 | Well | Windsor Session ditto | 22nd Oct. ,, | Misdemeanor | 18 cal. months ditto | 30th April, 1838 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 97 | A. L. | 17 | N. | G. Mitford, Esq. | 6th Feb. ,, | Poaching | 2 cal. months ditto | 5th April ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | No. 15 Ward. Boys. | | | | | | | | | |
| 98 | G. B. | 16 | N. | W. Tuppen, Esq. | 26th Jan. 1837 | Rogues and vagabonds | 2 cal. months hard lab. each | 25th Mar. ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 99 | J. L. | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | C. N. | 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | T. W. | 14 | Imp. | E. B. Bunny, Esq. | 27th Jan. ,, | Misdemeanor | 21 days ditto | 8th Feb. ,, | Ditto | Second. |
| 102 | W. G. | 16 | N. | C. Sawyer and J. Hercy, Esqs. | 23rd Jan. ,, | Misconduct in service | 1 cal. month ditto | 22nd Feb. ,, | Ditto | First. |
| | No. 16 Ward. Military Prisoners. | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | W. H. | 29 | R. | Court-martial | 16th Jan. ,, | Misdemeanor | 61 days ditto | 17th Mar. ,, | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | Under Examination. | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | E. G. | 12 | Imp. | J. Blagrave, Esq. | 1st Feb. ,, | Stealing peas | Examination | . . | . . | Second. |
| 105 | C. G. | 10 | | | | | | | | |

## APPENDIX (E).

I.
Home District.

County Gaols.

*Berkshire.*

Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

### Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.

Extract from Report of the Gaol Committee, appointed by order of Sessions, to inquire into various matters connected with the Gaol.

*Separation and Discipline.*

Your Committee are convinced, from the evidence placed before them, and the inquiries they have entered into, that much good would result by a better and more strict system of separation being introduced in the gaol and house of correction.

1st. With regard to prisoners before trial; for it is in those wards that the association of the innocent with the guilty is most to be feared. Prisoners who have been committed and tried for repeated offences, and who have been in this gaol for their second, fourth, and even twentieth time, are classified according to their last offence, and become the daily and sleeping companions of the eventually proved innocent prisoner, and who has never been in gaol before.

2nd. With regard to the house of correction where all have been pronounced guilty, yet it becomes a serious consideration whether crime is not greatly increased by the little attention that is here paid to the separation of prisoners. The old offenders, and those who have become hardened in crime, are frequently recommitted for minor offences, and thus become the daily and sleeping companions of those prisoners, who, under a better discipline, might be reclaimed.

As many as from 10 to 18 prisoners are here placed together for the night; and when not at labour, from 10 to 30 are associated in the day wards; and however strict the officers may be at other times in preserving silence and preventing communication, yet all the good that would result from a continued and efficient separation, here fails, and thus leads to the contamination of the comparatively innocent prisoner. It is here, as has been rightly observed and proved, that thieves, and all other offenders whose crimes are committed upon property, receive the most useful instruction, not only for perfecting themselves in their vocation, but of the objects on whom it may be most easily practised, and the comparatively short detention of a large majority gives them the means of immediately executing the lessons they have received. It is here also that the old and wily offender picks up his dupes, and obtains proselytes and companions for his future projects; and at this moment there are men in the gaol, who, from having been the dupes, have now become masters in the art of fraud and deception, especially in that serious evil, the practice of passing base coin, and which is perhaps scarcely or ever done by the principal.

It has been ascertained that vagrants come to gaol for the benefit of the pass; others have subjected themselves to imprisonment for the cure of disease, and have timed the period so well that during their incarceration they are necessarily exonerated from labour: but imprisonment even with labour is of little import to many offenders, under the present management, their only regret being deprivation of beer, spirits, and tobacco. The loss of liberty is of little moment, where they find so many congenial, and to them agreeable associates.

It has become a well known and widely spread fact, that a man having been sent to gaol could get no good there—at least he should derive no harm: the object is that he should be improved;—ought we not to strive to procure so desirable an end for his present and future welfare, as well as for the advantages of society?

Your committee therefore suggest, in order to obviate the evils of contamination as much as possible, as regards the prisoners before trial in the gaol, that, as far as practicable, they shall be made to sleep in separate cells, and that the cells in these wards be increased from time to time, and that this improvement be effected by the prisoners under the superintendence of the officers: and by order of the visiting justices this has been done in other counties and has been attended with little expense, and at the same time has proved exceedingly beneficial to the prisoners employed.

Your committee also recommend that the same improvements for separation by these means be commenced in the house of correction, and that the day wards opposite the treadmill and sleeping rooms over them be converted into separate sleeping cells, and that the present cooking-house, which can be removed to a building applicable to that purpose, and No. 13 ward, be divided in the same manner; which will at once give thirty-three separate sleeping cells: and it is proposed that the worst description of prisoners and all recommitted prisoners be kept to these cells, and that they be then kept separate from each other, and all other prisoners; that they be removed from thence to their work and back at meal times, and that their several rations be placed in their cells, which are to be cleaned and aired whilst they are at work; and that the tread-wheels be arranged with separate compartments, so that the prisoners during labour cannot see or converse with each other: and this is particularly required for carrying into practice the provision in the will of the late Mr. Shutes: at present the boys are necessarily associated with the other prisoners when at work on the treadmill.

That during labour there shall be strict silence and no conversation, and that a shed be erected by the prisoners in like manner as before suggested, from the materials of buildings now of no use, in lieu of the day wards, and as a workshop.

Dated, Reading Gaol,
October 21st, 1834.

Signed J. J. Bulkeley.
*Chairman.*

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## APPENDIX (F).

### READING COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### PRISON OFFENCES, and Punishments, during the Year ending January, 1837.

| Talking. | Skulking. | Stealing provision. | Stealing wearing apparel. | Destroying bed-clothes. | Disobeying Surgeon's orders. | Disobedience of orders. | Assaulting Matron. | Refusing to work. | Disrespect to Governor. | Insubordination. | Secreting iron and a knife. | Irreverence in chapel. | Disfiguring wall cells and books. | Destroying books. | Destroying a fellow prisoner's bread. | Selling braces for bread. | Wrestling in their bed-rooms. | Endeavouring to smuggle letters out of prison. | Making unjust complaints of provisions. | Insolence to Turnkeys. | Refractory conduct. | Congregating in privy to talk. | Secreting money. | Neglect of duty as Wardman. | Fighting. | Swearing. | Using obscene language. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 252 |

All Reports made by the Officers.

## APPENDIX (G).

### READING COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Duties of the Sub-Officers.*

Samuel Ferry, Deputy Governor.

ATTENDS to all the duties of the governor of the establishment in his absence, and particularly to debtors; he is careful in visiting them and seeing that their wards and apartments are cleaned and in order; superintends occasionally the distribution to each debtor, of the regulated quantity of beer; admits and attends to visitors' friends and legal advisers; personally inspects and delivers articles of food, clothing, parcels, &c., at the debtors' gate; and attends the insolvent court with prisoners. He keeps the major part of the books, assists the governor in making out returns for the Secretary of State, the judges of assize, the quarter sessions, and the quarterly returns. All copies of warrants, calendars, &c., are drawn up by him, and being numerous, occupy much time; he is also much at the printer's, employed in preparing the several returns, &c., for the press, and in correcting them. He removes all convicts to the hulks; occasionally removes prisoners by *habeas corpus*, and has been employed in tracing out stolen property, and bringing it home to prisoners. Performs generally the duty of clerk in the chapel, collects the quarterly small bills, and rents for the cottage and gardens attached to the buildings, and assists generally in superintending and enforcing discipline in the establishment.

Wm. H. Gregory, Storekeeper.

Attends in the office during the unlocking and washing of prisoners in the morning; then goes to the bread-house, where he weighs out and delivers the bread for all the prisoners. Waits in the office until breakfast time, when he gets his own breakfast. Unlocks the debtors' gate and summons them to chapel; attends divine service; where, in case of the absence of the deputy governor, he performs the duty of clerk; he also keeps a list of absentees for the chaplain. After morning prayers, attends at the cook-house, and delivers the potatoes for dinner; goes to the butcher's and orders the meat; sees that it is proper in weight and quality; and at half-past eleven is present at the cook-house, where he cuts up and weighs out the proper allowance of meat to the prisoners, and sees it delivered to the respective wardsmen. During the day, when not employed on other duties, attends at the office and at the debtors' gate; takes in the bread from the baker, receives and weighs all coals, chips, &c., and delivers them when wanted. Receives and delivers out all clothing, stores, &c.; attends at the tread-mill twice a day, and takes the number of men on the wheel; keeps the mill, coal, bread, butcher's, and clothing return books, and attends at the tailor's and shoemaker's shops, and sees that the clothing is repaired. Fetches groceries from the grocers, and fish from the fishmongers, when allowed to sick prisoners, and waits upon them with arrow-root or any comfort that they may be indulged with, and which cannot be well prepared in the infirmary. Sometimes superintends the prisoners employed in the garden, and assists in making out returns and a list for the magistrates of all prisoners whose time expires in the ensuing week, specifying the number of days in custody, &c.; and attends at assizes and sessions when held at Reading.

John Paulin, Turnkey, No. 1. House of Correction Turnkey.

On the bell sounding in the morning, assists in unlocking the house of correction prisoners, and conducts them to their respective wards, sees them wash, comb and clean themselves for the day; and during this operation is careful in preserving strict silence; then attends them to the wheel, where he remains inspecting the north side of the mill during the hours of labour. When the labour is closed, conducts the prisoners to their wards, and delivers their knives to the wardsmen, sees them receive their breakfasts, locks them in, and then gets his own breakfast. Previous to going into chapel, unlocks, and collects the knives, then places himself in a situation to observe all prisoners on their way from the wards to the chapel door; conducts the unconvicted prisoners to chapel, and, when morning service is over, sees all reconducted in the same order. Attends again during labour hours on the north side of the wheel, and sends the wardsmen to clean the wards which are inspected in the course of the day. When dinner hour arrives, conducts prisoners to their wards, delivers their knives to the wardsmen, sees them receive their dinner, and, in case of no complaint, locks them in: (should there be a complaint of the quantity or quality of the food, they are brought to the cook-house to state their

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complaint, and see it weighed); then gets his own dinner. At the usual hour collects the knives, and conducts the prisoners to their afternoon labour, where he is stationed as before. At supper time, the same routine of duty is performed, and at bed time they are counted and locked in their cells for the night. In the course of the day, in addition to the above-mentioned duties, he conducts prisoners who wish to see the surgeon from wheel-houses Nos. 1 and 2, and attends during the visits of friends to prisoners of wards Nos. 10, 11, and 12. He sees clean linen, towels, &c., delivered at the regular periods. Dresses incoming prisoners, takes the description of their persons, and an account of their clothing and books the same; sees them cleaned, hair cut short, &c., and attends to the fumigation of prisoners' clothing. Inspects bedding, cells, and wards of Nos. 10, 11, and 12; attends occasionally at the back gates, and makes out on Friday the magistrates' returns, generally writing and keeping of books. Whips publicly.

Thomas Webb, Turnkey, No. 2. House of Correction Turnkey.

At the regulated hour rings the morning bell for turning out; assists in unlocking and conducting prisoners of the house of correction to their respective wards, where they wash, comb, &c.; during which silence is preserved; then leads them to the tread-mill, where, during labour, he is inspector on the south side, and distributes the bread to each ward and to the infirmary. At breakfast time conducts prisoners from the wheel to their wards, viz., Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16; delivers their knives to the wardsmen, sees them get their breakfast and locked in, then gets his own breakfast; conducts the prisoners to and from the chapel, and places them on the wheel, where he again inspects on the south side. Looks to the cleaning of the wards under his charge by the wardsmen, and at dinner time conducts the prisoners to their wards, delivers their knives, and sees them get their dinners; on dinner days sees that no complaint is made, then gets his own dinner. After dinner, at the usual hour, reconducts the prisoners to the wheel, watches them at the usual station, during labour, and at supper time the same duty is performed as at breakfast and dinner, after which they are counted in, and locked up in their respective cells for the night. During the day also, attends the surgeon on his visits to the sick in the infirmary, and conducts, and reconducts, prisoners who wish to see the surgeon. Attends during visits from friends to prisoners in his wards, and is careful in seeing to the cleaning of the wards 13, 14, 15, and 16, during the day, and to the state of the locks, bolts, &c.; distributes the clean linen to his prisoners once a week, and towels twice; sees that they are shaved and their hair close cut; he attends on prisoners at the crank pump and sometimes at the back gate; attends to the management of the infirmary, fetches medicines from the surgeon's residence, delivers the same to the nurse with proper directions, locks the infirmary, and, in case of dangerous illness, reports state of patient to governor at ten o'clock at night. Attends to the collection of dirty linen, bedding, &c., for washing; conveys it to the house of correction for the purpose of being dried, and re-conveys it to the matron. Superintends the removal of ashes, dust, &c.; attends on all prisoners in cells on the west side of the house of correction, and particularly to the anointing and washing of prisoners affected with itch; attends to the cleaning of the tank on the top of the new building, and to the lighting and cleaning of the lamp in house of correction, and almost daily to the conduct of misdemeanants whilst walking round the circle opposite the wheel-house. Whips privately.

James Hewitt, Gaol Turnkey, No. 3.

At the regulated hour opens the doors of the establishment, and prepares the office for the reception of the governor and deputy governor. Discharges the prisoners for trial from their cells, and brings them to the wards, where they are made to wash, comb, and make themselves cleanly for the day. Examines the vacated cells, and looks to the locks and bolts. Winds up and regulates the clock. Attends until breakfast to the front gate, and delivers bread to trial prisoners; afterwards sees them get their breakfasts, and gets his own. Rings the bell for chapel, attends to the interior of the chapel, whilst the prisoners are coming in and going out. Sees that during the day there is a proper supply of mops, brooms, pails, &c.; and particular attention is directed to the cleanliness and arrangement of wards, cells, and other parts of the gaol. Attends upon the chaplain during his visits to prisoners, and to the surgeon when he sees the sick; and does anything that may be wanted in the course of the day, such as carrying letters to the post, going of errands, &c. Attends to the weekly delivery of linen to the prisoners under his charge, and to their shaving and hair-cutting twice a week. Conducts prisoners to the pump. Serves out dinner and sees there is no complaint, then gets his own dinner. Attends occasionally to the receipt of corn at the back gate, on particular occasions attends at the tread-mill; always on Friday. Attends to the filling of prisoners' beds with fresh straw, and pays particular attention to the water supply in the front tank and to its cleaning. Is present at the interviews between trial prisoners and their friends. Sees the suppers served out, rings the bell for bed time. Locks up the prisoners for the night in cells, and examines the wards they have quitted, and certifies whether they have received any damage during the day. Attends in front, in turn, until ten o'clock at night, when all is locked up, seen safe, and all the keys deposited with the governor.

Ann Webb, Matron.

At bell ringing in the morning for turn out, sees that all the female prisoners rise, dress, and wash themselves, making themselves as cleanly as possible for the day. After which they proceed to wash linen, &c., or any other work appointed for them until breakfast time, when the food being brought from the cook-house to the matron, she serves it to them in their respective wards, and in case of complaint, if just, sees it rectified. When the bell rings for chapel, she marches them in order to their seats, prior to the admission of the male prisoners. During divine service she is seated in a gallery which commands a view of them through a half transparent blind which covers their seats, and is enabled to notice if they converse together or commit any other irregularity. After church, when the men have retired, they are marched back in the same order as they entered, every precaution being taken so as to render it impossible that they should either see or be seen by the males. They then proceed to their daily work of washing, mending, or whatever it may be, which they carry on until twelve, the dinner-time, when the dinner is brought on dinner-days and served out at the usual hour: they work until supper-time, which they get, and are locked up, in their dormitories at the same time as the men. The matron is careful in inspecting daily the wards, the bolts, locks, &c., to see that they have sustained no damage. Twice a week towels are served out to them, and once chemise, stockings, caps, and handkerchiefs. The bedding is carefully looked after, and is emptied and re-filled when necessary. In case of any complaint of food, the matron goes herself to the cook-house to see it weighed, and if that does not satisfy, bears the complaint to the governor. In addition, there are sometimes female debtors, who have a ward appropriated to themselves; they go to church with the matron, sit in the same seat in the gallery, and are otherwise governed by the same regulations as the male debtors.

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## APPENDIX (H).

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 3 | 1 | .. | 10 | 3 |
| ,, Convicted . . . | 23 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 8 | 1 | .. | 80 | 11 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 15 | 2 | .. | 1 | 22 | 3 |
| ,, No Bills found . . | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. |
| ,, Not Prosecuted . . | 5 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 12 | 3 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 2—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . . | 9 | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | 3 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | 42 | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . . . | 37 | 6 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 3 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | 61 | 20 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | 26 | 7 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . . | 12 | 2 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | 85 | 6 |
| Total . . . . | 278 | 41 |

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . | 63 | 8 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others | 303 | 46 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . . | 141 | 16 |
| Total . . . . | 507 | 70 |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process. (* Note) . . . | 22 | 1 |
| In Execution . . . . . . . | 14 | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . | 37 | 1 |

* Note—Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . | 10 | 3 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 23 | 2 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . . | 29 | 7 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 1 |
| Total . . . . | 74 | 13 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors | 33 | 6 | 23 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 5 | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | 14 | 4 | 26 | .. | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 54 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 95 | 11 | 51 | 5 | 46 | 6 |

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### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment—*continued.*

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 | 17 |
| ,, after Trial do. | 11 | 2 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 11 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 282 | 41 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | 1 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . | 8 | 3 |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . | 20 | 6 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . | 118 | 9 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . | 153 | 23 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . | 107 | 20 |
| Total . . . | 407 | 61 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write . . . . | 174 | 25 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . . | 87 | 17 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly . | 107 | 16 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 39 | 3 |
| Total . . . . | 407 | 61 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . . | 73 | 4 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | 7 | 2 |
| Deaths . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . | 89 | 13 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . | 77 | 5 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | 4 |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | .. |
| Four times or more . . . . . . . | 12 | 1 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour . . . . . . . . . | 282 | 38 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour . | 41 | 8 |
| Not employed . . . . . . . | 84 | 15 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement . . . . . . . . | 2 | 1 |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Privately . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping . . . . . | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells . . . | 211 | 10 | 22 | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet . . | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total . . | 213 | 11 | 22 | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Day Caps . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 20 |
| Jackets . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Trousers . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | .. |
| Shirts . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Stockings . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Shoes . . . . . . . . . . . | 60 | .. |
| Clogs . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Gowns . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Petticoats . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Shifts . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 24 |
| Beds . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Rugs . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Sheets . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Towels . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | .. |
| Aprons . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 24 |

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## No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

| | £. | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . . . | 339 | 9 | 2 6/8 | Total cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions . | 63 | 14 | 10 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 25 | 0 | 4½ | ,, Removing Transported Convicts . . . . | 60 | 2 | 11 |
| ,, Bedding . . . . . . | 9 | 17 | 6 | ,, Sundries not mentioned | 63 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . | 5 | 4 | 8 | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year . . . . . . . . . | 1583 | 18 | 8½-6/8 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits . . . | 2 | 15 | 0 | Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per Annum . . . . | 101 | 19 | 2¼-7/8 |
| ,, Fuel . . . . . . . . | 82 | 8 | 0 | Prison Diet, per Head, per annum . . | 3 | 18 | 10½ |
| ,, Soap . . . . . . . . | 24 | 10 | 0 | Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum . . . . . . . . | 0 | 7 | 7¼-2363/31133 |
| ,, Candles . . . . . . | 12 | 12 | 3 | | | | |
| ,, Washing . . . . . | . | . | . | | | | |
| ,, Cooking . . . . . . | . | . | . | | | | |
| ,, Stationery. . . . . . | 47 | 16 | 9 | | | | |
| ,, Books . . . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| ,, Furniture . . . . . . | . | . | . | | | | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments . . | 846 | 6 | 0 | | | | |

## No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese | *(Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday . . | Men . . | 24 | . . | . . . | . . | The liquor the Meat is boiled in is used instead of water for making gruel in the evening. | 2 | | | |
| | Women . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Monday . | Men . . | 24 | from 4 to 6 ozs. | from ½ lb. to 1 lb. | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Tuesday . | Men . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Wednesday | Men . . | 24 | from 4 to 6 ozs. | from ½ lb. to 1 lb. | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Thursday . | Men . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Friday . . | Men . . | 24 | from 4 to 6 ozs. | from ½ lb. to 1 lb. | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | | | . . | | 2 | | | |
| Saturday . | Men . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 24 | . . | . . | . . | | 2 | | | |

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 7 | 40 | 7 inches. | 38 Steps. | One-third. |
| February . . | | | | | |
| March . . . | 8½ | | | | |
| April . . . . | 10 | | | | |
| May . . . . | | | | | |
| June . . . | | | | | |
| July . . . | | | | | |
| August . . . | | | | | |
| September . . | | | | | |
| October . . | 8½ | | | | |
| November . . | 7 | | | | |
| December . . | | | | | |

| Months employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 9,310 | 688⅓ | d.<br>1½ | Cannot be recorded for want of an Ergometer. | Grinding Corn. |
| February . . | | | | | |
| March . . . | 11,305 | 835-5/6 | | | |
| April . . . | 13,300 | 973⅓ | | | |
| May . . . | | | | | |
| June. . . . | | | | | |
| July. . . . | | | | | |
| August . . . | | | | | |
| September . . | | | | | |
| October . . | 11,305 | 835-5/6 | | | |
| November . . | 9,310 | 688-⅓ | | | |
| December . . | | | | | |

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### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . .<br>February . .<br>March . .<br>April . . .<br>May . . .<br>June . . .<br>July . . .<br>August . .<br>September .<br>October . .<br>November .<br>December . | Varies according to the necessity of raising water. | Four at one time, not divided into Apartments. | About 44 revolutions per minute when under inspection | Cannot be ascertained. | Cannot be recorded with precision for want of an Ergometer. | Pumping Water. |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor . . . . . | 1 | 250 0 0 | . . | . . | |
| Chaplain . . . . . | 1 | 200 0 0 | . . | . . | |
| Matron . . . . . | 1 | 39 0 0 | . . | . . | |
| Surgeon and Medicines . . | 1 | 70 0 0 | . . | . . | |
| Steward . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Clerk . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Assistant Clerk . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Storekeeper . . . . | 1 | 61 2 0 | . . | . . | |
| Surveyor . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Schoolmaster . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Task-masters . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Task-mistresses . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Superintendent . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Chief Turnkey . . . . | 1 | 74 2 0 | About £5 (not | included in | Copies of Warrants, Fees for taking Debtors to Court, and Deserters. |
| Turnkeys . . Male . . | 3 | 152 2 0 | . . | this account.) | |
| Turnkeys . . Female . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Male . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Female . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Engineer . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Cook . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Baker . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Miller . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Carpenter . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Watchmen or Patrols . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Other Male Officers . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Total . . | 9 | 846 6 0 | . . | . . | |

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . | 40 | 7 | 6 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . | 167 | 14 | $6\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . | . | | . |
| Amount received for the support of Varants . . . . . . | . | | . |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . | . | | . |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . | . | | . |
| Other Receipts . . . . . | 17 | 17 | 5 |
| Total . . | 235 | 11 | $5\frac{5}{8}$ |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 1,583 | 18 | $8\frac{1}{2}\text{-}\frac{6}{8}$ |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . | 235 | 11 | $5\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . | 1,348 | 7 | $3\frac{1}{2}\text{-}\frac{1}{8}$ |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.
$10d.\frac{4}{8}\text{-}\frac{19268}{31133}$

(Signed)
James Wheble,
W. Mount, } Visiting Justices.
W. Stone,

*Reading Gaol, Dec. 24th.*

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## County House of Correction, Abingdon.

### *Construction.*

Abingdon County House of Correction.

This prison is situate on a small plot of ground, in the parish of St. Helen, in the town of Abingdon, inclosed by a boundary wall 20 feet high. It was completed in 1812. The principal building is a remarkably handsome structure, of a sexagonal form, with three short adiating wings. The sessions house, governor's apartments, chapel, infirmaries, and storerooms, occupy the centre, which consists of 4 stories; and the wings, which are of 3 stories, are appropriated to the prisoners. These contain 3 day-rooms and 42 cells: 1 day-room and 10 cells for females; and 2 day-rooms and 32 cells for males. The detached buildings consist of a tread-wheel house, crank-wheel house, mill-house (the only approach to the latter being

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from without the boundary wall), small dressing room (occasionally used as a receiving room), wash-house, cook-house, bakehouse, &c. The cells are so constructed that prisoners can freely converse from cell to cell in the same gallery or floor.

There are 4 classes. Females of every description constitute one class, and occupy one wing of the prison. In the day-room of this class are associated felons and misdemeanants—the convicted and the untried—those who possess an extensive knowledge of crime, and experience in the practice of it, and others who are uninitiated in its mysteries—the former skilful to impart—the latter apt at receiving instruction; with abandoned prostitutes and children of tender years.

Untried male felons and misdemeanants constitute another class, and occupy another wing. These are mixed together in one common day-room, and sleep in cells on the same floor. They have separate day-rooms, but use only one between them during winter. With these, silence is not enforced; and if it were, the construction is such, that it would not be possible, without a very expensive establishment of officers, to prevent or limit their intercourse.

Convicted male felons and misdemeanants, nominally, are divided into two classes, but, in reality, they constitute but one. These alone are governed by the silent system, and occupy the remaining wing; both descriptions of offenders frequently sleeping in cells in the same floor. In short, whenever the prison is crowded, the legal classification becomes impracticable, and delinquents of every class and character are intermixed in one ward, and in the same gallery; so that it often happens that there is no other classification than a separation of the sexes. These classes are governed by the silent system, and work on the tread-wheel. Whilst associated at their labour, they are often left by themselves for three hours together, almost daily, and during short intervals of that time are in perfect idleness; the heavy duties of the turnkeys requiring a considerable portion of their time and attention in other parts of the prison, and there being no proper machinery for regulating the velocity of the wheels, which occasionally is so unequal, that it becomes necessary to stop them altogether. But these prisoners have abundant opportunities for conversation in other parts of the prison, and great intercourse takes place between them. In going to and from their wards and work, they pass by the wash-house, bakehouse, and coal-yard, and through the drying yard; to which places the female prisoners frequently resort. Thus opportunities are presented for communication even between the sexes.

Corn is ground at the mill for customers; the chief turnkey performing the duties of miller, assisted by one, and, occasionally, by two prisoners, who are taken to the outside of the prison 10 or 15 times daily, in order to get to the mill-house.

The staircase of the females' ward is in the common passage, leading to every part of the interior of the prison; so that, in cleaning their cells and passages, and in going to and from the chapel, these prisoners are continually brought in contact with the male officers and others who may have business with the governor.

Dimensions.

The following are the dimensions of the principal portions of the prison occupied by the prisoners:—

| Description. | No. | Length. | | Breadth. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | feet. | inches. | feet. | inches. |
| Day-room | 1 | 26 | 9 | 16 | 6 |
| ditto | 1 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| ditto | 1 | 17 | 6 | 16 | 9 |
| Cells | 16 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| ditto | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| ditto | 8 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| ditto | 2 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Tread wheel house | 1 | 35 | 6 | 15 | 9 |
| Crank-wheel house | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Washhouse and laundry | 1 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Infirmaries | 2 | 38 | 6 | 20 | 0 |
| School-room | 1 | 31 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Airing yards | 2 | 68 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| ditto | 1 | 73 | 0 | 67 | 0 |
| ditto | 1 | 39 | 0 | 12 | 6 |

The intermixture of the classes in the manner described, shows that the prison is not sufficiently capacious for its inmates, which has amounted to 70 persons at one time; whereas there are only 42 cells. There have been twenty male prisoners for trial; and there are only eight cells for the untried: there have been 40 convicted male prisoners; whereas there are but 24 cells for those classes: there are but 10 cells for all classes of females; and there are no refractory cells. It seems questionable whether any considerable enlargement could be made without an almost complete re-construction.

Repairs.
Security.
Supervision and Inspection.

The prison is a substantial stone building, in an excellent state of repair.

It is not altogether secure against escapes. Several have been attempted, and some few successfully; see Appendix A. There are no fire-engines, but there are four in the town.

There is no supervision over any part of the prison at night; and the classes who work on the wheels are the only prisoners who are attended by an officer by day, and then only occasionally. There are badly contrived inspecting holes into two of the day-rooms; and there are no other means of inspection in any part of the prison.

Some of the cells are spacious, but, generally speaking, we apprehend that the prison is

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badly adapted for employment; there is no treadwheel for females. It does not admit of an effectual separation of the prisoners.

Adaptation for Employment and Separation. Dryness, Ventilation, Drainage.

The prison is dry, well ventilated, and well drained. There is no contrivance for warming the cells; but good coal fires are kept up in the day-rooms.

### *System—Discipline.*

Classification.

The rules of the prison require the following classification to be observed; but it has been shown that, from unavoidable circumstances, the infringement of those rules is a matter of frequent occurrence; and that all the male classes, as well as the female classes, are occasionally intermixed: see "Construction:" and "Prisoners in Custody," Appendix B; where classes and 3 are described as one class.

Class No. 1, Untried male felons and misdemeanants.
No. 2, Convicted male felons. } one class.
No. 3, Convicted male misdemeanants. }
No. 4, Untried and convicted females of all classes.

Association.

It is scarcely necessary to mention, after what has been said, (see "Construction,") that the 1st and 4th classes associate in their respective day-rooms, being generally left by themselves, or in charge only of a wardsman, and wardswoman, and being under no prohibition upon conversation. The wardsman informed us that he had been appointed to his office four months, but had not made a single report. When these classes are not over crowded, they sleep in cells separately.

Silent System, with Separation.

The Silent System, with separation, is said to be that which is enforced with the convicted male classes, except that they work in association. They sleep and take their meals in separate cells; but, whenever they exceed 24 in number, three or more occupy one cell. Whether their numbers will admit of their sleeping separately or not, they possess scarcely less opportunities of intercourse, on all occasions, both by day and night, than the other classes.

Hard Labour.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheels: see "Description of the wheels, hours of employment, &c., Appendix, Return 2, No. 19. Corn is ground for customers; but so little custom can be obtained, that the work is done for half the ordinary price. The profits (if any) go to the county fund. Female prisoners are employed in the wash-house.

Labour, not severe.

Male prisoners sentenced to labour, not severe, are occupied in grinding corn, painting, whitewashing, and cleansing the prison, pumping, &c.; and female prisoners, in needle work, mending the prison clothing, and cleaning their cells and passages. Labour of every kind is regarded as a punishment.

Of the untried prisoners, the males are occasionally employed in whitewashing and gardening, and females at needle-work.

Four prisoners are engaged in the following offices: 1 as wardsman of class No. 1; 1 as wardsman of class No. 4; 1 as wardsman (designated a looker-over), of classes Nos. 2 and 3, being employed during the hours of labour and in the absence of the turnkeys only; and 1 as cook. None of these receive remuneration; but the looker-over is exempted from labour whilst in charge of his classes.

Visitors.

The visiting hours are from 12 to 2. On producing a magistrate's order, visitors may be admitted to the convicted at the expiration of the first six months of their imprisonment, and to the untried at any time; an officer, in all cases, being present. They are permitted to remain only a quarter of an hour. They are not searched, but are admonished not to give anything to the prisoners. They are not admitted on Sundays.

Money.

No prisoners are allowed the possession of money; but the governor will receive it for them, and account for it on their discharge. It is rarely introduced.

Letters.

Convicted prisoners are not allowed to receive letters during the first six months of their imprisonment; which seems to be the only restriction.

Books.

No books are allowed unless approved by the chaplain.

Food.

There are seldom any untried prisoners who support themselves; but, when they do, they are not allowed wine, beer, or any spirituous or fermented liquors. Their food is brought to, and examined by, the turnkey, at the lodge gate, and by him delivered to the prisoners.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Smoking.

Newspapers and tobacco are inadmissible to all classes; but tobacco is frequently attempted to be brought in by prisoners; and sometimes it is thrown over the walls to them, in which way, we think, they might often obtain it without much chance of discovery. They are thoroughly searched on their admission; and the governor is not aware of any instance of their having obtained it clandestinely afterwards.

Gaming.

The untried male prisoners have occasionally been found playing, with small stones or pebbles, at a simple game called shepherd's puzzle. No other instance has been known.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain reads prayers, selected from the liturgy, daily. On Sundays he performs full service in the morning, and reads prayers and delivers a lecture in the afternoon; he also attends the male prisoners in their school. He performs the usual services on Christmas Days and Good Fridays. Once a week he visits the female class and the untried male class; but he does not see the prisoners separately, except they are sick. He does not visit the convicted male classes who work on the wheels, nor prisoners under punishment, unless at their own request, which is seldom (if ever) made. He inspects the cells and wards once a week. His duties, on Sundays, occupy 4½ hours, on other days 20 minutes. He keeps a journal, but no character book. The prisoners are respectful to him, but not particularly desirous of his visits. He states that both the officers and prisoners regularly attend divine service, unless prevented by necessary duties or sickness; and that the latter are orderly and attentive. The women are screened from view of the men. The chaplain is master of a grammar-school at Abingdon, and reads prayers daily, (Sundays excepted), in the parish church of St. Nicholas in that town. The wards are never cleaned on Sundays.

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Books.

Each ward is furnished with several bibles and religious tracts. Each prisoner who can read is supplied with a testament, prayer-book, and religious tracts; and if his character has been good, he is presented with a testament or prayer-book on his discharge. All books used by prisoners are subject to the chaplain's approval.

School.

On Sundays, all classes of male prisoners are assembled in the school-room, where they receive instruction in reading, and are catechised: they are taught by the turnkeys, and superintended by the clergyman; some of the prisoners assisting. The female prisoners assemble for the like purpose in the governor's kitchen, where they are instructed by the governor and the matron, his wife. The only books which are read are the bible, testament, prayer-book, and religious tracts.

General Improvement.

The chaplain states that the prisoners are generally agricultural labourers, and are very ignorant; but in a moral sense he hopes they improve: he says it is difficult to judge—that he has no other means of forming an opinion, than from their orderly demeanour at chapel and in school; and he admits that he knows of no particularly satisfactory instance of amendment. The governor says they are generally very ignorant; that the best informed are the least demoralized; that few (if any) improve, either under the discipline, or from the religious instruction they receive; and that the greater number become more depraved by the associations in prison.

### *Health.*

Surgeon, Examining, Cleansing, Fumigating.

There is no receiving room; and prisoners are generally taken at once to their cells before they have been seen by the surgeon, their persons (if that process has been deemed necessary) having been first cleansed. Their clothes are also fumigated with chloride of lime, or baked, and sometimes burned. In consequence of being assigned to their cells before the surgeon has examined them, they have been known to introduce animalculæ and the itch into their wards. The surgeon attends the prison daily, and oftener if required; he visits prisoners under punishment, and occasionally inspects those who are well: he keeps a journal, and gives written orders for all extra allowance to the sick. He is in private practice.

Infirmaries, prevalent Diseases.

Male prisoners in the infirmary are under charge of a nurse, who is a prisoner. All classes are intermixed there. The females, when sick, generally remain in their cells. The most prevalent complaints are colds and coughs. The building and its locality are considered healthy. The average number of days during which each invalid remained on the sick list, last year, was about 9; and the proportion of sick to the whole number of prisoners admitted, about 14 per cent.

Daily Washing of Prisoners.

There appears to be a sufficient supply of towels, soap, and combs. Classes 1 and 4 wash in their day-rooms; and classes 2 and 3, as they first come off the wheel in succession for relief, after commencing work. The prisoners are cleanly.

Cleansing the Prison.

The walls internally, and the ceilings throughout, are washed with lime once, or oftener, every year; the passages and floors are not washed with water, but are swept and dry-rubbed with stone, once a day, at least.

Washing Linen.

The prison linen and bedding are washed by the convicted female classes sentenced to hard labour.

Air and Exercise.

Untried male prisoners, when unemployed, may take exercise for 2 hours, daily, in their airing-yard: prisoners at the wheel are marched round a circle in their yards, twice or thrice, daily, for a few minutes each time: female prisoners have unrestricted access to their airing-yard.

### *Diet—Clothing—Bedding.*

Diet.

See Dietary, Appendix C, No. 18. The surgeon considers the diet unobjectionable, both in quantity and quality. The convicted receive a more plentiful supply than the untried, and adults than children. The untried may support themselves. See "Discipline," "Food." Wardsmen, &c. receive no extra allowance. The total cost of diet for the last year was 198*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*, or 5*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.* per head.

Clothing.

See Clothing table, Appendix C, No. 16. Male prisoners, if untried, or convicted of misdemeanours only, wear plain yellow cloth dresses: convicted male felons wear party-coloured dresses; and females of all classes, plain linsey woolsey. The supply seems sufficient. The materials are purchased and manufactured out of the prison, by contract; but the manufacturer employs the prisoners in making up the greater part of them; for which a proper abatement is made from the price. The total cost for the last year was 50*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, or 1*l.* 7*s.* 0¾*d.* per head.

Bedding.

See Bedding table, Appendix C, No. 16. All prisoners are supplied with two blankets, and one straw mattress each; and convicted males, and all classes of females, with one rug: and untried males, with two rugs each in addition. The bedding is washed as often as is thought necessary, and shaken and aired frequently; in winter, in the cells; in summer in the yards. It did not look particularly clean: this the keeper stated was owing to prisoners not having worn night-caps, but which now they do. The dimensions of the cells will admit only of one common sized bedstead; in which, whenever the classes are crowded, one prisoner sleeps, and two others sleep on the floor under the same bedding. The total cost of bedding for the last year was 8*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, or 4*s.* 5½*d.* per head.

### *Prison Offences and Punishments.*

Offences.

The usual prison offences are stated to be, "breaches of prison discipline, stealing bread and attempts at escape." The term "breaches of prison discipline" includes various offences, and, amongst others, that of conversation in the classes governed by the silent system.

Punishments.

The offenders are usually punished by confinement in their own cells, (there being no refractory cells,) on bread and water, or on a diminished allowance of food. Whilst under punishment, they are taken from confinement to be washed and shaved, and to attend chapel, and that their cells may be cleaned; a practice which most materially alleviates the punishment. Irons are used only when escapes have been attempted. Whipping is seldom had

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recourse to; the ordinary number of lashes is two dozen, inflicted in presence of the governor, turnkeys, and male prisoners. The governor states that the punishments are not sufficient to enforce the discipline; that the most demoralizing intercourse takes place between the prisoners, even those with whom silence is enforced; and that the conversation of the women is most obscene. See "Punishments," Appendix C, No. 15.

### *Officers.*

The officers are the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and two male turnkeys; of whom the chaplain, surgeon, and one turnkey, sleep out of the prison: See "Officers' Salaries, Fees,"&c., Appendix C, No. 21. They all appear to be highly respectable, according to their respective stations; and the governor, especially, seems to be an intelligent and zealous officer. As to the duties of chaplain and surgeon, see "Religious and Moral Instruction," "Health,"&c. The regulations of the Gaol Act, which have not been particularly referred to, appear to have been complied with. The keeper and all the turnkeys state, and we are of the same opinion, that twelve regular officers would be required to enforce the silent system in this prison.

Wardsmen.

Prisoners are employed as wardsmen, &c.: See "Labour, not severe;" but it is stated that no reliance is to be placed in them. They receive no extra allowance.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Accounts, Journals, &c.

The books of account, journals, &c. which are used in the prison, are—quarterly account book, payment of vouchers, prisoners' earnings, tread-mill earnings, charity fund, oakum account, borough quarterly account, day book, prisoners committed and discharged, commitment and description book, prison clothing ditto, prisoners' clothing ditto, annual and other returns ditto, furniture ditto, keeper's journal, keeper's punishment ditto, visiting justices' ditto, chaplain's ditto, surgeon's ditto, visitor's ditto.

Recommitments.

The number of persons in custody during the last year was 313; of whom 15 were recommitted prisoners. The governor says that the recommitments have since increased; that he does not think the discipline of the prison has produced any deterring influence on the criminal population of the prison, or of the neighbourhood; but that he can form no very positive opinion on that point.

Passes.

Passes are never granted. On the discharge of prisoners, a trifling sum is paid them; the amount depending on their character, and the distance which they have to travel to their homes.

Pardons.

No prisoners during the last year have been recommended for pardon.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

Prisoners committed under the revenue laws receive no extra allowance.

Insane Prisoners.

There are no insane prisoners.

Expenses of the Prison.

See "Total Expenses of prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1836," Appendix C, Nos. 22 and 23.

### *Evidence.*

The evidence of the chaplain and surgeon is given under the heads, "Religious and Moral Instruction," and "Health."

Every part of this Report may be considered as evidence; the whole of the notes from which it has been prepared having been read over to the governor in the presence of the matron and turnkeys, and corrected from their observations.

Mr. Samuel Walker, Governor.

The prisoners communicate throughout the prison, and know what passes in it; and no doubt they corrupt each other. A robbery was once planned here, and afterwards executed. The convicted male classes, in going from their cells to their work, are often thronged in the passages in forming into file, and then they talk: and, when formed into file and marching to and fro, the whole of them cannot be seen by the officers, the passages being winding; and then they occasionally talk. They can, and do converse on the wheels, by words and by signs; they can do it as much as they like in the infirmaries; and at night in their cells, without being heard, provided they are not excessively noisy. Male prisoners of every class are often intermixed and sleep in the same gallery. Untried male prisoners and females of all classes converse as much as they choose in their respective day-rooms, so long as they refrain from improper language, and are not noisy. It is, indeed, the rule that no person shall talk; but I cannot say that it is enforced, except with the convicted male classes: if we were to enforce it rigidly with the other prisoners, it would lead to continual punishments. The convicted male classes watch all opportunities for conversing: the other classes have sufficient opportunities, and need not watch for them. The language of the women is frequently most obscene. Young prisoners and first offenders must in every way become demoralized by it, especially when we have a very bad set. Those who work on the wheel are left by themselves for several hours in the course of the day, and sometimes in idleness, without an officer to overlook them; but even when the officer is present, communication may and often does take place between them, in such a manner, that it is impossible to detect it. Monitors cannot be depended upon; they are partial, fearing some prisoners and favouring others. They are sometimes threatened by the prisoners; even the turnkeys themselves have been threatened by them. There is great difficulty in getting good wardsmen: they must be rewarded by extra food, or by being exempted from labour; and even then, I do not think they are to be trusted. We do not allow these advantages: we prefer doing the work ourselves so far as we can, in order to avoid them as much as possible. The present wardsman of class No. 1, has been in office four months, and has not made a single report.

The punishments are not sufficient to enforce silence and to enable us to maintain a strict discipline; and the officers are too few. In winter, when the prison is crowded, it would require twelve male and female turnkeys at least to perform the duties properly. The multifarious demands upon the turnkeys' time withdraw them much from the prisoners. They have to assign prisoners to their different classes, to examine the cells, to attend to the outer gate, to attend the nurse who is a prisoner, backward and forward with provisions and medi-

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cines to the sick in the infirmaries; to arrange the bedding, and see that it is properly made, aired, shaken, washed, &c.; to dress and undress prisoners received and discharged; to attend to their own personal wants; to attend the surgeon and chaplain daily; to attend the mill-house and customers there, and where one is employed at least two hours daily; to attend the magistrates whenever they visit the prison, or re-examine the prisoners; to attend the magistrates of the division who hold their sessions here once every fortnight, to attend the quarter-sessions twice a year, the assizes once a year, and our own sessions at Abingdon with the borough prisoners: both are absent together at the same time at breakfast and dinner; and the average time during which each is withdrawn daily from the prisoners, is about three hours and a quarter; and then of course the latter are under no supervision. A great number of officers are absolutely required. The silent system requires constant watching, and is irksome and painful. Two prisoners cannot be trusted together without being continually watched. If both my turnkeys should be sick at the same time, I could not possibly enforce it to any extent whatever. I have experienced inconvenience in this way: the chief turnkey was ill some time ago, and I was obliged to do part of his duties and to neglect my own. In some measure the silent system may prevent contamination, but I think not much.

The labour of the tread-wheel greatly reduces the physical strength of the prisoners after four or six months' continued practice. The surgeon often relieves them for a few days; but they practise a variety of deceptions to get off their work; there are seldom complaints on meat days, except after dinner. The wheel works by the hour; it is most irregular; it stops two or three times a day, and then of course the men are idle, and we have no mode of recording its revolutions. The punishment is unequal, and more severely felt by some prisoners than others; but no distinction is made as to the amount of labour required, unless the surgeon interposes when he finds a man sinking, and sees the absolute necessity of relieving him.

The bulk of our prisoners are agricultural labourers, and are very ignorant. The best informed are the least depraved. Few improve by the imprisonment: the greater number become more corrupt; although, I think, less so than when they associated more freely. They are not much better for the religious instruction they receive; but I have no doubt they would improve if a better system were introduced, and they could be visited by the clergyman separately in their cells.

## APPENDIX (A).

### ABINGDON COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Governor's Return, showing the Number of Escapes* made and attempted.*

*July* 5, 1832.

J. S., a prisoner for the assizes, on a charge of pig-stealing, made an attempt to escape from his cell, (but did not succeed,) by making a hole under the sill of the window, during the night, which was discovered the next day; I ordered him to be ironed, until the visiting magistrates had seen him, who ordered him to be confined in a solitary cell for his offence for three days.

S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

*June* 18, 1835.

J. T., a prisoner for trial at the next assizes, on a charge of horse-stealing, attempted to make his escape from the airing yard of No. 1 ward, by getting on the top of the *railing*†, *fronting the grand-jury room window*, from thence to the top of the partition wall, adjoining the boundary wall, merely by driving a bit of iron in the wall, used as the poker for No. 1 ward, and the help of the broom belonging to the same. I had been watching him nearly all day, and part of the preceding night, from my bed-room window, up to four o'clock P.M. when it occurred. I now ordered him to be ironed and close confined, and informed one of the visiting justices of what had happened, who ordered him to be continued in irons until the 20th, when the visiting justices examined into the circumstances, and ordered him to be continued in his cell until the assizes. S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

*May* 9, 1836.

R. W., a prisoner for trial at the next assizes, on charge of horse-stealing, having made an attempt to pull a hole through the wall, and having threatened to get away the first opportunity, I have directed him to be kept alone in No. 2 ward for the present. S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

*May* 17, 1836.

The prisoner W. has again been damaging the cell he sleeps in with a view to escape, having loosened the bedstead and the stones carrying the same, which were leaded down; he proceeded then to break away part of the frame of the window: reported him to one of the visiting justices, who has ordered every necessary restraint to be put on him. S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

*June* 12, 1836.

The prisoner W.‡ has made another attempt to escape from another cell, in consequence of which I have reported the same to the Rev. N. Dodson, visiting justice, who has directed sufficient personal restraint to be applied to prevent the possibility of escape, or further damage to the prison; in pursuance of which order he has been ironed every night, but to no purpose, as he gets off both screw irons or handcuffs; this was continued eight days, but finding it of no avail, I have since directed two convicted prisoners to sleep with him in his cell. S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

*July* 8, 1836.

W. P., a prisoner under examination for felony, does considerable damage to the wall of his cell in attempting to escape; he is put in irons and reported to the visiting justices, who direct him to be continued therein so long as he remains under examination; at the expiration of his imprisonment, I am directed by the visiting justices to proceed against him for the damage so done.

S. WALKER, *Keeper*.

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* There have been only five escapes in twenty-five years. The last was in 1824, eight years before my appointment.

† The iron railing here spoken of has since been taken away, and the grand-jury room window secured with a part of the iron railing in the frame.

‡ The prisoner W. proved to be a man who had escaped from Dorchester county gaol 18 months since, and had never from that time been heard of. His name is E S. B.—S. W.

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## APPENDIX (B).

### ABINGDON COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prisoners in Custody on the 3rd of February, 1837. SAMUEL WALKER, *Keeper*.

| No. | Name. | Age. | Read and Write. | By whom Committed or Convicted. | Date. | Offence. | Sentence. | Time expires. | Employ. | No. of times in Custody. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASS 1. (2 classes in one.) | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Unconvicted Felons.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H. B. | 32 | R.W. | Charles Eyston, Esq. | Sept. 20, | House-breaking | Assizes | | | First. |
| 2 | J. S. | 28 | R.W. | W. & T. Bowles & Rev. N. Dodson | Dec. 5, | Night-poaching | Ditto | | | Second. |
| 3 | H. G. | 21 | R. | J. F. Spendlove, Esq. | Jan. 17, | Sheep-stealing | Ditto | | | First. |
| 4 | G. W. | 31 | R. | J. F. Spendlove, Esq. | ,, 17, | Ditto | Ditto | | | Do. |
| 5 | J. F. | 26 | R. | J. F. Cleaver, Clerk | ,, 31, | Stealing great coat, shoes, | Ditto | | | Do. |
| 6 | J. J. | 18 | R. | J. F. Cleaver, Clerk | ,, 31, | &c. &c. | Ditto | | | Second. |
| 7 | W. R. | 17 | N. | W. Mills, Clerk | Feb. 2, | Stealing fowls | Ditto | | | First. |
| 8 | R. C. | 21 | R. | W. Morland, Esq. | Jan. 30, | Ditto hay | Sessions | | | Do. |
| 9 | J. N. | 20 | N. | J. F. Spendlove, Esq. | ,, 31, | Ditto spoke-shave | Ditto | | | Do. |
| | *Unconvicted Misdemeanors.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | G. K. | 32 | N. | Henry Hippisley, Clerk | Jan. 13, | An assault | Ditto | | | Do. |
| | CLASS 2. (2 classes in one.) | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Convicted Felons.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | E. K. | 30 | R.W. | Convicted Sessions | Oct. 18, 1836 | Stealing ducks | 18 cal. months hard lab. | Apr. 17, 1838 | Unwell | Do. |
| 2 | J. W. | 36 | N. | Ditto | ,, 18, ,, | Ditto clothes | 6 ditto | ,, 17, 1837 | Treadwheel | Do. |
| 3 | G. M. | 21 | N. | Ditto | ,, 18, ,, | Ditto wool | 12 ditto | Oct. 17, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 4 | J. P. | 19 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 18, ,, | Ditto razors | 6 ditto | Apr. 17, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 5 | E. T. | 26 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 18, ,, | Ditto wool | 4 ditto | Feb. 17, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 6 | W. F. | 19 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 18, ,, | Ditto clothes | 6 ditto | Apr. 17, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 7 | T. J. | 36 | R. | Ditto | ,, 21, ,, | Ditto money | 6 ditto | ,, 20, ,, | Hospital | Do. |
| 8 | M. W. | 19 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 21, ,, | Ditto ribbon | 6 ditto | ,, 20, ,, | Treadwheel | Do. |
| 9 | J. G. | 35 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 21, ,, | Ditto hay | 4 ditto | Feb. 20, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 10 | R. W. | 28 | R.W. | Ditto | ,, 21, ,, | Feloniously injuring boats | 10 ditto | Aug. 2, ,, | Do. | Third. |
| 11 | T. W. | 27 | R.W. | Ditto | Jan. 3, 1837 | Stealing barley meal | 2 ditto | Mar. 2, ,, | Do. | First. |

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| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | J. L. | 36 | N. | Ditto | ,, 3, ,, | Ditto beef | 2 ditto | Mar. 2, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 15 | E. C. | 19 | R. | Ditto | ,, 3, ,, | Ditto ducks | 2 ditto | ,, 2, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 16 | T. R. | 44 | N. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto a hatchet | 4 ditto | May 9, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 17 | T. H. | 17 | RW. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto a gun | 12 ditto | Jan. 9, ,, | Do. | Fourth. |
| 18 | J. C. | 18 | RW. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto a gun | 12 ditto | ,, 9, ,, | Do. | Second. |
| | *Convicted Misdemeanors.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | T. M. | 44 | RW. | Convicted Assizes | Feb. 24, 1836 | An assault with intent. | 1 year hard labour | Feb. 23, 1837 | Cooking | Second. |
| 2 | R. R. | 58 | RW. | Ditto | ,, 24, ,, | Assaulting gamekeeper | 1 ditto | ,, 23, ,, | Gardening, &c. | Sixth. |
| 3 | H. R. | 18 | RW. | Ditto Sessions | Oct. 18, ,, | Fraud | 6 cal. months hard lab. | Apr. 17, ,, | Treadwheel | First. |
| 4 | W. L. | 20 | R. | Viscount Barrington | Dec. 8, ,, | Rogue, &c. | 3 ditto | Mar. 7, ,, | Do. | Third. |
| 5 | C. B. | 24 | RW. | B. Wroughton, Esq. | ,, 11, ,, | Poaching | 2 ditto | Feb. 9, ,, | Do. | First. |
| 6 | R. G. | 28 | N. | N. Dodson, Clerk. | Jan. 2, ,, | Leaving his family | 2 ditto | Mar. 1, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 7 | J. Y. | 16 | RW. | E. Berens and J. F. Cleaver, Clerks | ,, 10, ,, | Leaving his apprenticeship | 1 ditto | Feb. 9, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 8 | D. B. | 17 | N. | Vis. Barrington & J. F. Cleaver, Clk. | ,, 17, ,, | Poaching | 2 ditto | Mar. 16, ,, | Do. | Second. |
| 9 | S. J. | 32 | RW. | B. Wroughton, Esq. | ,, 19, ,, | Ditto | 2 ditto | ,, 19, ,, | Do. | Sixth. |
| 10 | J. O. | 19 | N. | J. F. Cleaver, Clerk. | Feb. 2, ,, | Ditto | 2 ditto | Apr. 1, ,, | Do. | First. |
| 11 | J. O. | 23 | N. | Ditto | ,, 2, ,, | Ditto | 2 ditto | ,, 1, ,, | Do. | Fourth. |
| 12 | W. R. | 36 | N. | N. Dodson, Clerk. | ,, 3, ,, | Idle and disorderly | 1 ditto | Mar. 2, ,, | Do. | First. |
| | Class 3. (4 classes in one.) | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Unconvicted Felons.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | H. G. | 20 | RW. | J. Field, Esq. | Jan. 12, ,, | Stealing a waistcoat | Sessions | . . . . . . | Sewing | First. |
| | *Convicted Felons.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | F. H. | 17 | R. | Convicted Sessions | July 1, ,, | Stealing clothes | 9 cal. months hard lab. | Mar. 31, ,, | Washing | Third. |
| 2 | E. I. | 17 | RW. | Ditto | ,, 1, ,, | Ditto ditto | 9 ditto | ,, 31, ,, | Sewing | Second. |
| 3 | E. J. | 28 | R. | Ditto | Oct. 21, ,, | Ditto money | 6 ditto | Apr. 20, ,, | Do. | First. |
| 4 | A. R. | 21 | R. | Ditto | Jan. 3, ,, | Ditto gloves | 3 ditto | ,, 2, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 5 | M. L. | 19 | R. | Ditto | ,, 3, ,, | Ditto money | 2 ditto | Mar. 2, ,, | Do. | Do. |
| 6 | M. M. | 16 | R. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto 'a cape' | 6 ditto | July 9, ,, | Do. | Fourth. |
| 7 | S. L. | 40 | N. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto cheese | 3 cal. months imprison. | Apr. 9, ,, | Do. | First. |
| | *Convicted Misdemeanors.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | J. F. | 28 | RW. | Convicted Assizes | July 11, ,, | Concealing the birth | 1 year hard labour | July 10, ,, | Sewing | First. |
| 2 | M. H. | 22 | R. | H. Hippisley, Esq. | Jan. 10, ,, | Wilful damage. | 1 cal. month hard lab. | Feb. 9, ,, | Washing | Do. |
| 3 | A. S. | 19 | N. | Ditto | ,, 10, ,, | Ditto | 1 ditto | ,, 9, ,, | Do. | Second. |

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## APPENDIX (C).

RETURN from the House of Correction at Abingdon, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 71 | 19 |
| ,, Convicted | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 47 | 12 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | 8 | 2 |
| ,, No Bills found | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 2 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 18 | .. |
| For Assaults | 23 | 3 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | 1 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 10 | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 36 | 6 |
| Under the Larceny Act | 10 | 2 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | 1 | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 51 | 14 |
| Examination | 20 | 4 |
| | 172 | 30 |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process. (*Note) | .. | .. |
| In Execution | .. | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | .. |

* Note.—Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 4.*——Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 18 | 3 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 243 | 49 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Total | 261 | 52 |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 19 | 5 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 15 | 5 |
| Summary Convictions | 18 | 1 |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 52 | 11 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 24 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| ,, after Trial, do. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | .. |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 35 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 68 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 15 | 2 |

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### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment—*continued.*

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards.* | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | 19 |
| ,, after Trial, do. | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 46 | 12 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the Date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 | 30 |

* These are Transports.

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | .. | 1 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 4 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 11 | 6 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 68 | 16 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 90 | 17 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 70 | 9 |
| Total | 243 | 49 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 104 | 2 |
| Can read only | 69 | 32 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 64 | 15 |
| Can read and write well | 6 | .. |
| Total | 243 | 49 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 29 | 5 |
| Infirmary Cases | 8 | 2 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 5 | 1 |
| Deaths | 1 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 50 | 11 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 5 | 5 |
| Twice | 4 | 1 |
| Thrice | .. | .. |
| Four times or more | .. | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 139 | 28 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 28 | 7 |
| Not employed | 76 | 14 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 2 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—The Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 18 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| Stoppage of Diet | 17 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 35 | 15 | 7 | 4 |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Provided in this Year. | | Number of Articles at Michaelmas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | 18 | 67 | 20 |
| Jackets | .. | .. | 61 | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. | 56 | .. |
| Trousers | 15 | .. | 64 | .. |
| Shirts | 72 | .. | 98 | .. |
| Stockings | 48 | .. | 92 | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | 72 | 16 | 85 | 16 |
| Shoes | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Clogs | 96 | .. | 54 | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 4 | .. | 9 |
| Petticoats | .. | 4 | .. | 9 |
| Flannel do. | .. | 9 | .. | 15 |
| Shifts | .. | 12 | .. | 20 |
| Beds | 6 | .. | 50 | .. |
| Rugs | 6 | .. | 60 | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | .. | 18 | .. |
| Aprons | .. | 9 | .. | 20 |
| Blankets | 12 | .. | 100 | .. |

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## No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet . . . | 198 | 10 | 2¼ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 50 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, Bedding . . . | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon . . . | 1 | 17 | 11 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits . . | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Fuel . . . . | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, Soap . . . . | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Candles . . . | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, Gas . . . . | 20 | 7 | 3 |
| ,, Soda for Washing . . | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| ,, Cooking . . . . | . . | . | . |
| ,, Stationery . . . | 15 | 4 | 2½ |
| ,, Books . . . . | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| ,, Furniture . . . | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments . | 441 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 31 | 15 | 4 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts . . . | . | | . |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned . | 28 | 1 | 9 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year . . . . . . . | 849 | 1 | 9 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prisons, per annum . . . . | 176 | 4 | 1¾ |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum . | 5 | 7 | 5½ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum . . . . . | 1 | 11 | 6½ |

## No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | | Potatoes. | | Cheese | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ozs. | | lbs. | | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| | | lbs. | Tried | Untried. | Tried | Untried. | | | | | | |
| Sunday . . | Men . . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Women . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| Monday. . | Men . . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Women . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| Tuesday . | Men . . | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | 1 | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Women . | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | . . | . . | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | 6 | 3 | . . | . . | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| Wednesday | Men . . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Women . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| Thursday . | Men . . | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | 1 | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Women . | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | 1 | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | 6 | 3 | ½ | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| Friday . . | Men . . | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Women. | 1½ | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | 3 | . . | | |
| Saturday . | Men . . | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | 1 | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Women. | 1½ | 8 | 5⅓ | 1 | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |
| | Boys . . | 1 | 6 | 3 | ½ | ½ | . . | . . | 2 | . . | | |

* NOTE.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per Quart.

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 8 | 20 | 8 inches. | Twice, or 48 Steps. | 8 20 |
| February . . | 8 | | | | 8 20 |
| March . . . | 9 | | | | 10 20 |
| April . . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| May . . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| June . . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| July . . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| August . . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| September . . | 10 | | | | 10 20 |
| October . . . | 9 | | | | 10 20 |
| November . . | 8 | | | | 8 20 |
| December . . | 8 | | | | 8 20 |

| Months employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | . . | . . | . . | Not recorded. | Grinding Corn. |
| February . . | | | | | |
| March . . . | | | | | |
| April . . . | | | | | |
| May . . . | | | | | |
| June . . . | | | | | |
| July . . . | | | | | |
| August . . . | | | | | |
| September . . | | | | | |
| October . . . | | | | | |
| November . . | | | | | |
| December . . | | | | | |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Berkshire.*
Abingdon County House of Correction.

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | None. | . . | . . | . . | . . | . . |

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 142 10 0 | 30 0 0 | 172 10 0 | The Allowance to the Governor of £30 was in lieu of two-fifths of Prisoners' earnings, being in arrear for five quarters. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 80 0 0 | . . | 80 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 35 0 0 | . . | 35 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 35 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 37 2 0 | The Allowance to the Surgeon of Two Guineas was for extra attendance. |
| Steward | . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Clerk | . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Assistant Clerk | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Storekeeper | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Surveyor | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Schoolmaster | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Taskmasters | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Taskmistresses | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Superintendent | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 78 15 0 | . . | 78 15 0 | |
| Turnkeys — Male | 1 | 38 9 0 | . . | 38 9 0 | |
| Turnkeys — Female | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Male | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Female | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Engineer | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Cook | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Baker | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Miller | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Carpenter | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Other Male Officers | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Total | 6 | 409 14 0 | 32 2 0 | 441 16 0 | |

## No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | 18 | 11 | 2¼ |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | | . . | |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract. Borough of Abingdon | 70 | 2 | 10¼ |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | | . . | |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | | . . | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | | . . | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | | . . | |
| Other Receipts | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Total | 89 | 15 | 10¾ |

## No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 849 | 1 | 1¾ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 89 | 15 | 10¾ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 759 | 5 | 3 |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day. —1*s.* 1½*d.* $\frac{2916}{13404}$.

*December* 30, 1836. (Signed)

CHARLES EYSTON,
JOHN NELSON,
THOMAS BEWLES.
Visiting Magistrates.

# BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Buckinghamshire.*
Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

## AYLESBURY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Description.
Inspection.
Day Rooms.
Sleeping Cells, &c.
Soil, &c.

This is the common gaol and house of correction for the county of Buckingham, and is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and visiting justices of that county. It occupies a long, narrow, piece of land, running backwards from behind the county-hall in the town of Aylesbury, in which are held the assizes and sessions. A part of the building called the Old Gaol has been built upwards of 100 years; the bridewell, or house of correction, above 50 years; and the part called the New Gaol about 14 years; but alterations and repairs have been making, from time to time, in all parts of the building, for the last thirty years: the construction, consequently, has not been upon any uniform plan, and is extremely irregular and inconvenient. There are no means of private inspection, except so far as it is afforded by gratings in the doors, and that the keeper's house has a window looking into the Old Gaol. The passage, near the entrance, leading down to the several wards, is overlooked by two windows of the office of the clerk of the peace in the county-hall, and by two windows of the White Hart inn, which adjoins the prison, and the garden of which is separated from it by a boundary wall of the height of 15 feet. The Old Gaol yard is also overlooked by the windows of the judges' apartments and other rooms in the county-hall. Although these circumstances, and the construction of the building, rather tend to insecurity, it is stated that only one prisoner has escaped during the last fifteen years: it appears that he got over the boundary wall by means of a wall connecting it with the chapel, which has been since sunk, and spikes placed on it. The prison is in a fair state of repair, and the new part of it is fire-proof, but not the Old Gaol. It contains 20 day-rooms, 2 work-rooms, 12 airing-yards, keeper's house and office, turnkey's lodge, chapel, infirmary, and offices, and will accommodate 133 in separate sleeping-cells, or apartments, and from 200 to 250 with several sleeping together. The greatest number of prisoners at any one time in the last three years was 220. The cells in the Old Gaol, including five condemned cells, are of the dimensions of seven feet by five; those in the ward called the Datchet (used chiefly for misdemeanants and persons detained for bail) eight feet by seven; in the New Gaol there is a large room fitted with separate sleeping berths, divided by a thin partition, and with iron gratings in front, of the dimensions of seven feet by three; and the rest of the sleeping-rooms (with the exception of a few in which the prisoners sleep without any divisions) are also fitted with similar sleeping berths, of the dimensions of about six feet by three, varying from 6 to 13 in a room, according to the size of the room. The prisoners are locked into these berths or sleeping-lobbies at night; but of course there is nothing whatever in their construction to prevent talking, or other communication from berth to berth. There are dark cells for the purpose of punishment, which are insufficiently ventilated, and all the separate cells are close. The sleeping apartments are complained of as being cold in winter, and the condemned cells are affected by damp. The prison stands on a clay soil, and has good drainage, by a sewer, to the river. The locality is considered healthy. There is no space for extension, except at the back end of the buildings, towards the river, where there is a piece of garden-ground belonging to the prison, which might be used for building, if required.

### 2. *Discipline, Management, &c.*

System.

The system is that of association by day for the untried, and, for the convicted, labour in association by day, and separation in cells, or berths, at meal-times, and, as far as practicable, at night. Prisoners occasionally sentenced to solitary confinement are kept in a modified state of separation, the effect of which the keeper thinks to be reformatory.

Classification.

The classification of the Gaol Act was, at the time of our visit, not adhered to in several particulars. In the first place, there were eleven prisoners convicted of felonies, and sentenced to transportation, associating, in the Old Gaol, with 13 prisoners committed for trial at the assizes, and three who had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. Prisoners convicted of felony and of misdemeanor, and vagrants, were on the wheel and in the mill-house together. Boys, before and after trial, and summarily convicted, were associated together in one ward. And lastly, eight women, of whom four were for trial at assizes, two were convicted of felony, one (deranged) was for want of bail, and one a vagrant, were placed in one room without any attempt at classification.

Association before Trial.

The prisoners in the Old Gaol, consisting of those for trial at the assizes, of convicts under sentence of transportation, and of insane persons, to the number of 27 in all, as above, had the use of three day-rooms and a yard, and mixed with each other without restriction. Among the former class were persons charged with offences of the most different descriptions: for example:—

T. B., charged with wilful murder, who was afterwards convicted and executed. This man anticipated his sentence, and his conduct had every appearance of penitence. He complained much of the annoyance he had often received from the bad language of other prisoners. When he first came in he was disposed to confess his guilt to any one, but the other prisoners endeavoured to persuade him not to do so; he, however, avowed it fully to the chaplain, but made up his mind to plead not guilty, believing that he might conscientiously do so.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. M. . . . | Sheep-stealing. |
| C. C. . . . | Stealing three fowls. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| J. B. . . . . | Burglary. |
| W. R. . . . . | Stealing six bushels of soot, value 3*s*. |

The prisoners under sentence of transportation were also convicted of offences, differing, if not in legal guilt, yet materially so in their nature and circumstances, for instance:—

| | |
|---|---|
| P. M. . . . | Horse-stealing. |
| J. D. . . . | Receiving part of a stolen sheep. |
| G. B. . . . | Stealing rabbits. |
| H. C. . . . | Stealing lead. |

Association of Convicts for Transportation.

Some of these convicts had been sentenced to transportation at the last Michaelmas sessions, and had been in custody for upwards of four months since their sentence. Others having been sentenced at the last Epiphany sessions had been in custody above six weeks. It would have been very desirable if they could have been earlier removed, as their continuance in a gaol, otherwise crowded, must always tend to the subversion of its discipline. We made particular inquiries of these convicts, to ascertain whether they knew anything as to their future condition, or of the colonies to which they were about to be transported; but we found them without the least knowledge on the subject. Most of them, however, said they should prefer being transported, though they knew so little about it, to remaining in the house of correction at hard labour for any length of time.

The insane prisoners will be noticed under another head. See the evidence of one of them (C. L.), Appendix A. who has made himself very useful in keeping order in the ward, though not employed as a wardsman.

Association in New Gaol.

In the wards called the New Gaol, intended for convicts, but, from the crowded state of the prison, appropriated at the time of our visit to prisoners before trial, we found 26 committed for trial at the assizes, having the use of two day-rooms and one yard. The following selection from these will show how indiscriminate must be associations in this way, whether as regards moral or legal distinctions, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. K. . . . | Burglary. |
| T. R. . . . | Manslaughter. |
| W. C. . . . | Stealing a duck. |
| J. B. . . . | Stealing an ash-tree, value 1*s*. 6*d*. |
| C. B. . . . | Fraud. |

The prisoners thus associating together, having no employment, except two or three who plait straw, indulge in loose and vicious conversation, and are often heard to swear and talk indecently. They play at idle games, such as ball and marbles, and their habits are in all respects inconsistent with a decent state of preparation for trial, or the commencement of a steady course of life after transportation.

Datchet.

In the day-room of the ward called the Datchet we found three prisoners for want of bail, and one summary conviction for assault. This ward is also used as a place of reception for prisoners on their first admission. On unlocking the sleeping-cells, between four and five o'clock P. M., before the locking up, we found in one cell two prisoners committed for trial for sheep-stealing, and one for stealing corn. The two former had been admitted on the evening before the last, and the latter the day before the day we saw them, at four o'clock P. M., and the surgeon had not yet visited them, although two had been admitted nearly 48 hours. They slept in one bed. In another cell we found one committed for sheep-stealing, one summary conviction, and one vagrant, all of whom had been admitted the day before, and had not been seen by the surgeon. They had slept in one bed, and the vagrant was lying in bed in the day-time for want of clothes. In another cell we found three summary convictions, admitted the day before, who had slept in one bed, and had not been visited by the surgeon.

In consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, the untried prisoners were sleeping three in a cell, and in the same bed, in several instances. They were thus placed together without regard to classification, for example:—T. P., for stealing an axe, was sleeping with T. R., for manslaughter, and G. S., for robbing a van. They complained of vermin in their bed. J. G., for sheep-stealing, had been sleeping with two vagrants.

T. J., for burglary, had slept five nights in the Datchet, in the same bed with T. C., for stealing peas, *and no other prisoner in the cell.* They complained of the bed being so full of vermin they could not sleep; and that they only had small bits of blankets, instead of proper bedding.

The untried have full opportunities of conversing at night, when they sleep in the large rooms divided into lobbies, and are said often to talk, as well as sing. The governor, however, can hear any noise at night in the Old Gaol wards. The untried, as well as those committed for want of sureties, and those under sentence of transportation, have their meals in their respective day-rooms.

Convicted.

The convicted male prisoners, who are confined in the house of correction department, are separated at night, in the lobbies, or berths, in which they sleep, and also have their meals. These lobbies are fixed in opposite rows down each side of the room, so that the prisoners in them can see and converse with each other. We found two prisoners in one lobby, in several instances, at the time of dinner. The only use of these lobbies appears to be that they confine the prisoners, as it were, in cages, so as to prevent their coming in contact, but are otherwise no check upon association or mutual corruption.

Silence enforced.

Silence is stated to be the rule of the house of correction, but it is very feebly enforced; so loosely, indeed, that, according to the concurrent testimony of prisoners and officers (see Appendix A), the prisoners have no difficulty in talking, and do in fact communicate at all times, whether during labour on the wheel, whilst waiting in the mill-house, at meals, at night, or in going to and from chapel. In the subjoined list of 31 punishments inflicted in

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the year 1836 (Appendix C), not one appears for mere breach of silence: the conclusion from which is, that the mere act of speaking is not here considered an offence, as in those prisons where the silent system is rigidly conducted.

On Sundays the convicted prisoners are locked up in their cells, except during Divine Service, and about an hour for exercise.

Labour.

The corrective labour consists in a tread-wheel, fixed in the mill-house, and applied to grinding corn, and to raising water, for the use of the town. The profits are applied to the credit of the county. The wheel is one of the large cylinders, on the old principle, and without any compartments. It affords work for 12 men outside, and 18 inside; and the number of working hours varies with the season. The height of each step is 17 inches, and about 60 steps are taken in a minute; but there are no means of ascertaining the precise amount of labour performed. Wheels of this description are much inferior to those on the new, or Cubitt's, principle, as the prisoner's position upon them is very awkward, and he rests himself upon his arms, and hangs on the wheel. There are usually two turnkeys in the mill-house; but there is such a want of room, and the wheel is so sunk and inconveniently placed, that it is quite impossible for them to keep silence, or to see all the prisoners, either on or off the wheel. The labour is disliked, but not nearly so much as solitary confinement.

Other Employments.

Prisoners are also employed at a hand-pump, and as wardsmen, and in various menial services about the prison, such as painting, bricklaying, gardening, and cleaning the prison and county-hall. The number so employed at the time of our visit was 26 (see Appendix B), being 15 per cent. upon the whole number of criminals, male and female, then in custody. The wardsmen have extra diet for their services. The keeper has no great confidence in them, as they seldom report, and thinks it would be better to hire additional officers to be in the prison by day, who might be had for 14*s.* or 15*s.* a-week. From the evidence of the wardsman, P. M. (see Appendix A), it appears that he has been threatened by prisoners, and that they have said they would league together, and report something untrue of him. And this is a treatment which wardsmen receive not unfreqently.

Female Prisoners.

Of the eight women, who, it has been stated, are kept in association in one ward, without any classification, three were employed in washing and mending, and the others had no regular employment; but an instructress in needle-work attends once a-week. They slept together, five in one room, and three in another. Hester Sheriff, a female prisoner, who had been confined for want of sureties, with the rest, for seven months past, was in a state of derangement, though harmless.

The female ward has not the requisite accommodation for either classification or separation. It is distinct from the male wards, and the only opportunities of the male and female prisoners for seeing each other are in going to, or coming from, chapel, and when the male prisoners bring coals into the female ward. On these occasions, however, the matron, or her female servant, is always present.

Visits and Letters.

Prisoners before trial are allowed to receive visits daily from 12 to 2, in the turnkey's lodge, and in his presence. Debtors' visitors are received in a room in their own ward. Prisoners in the house of correction only receive visits by a magistrate's order. It is stated that all parcels, &c., brought by visitors are searched; but it would seem that this is not performed very strictly, for a book of an improper kind, which we found in the basket of a prisoner, was brought by a visitor, and had escaped detection. (See Evidence of J. C.) Letters are not allowed to be received or sent by any other prisoners than debtors without the keeper's inspection.

Money.

The money of prisoners in the house of correction department is taken away from them on admission, and accounted for on their discharge. Debtors and prisoners before trial retain their money for the purpose of purchasing provisions. A practice is stated to prevail of prisoners leaving their money at a public-house before their admission, in order that they may obtain an allowance, as having no money, on their discharge, or, perhaps, to avail themselves of it for purchasing tobacco, &c., whilst in prison. See the turnkey's evidence.

Tobacco.

The prisoners before trial, and under sentence of transportation, smoke and use tobacco, as well as the debtors, these not being prohibited from it. Tobacco is not allowed in the house of correction; but it not unfrequently finds its way there, being introduced, according to the turnkey, by the coal-men, who bring it from the debtors, or the Old Gaol. The evidence of the prisoner J. H. shows that pipes are used for smoking by convicted prisoners, which, in some instances, have been thrown over from the adjoining yard of the White Hart inn.

Newspapers and Books.

The debtors read newspapers, but they are not permitted to those on the criminal side. The books in use are generally under the chaplain's direction, but the prisoner C. L. said that he had had books (not religious) without the chaplain's knowledge. In the possession of a convict, aged 18, under sentence of transportation, we found a book, intituled "Authentic Memoirs of that wonderful Phenomenon, the Infant Roscius; in which is interspersed a variety of Theatrical Anecdotes, and a Criticism on his Performance."

Gaming.

The prisoners in the Old Gaol ward have been found playing with dice, and they constantly play at marbles, and also at ball. Convicted prisoners are not allowed such diversions; but, on entering a day-room in the house of correction, we found two convicted prisoners playing at ball; and, on inquiry, we were told that it was not uncommon to detect them in it. Cards have been found in the debtors' apartments. See the turnkey's evidence.

Debtors.

There were six debtors in custody at the time of inspection. Five of them occupied a common day-room and three sleeping-rooms; and one occupied a separate room, by his own desire. The debtors' ward is locked up by the turnkey at nine o'clock, but they are not obliged to go to bed till they please. The amount of the various debts was very small. Being allowed to find themselves, and to receive visits and letters, and being unrestricted as to books, newspapers, and tobacco, there is scarcely a rule which the debtors could violate, except that which prohibits gaming; and that appears not to have been strictly regarded. The debtors have sometimes thrown over into the house of correction articles of food, which they did not themselves stand in need of.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain (Rev. Frederick Cox) has held that office for three years. He resides at Walton, near Aylesbury, and is perpetual curate of Upper Winchendon, five miles distant. He reads daily prayers selected from the liturgy, and occasionally expounds the Scriptures, sometimes at half-past 8 A. M., and at other times about noon; after which he remains in the prison for two hours, or more, visiting and conversing with the prisoners, as he thinks desirable. He does not make it a rule to visit all prisoners under punishment, but sees them occasionally, as well as others. He keeps a journal, but not a character-book. In the event of his absence, he procures the aid of another clergyman to officiate for him. He performs Divine Service twice on Sundays, with one sermon, and administers the Holy Communion four times in the year. No list is kept of absentees from chapel. The debtors are not obliged to attend, but some of them do so. The keeper and matron attend on Sundays, but not on the week-days, when three turnkeys attend, including the clerk. The chapel is not sufficiently on the radiating plan to give the officers a good view of the prisoners. The prisoners have been known to communicate in chapel, but not very often.

Chapel.

Books.

The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books, and Tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, under the direction of the chaplain.

Instruction.

There is no provision for the regular instruction of adult prisoners; but one of the turnkeys acts as schoolmaster to the boys, teaching them reading in their ward for about half an hour a-day. The chaplain superintends the schoolmaster, and usually attends in the boys' ward twice a-week. The magistrates consider that to give regular instruction to the convicted would interfere too much with the corrective discipline. This objection, however, would not apply to the untried, who stand greatly in need of some occupation, and whose general state of ignorance may be inferred from the fact that, of 193 prisoners committed for trial in the year ending at Michaelmas last, 67 could neither read nor write, 56 could read only, 43 could read or write imperfectly, and only 30 could read and write well.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon resides in the town, and it is stated that he, or his son (also a surgeon), attends, in general, daily, and always when sent for, and examines prisoners before they are removed from the Datchet, or reception-ward, into their proper ward. The attendance of the surgeon would, however, seem not to be so regular as it ought, for, as already stated, we found prisoners, who had been waiting in the Datchet, three in a cell, for two days, without the surgeon having visited them. He does not visit prisoners under punishment, unless they are reported sick.

Infirmary.

There were four patients in the infirmary at the time of our visit, and there are seldom more. The infirmary is not under any particular regulation as to silence or otherwise. The patients are under the superintendence of a nurse, who is a convicted felon, under sentence of hard labour.

Sickness.

The cholera prevailed in this prison, as well as in the neighbourhood, to a considerable extent; but it is generally more healthy than many prisons having as many inmates. The number of infirmary cases in the year ending Michaelmas last was 41, or 6 per cent. upon the total number confined; and the number of deaths 6, or 87 per cent. The greatest number of sick at one time in that year was 11, and the average number of days which each invalid remained on the sick list, 23. The most prevalent complaints are said to be low fever and diarrhœa. Scurvy does not appear.

Diet.

The daily allowance of food to prisoners maintained by the county is as follows:—

| *Prisoners Convicted and sentenced to hard Labour.* | *Prisoners before Trial and those not sentenced to hard Labour.* |
|---|---|
| Monday, 1 lb. bread, and 1½ pint gruel. | Monday, 1 lb. bread, and 1½ pint gruel. |
| Tuesday, 1 lb. ditto, and ½ lb. meat. | Tuesday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. |
| Wednesday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. | Wednesday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. |
| Thursday, 1 lb. ditto, and 2 ozs. cheese. | Thursday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. |
| Friday, 1 lb. ditto, and ½ lb. meat. | Friday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ oz. cheese. |
| Saturday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. | Saturday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ pint gruel. |
| Sunday, 1 lb. ditto, and 2 ozs. cheese. | Sunday, 1 lb. ditto, and 1½ oz. cheese. |

The convicted thus receive weekly—

112 ozs. bread.
16 do. meat.
4 do. cheese.

132 ozs. solid food, and
4½ pints of gruel.

and the untried receive—

112 ozs. bread,
3 do. cheese.

115 ozs. solid food, with
7½ pints of gruel.

The county contracts for beef at 5½*d.*, and mutton at 5*d.*, per lb.

The dietary table was not affixed publicly in the prison, but the food is often weighed in

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the prisoners' presence. The cost of diet per head per annum in the year to Michaelmas last is stated by the keeper at £31. 18*s.* 9*d.*, but this is so high that we can scarcely think the statement correct. The cost of extra allowances in the year, by order of the surgeon, amounted to £97. 7*s.* 11*d.* It does not appear that the above dietary combined with tread-wheel labour, even for periods exceeding six months, has usually an injurious effect on the prisoners' constitutions, but, on the contrary, some improve in appearance after having been at hard labour for long periods. The cause of this, as compared with a different result in other prisons, would probably be found to lie in the comparative lightness of the labour and larger proportion of meat diet in this prison; but we hazard with diffidence an opinion on so difficult a point.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

Debtors, and other prisoners before trial, or for bail, not receiving the county allowance, are allowed to provide themselves with food, not exceeding a day's supply at a time, and with two pints of beer, for which 2*d.* per pint is paid. Wine and spirits are only permitted by order of the surgeon, but attempts have been made to introduce spirits clandestinely on several occasions. Prisoners receiving gaol allowance are not permitted to buy provisions. It is stated, however, that the prisoners before trial sell articles of food to each other, so as easily to defeat this regulation. There is no restriction as to the nature or quality of the food purchased. In estimating the cost per head of prison diet, the proportion of prisoners finding themselves, ought, of course, to be taken into consideration.

Clothing.

There are two woollen prison dresses—a check dress for convicted felons, and plain dress for summary convictions. They are made in the town, and no difference is made in summer and winter. The prisoners frequently destroy or injure their clothing, and are punished when detected.

Bedding.

From the complaints of prisoners it would seem that the supply of bedding is not sufficient, and that some of the beds are infested by vermin. The prisoners are, however, very apt to tear the blankets. The straw of the mattresses is changed every three weeks, and the bedding is washed or warmed once a-month. It is not aired in the yards in winter.

Washing, &c.

Improper charge on Prisoners.

The whole of the prisoners' linen is washed in the prison: when there are not female prisoners enough for this service, other women are hired to assist. The floors of the rooms, which are mostly of oak, are washed, or dry-scrubbed, several times a-week. The supply of soap and combs was deficient at the time of inspection. The practice of requiring the prisoners to pay 3*d.* each for an earthenware pot is highly improper; the proceeds are stated to go to the woman who sells them, and not to the turnkey. The walls of the prison are lime-washed several times a-year, and it appeared generally clean at the time of inspection. We could not discover any local circumstance unfavourable to health.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The Return, Appendix C, states the particulars of 31 punishments inflicted in the course of the year 1836. The number inflicted in the year to Michaelmas 1836 was 23, being a proportion of only 3·35 per cent. to the total number confined in the year. All the punishments were upon the convicted. Eight prisoners were privately whipped, pursuant to their sentences, in the last-mentioned year. The instrument of whipping is a cat-of-nine-tails. The number of lashes is not defined, but is usually from 30 to 40. The keeper is present, but not the surgeon.

The solitary cells, as a punishment, are stated to be much disliked.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

The following is a list of the officers, with their salaries and emoluments.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | | | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | | | Total. | | | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 220 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 220 | 0 | 0 | House and Garden rent free. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 150 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 150 | 0 | 0 | Coals, Candles, and Bread. |
| Matron | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 70 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 70 | 0 | 0 | |
| Clerk | 1 | 41 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | 41 | 12 | 0 | |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | 37 | 16 | 0 | .. | | | 37 | 16 | 0 | House rent free. |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 41 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | 41 | 12 | 0 | |
| Second Turnkey | 1 | 41 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | 41 | 12 | 0 | |
| Baker, and Miller | 1 | 44 | 4 | 0 | .. | | | 44 | 4 | 0 | House rent free. |
| Retired Chaplain | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 50 | 0 | 0 | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Total | 10 | 726 | 16 | 0 | .. | | | 726 | 16 | 0 | |

The resident officers are, the keeper, matron, clerk, and one turnkey. There is no night-watchman attached to the prison, but the turnkeys who reside out of it are alternately in the prison at night; so that there are two turnkeys within at night.

Keeper.

The keeper (Mr. James Sherriff) is 50 years of age, and has held the office for 23 years. He gives security as gaoler to the sheriff. He has the means of hearing, and partially inspecting, the prisoners in the Old Gaol, from his residence; but he does not visit the cells at night, and does not appear to visit every part of the prison daily. He supplies trifling articles, such as broth, &c., for the sick, and wardsmen's dishes, for which he is repaid by the county, and the amount of his bill for which, in the year 1836, was above £50: he does not appear to be otherwise concerned in supplying the prison. He keeps a regular journal, and exhibits it at the sessions.

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The matron is the wife of the keeper. She superintends the female prisoners, with the assistance of her female servant, and, without the presence of one of these, male officers do not enter the female prison.

Books.

The prison books are as follows:—

Keeper's Journal.
Chaplain's Journal.
Surgeon's Journal.
Prisoners' Description Book.
Calendar Book for Assizes and Sessions.
Account Book of Extra Expenses for the Sick and Wardsmen.
Visiting Justices' Book.
Several petty Account Books.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Population of Prison.

The total number of prisoners in custody at the following periods was—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23d February | 1835 . . . | 160 |
| „ | 1836 . . . | 176 |
| „ | 1837 . . . | 172. (See Appendix B.) |

The total number committed in each of the three following years, ending at Michaelmas respectively, was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . | 702 |
| 1835 . . . | 584 |
| 1836 . . . | 600 |

and the greatest number in custody at one time in each of the same years was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . | 220 |
| 1835 . . . | 170 |
| 1836 . . . | 185 |

Juvenile Offenders.

The number of offenders under the age of 17, in the year to Michaelmas 1836, was 41, being 6 per cent. upon 686, the total number confined in that year. The officers state that the characters of these boys are usually very bad, and that the discipline of the prison by no means improves them. The plan of keeping all the boys together appears to be erroneous, for it is beyond doubt that they corrupt each other. Want of instruction, poverty, and disunion in families, are stated as the main causes of juvenile delinquency.

Recommittals.

The number of prisoners in the last-mentioned year who had been previously committed is stated at 34, being 5·66 per cent. upon the total number committed (600). We fear, however, that, except as relates to those who have been previously in this prison, the above number is very far from expressing the truth.

Insane Prisoners.

There were three male prisoners in custody at the time of our inspection who had been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and were detained in the Old Gaol, among the prisoners before trial. Their names were C. L., committed for murder, and acquitted at the Lent assizes 1825, who had been 12 years in custody; J. B., committed for maliciously shooting, and acquitted Summer assizes 1828, 8½ years in custody; and T. S., committed for murder Lent assizes 1836, one year in custody. The county receives an allowance of 7*s*. per week from the parishes to which these unfortunate men belong, for their maintenance; but they were only allowed the ordinary gaol diet, without meat, of prisoners not at hard labour. There was also a woman, H. S., in the female prison, in a state of derangement, who had been seven months in custody, for want of sureties to keep the peace.

Summer Assizes.

The Summer assizes being held at Buckingham, it is necessary to remove the prisoners thither for trial, and the accommodation at the latter town is stated to be exceedingly bad, the prisoners being placed all together in a room in the town gaol, where they are obliged to sleep upon straw, and in a most disorderly manner.

Allowances on Discharge.

Small sums of money are paid on their discharge to destitute prisoners, viz., 2*s*. 6*d*. if the distance of their abode is above 15 miles, and 1*s*. if under. A practice has prevailed of prisoners leaving their money at a public-house before admission, so as to obtain the allowance intended for those who are wholly destitute.

Military Prisoners.

There are very few military offenders here; when there are any, the usual allowance of 6*d*. per day is paid by the War Department, and the prisoners receive the ordinary gaol diet.

General Observations.

From what has been stated it will be seen that the discipline of this prison is very lax—the system of association tending to mutual corruption—and the rule of silence scarcely at all enforced. The irregular and defective construction of the building, and the narrow limits within which it is confined, are obstacles to improvement, which greatly discourage any present hope of remedying the evils noticed. Plans of partial alterations have been projected, such as that of converting the day-rooms into sleeping-rooms, by fitting them up with small lobbies, like the present bed-rooms: but we submit that the adoption of any such temporary and partial schemes would be inexpedient, because they afford no prospect of permanently reforming a vicious system. The reform of such prisons as this can only be effected upon an enlarged and uniform plan of separate confinement, and a sound and vigorous system of discipline.

We beg reference to the subjoined extracts from evidence (Appendix A) taken to illustrate the general state of the prison, and the other Appendices, B and C.

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## APPENDIX (A).

*Selections from examinations taken in Aylesbury Gaol.*

C. L. a Prisoner.

"I was tried for murder 12 years ago, and was then acquitted on the ground of insanity. I have ever since been confined in the Old Gaol, in the day-room with prisoners for trial. I sleep in a sepa-

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rate cell on the ground floor. Prisoners sentenced to transportation, who are in an adjoining day-room, come in to us now and then. I employ myself in basket-work with straw—it is sold in the town. I supply myself with meat, tea, beer, &c., and receive gaol allowance. There are two wardsmen for the three day-rooms in the Old Gaol-yard. I have sometimes heard bad language and swearing—I try to stop it. The governor comes in once or twice a-week. The minister comes in once or twice a-week. The wardsman now and then reports, but very seldom. We are allowed to talk quietly, but not to make a noise. We talk of all sorts of things. I can read and write. There is a man for murder in our yard, who expects to be executed. I have known prisoners stealing each other's bread and other things. The chaplain comes twice a-week and talks to us for about half an hour, especially to those under sentence of transportation, and to B., the murderer. The prisoners like being all together. I use tobacco, and so do the rest, including those under sentence of transportation. I have sometimes had other books than religious ones, without the knowledge of the chaplain. My friends sometimes send me newspapers. Visitors are received in the office, and the turnkey stands by. My insanity was brought on by drinking. I was a cooper, at Vauxhall. My health is now very good. The bread is served out in the morning for the whole day. The two wardsmen are under sentence of transportation, and were so employed before trial."

J. C.
a Prisoner.

"I am in the Old Gaol under sentence of transportation for life. I was sentenced for killing a sheep. I am aged 18. I used to assist my father, who is a carrier. I have been in gaol before for stealing wood. I was sentenced at last January sessions, and was here six weeks before trial. I have always slept separate the whole time. We are allowed to talk in the day-room. We play at marbles sometimes—we play at ball also. The prisoners take each other's bread. I smoke sometimes as well as the others. We are allowed to do it—we are allowed to have things from our friends, such as bacon, &c.; we are allowed to get beer if we can. The chaplain comes in to us once or twice a-week. I was in liquor when I killed the sheep. I know nothing about the place where I am going. The surgeon visited us one day last week. I can read a little. The book called "Memoirs of the Infant Roscius," found by the Inspector, was sent me by my sister. My father brought me the book in a basket which was not examined."

P. M.
a Prisoner.

"I am wardsman in the Old Gaol. I am under sentence of transportation. I have been wardsman since my trial at the October sessions, when I was sentenced for horse-stealing. I was taken 26th August, and was three weeks in Wycombe Gaol, since which I have been in this prison. I sleep separate on the ground floor. I have half a pound of meat twice a-week, and once a-week a wardsman's dish of about a pound of meat. I have to clean and keep order in the day-room. The cells are washed once a-week, the outer floor twice. Prisoners make their own beds, and wash in the yard. There is not always soap. There is not any now. We are not allowed combs. Towels are allowed. Each prisoner has to buy an earthenware chamber-pot in coming in, for which he pays 3*d.* to the turnkey, Mr. H. None in this yard have been shaved since Saturday. A prisoner from the House of Correction generally shaves us twice a-week. I find it not easy to keep order. I have reported about five times. The prisoners have sometimes threatened they would all hang together, and report of me something untrue. I have heard bad language and swearing, and have often threatened to report. I have once reported a prisoner for it to the parson. He comes in once or twice a-week. The governor comes in sometimes three times a-week. The turnkey is in and out. I have known prisoners stealing each other's victuals. A pint of beer may be had, and tobacco. About half of those now in this yard smoke. Those who have money to buy sell to the others. A woman comes to the gate with things. I have heard singing at night, but not often. The cells up stairs are very cold: the snow has beat through the windows. I don't know anything of the place I am going to. Most prisoners say they would rather be transported than be imprisoned at hard labour for a term here. They say so because they don't know what transportation is. Prisoners under sentence of transportation mix as they please with those before trial. I have seen the women going to chapel, but I believe the male prisoners scarcely ever communicate with them. No one comes round at night, but the governor could hear if there was any noise."

W. W.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in the New Gaol, committed for trial at the assizes for poaching. I have been 11 weeks in prison, partly in this ward, and partly in the Old Gaol. I have been wardsman about three weeks, and sleep up stairs in a room with ten others. I never reported a prisoner. Sometimes they begin singing—sometimes I have heard bad language, which I have stopped. They talk about their time, and hoping to get off. I have known them take each other's bread. I was two months in this prison before for ferreting. The prisoners' friends send them things. Those who have lend to the others. Some have beer and tobacco,—several smoke. They sometimes sing at night, but I try to prevent it, and the turnkey could hear from without. The parson comes in about once a-week. We fall in line in the yard, and he tells us not to swear, and to think about another world. A good many do swear notwithstanding."

J. M.
a Prisoner.

"I have been in the House of Correction about nine weeks for poaching. I am wardsman of a room over 12 men. It is my duty to clean and keep order at meals. They have their meals in the cells. Some eat the whole at breakfast, the allowance is so small. They talk gently at meals, and then I don't report—only if they make a noise. They are locked up about five or half-past. They talk quietly to each other at night. No one comes in after locking-up; but the turnkey, who lodges by, could hear any great noise. The wheel is hard work. They sometimes speak to each other on the wheel. If the turnkey hears talking he stops the allowance. Some take the others' bread. I have never reported any prisoner."

J. H.
a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in the House of Correction. I was sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment for fowl-stealing. I was five weeks in prison before trial—seven weeks since. I have been in prison before for an assault. I work at the wheel. The turnkey at the bottom cannot see the men at the top. We do talk on the wheel in a quiet way. We talk also at meals, and at night. In the Datchet, where I was when in prison before, there was bad talk and swearing—not so much where I am now. Some take the others' bread;—we do not get bread enough. It is given out in the morning, and we are so hungry, we sometimes eat it all up at once. The parson comes in to us at dinner once a-week, and inquires how we behave. I have seen some in the House of Correction with pipes in the morning. I saw them smoke last week. I have seen women coming out of chapel; at no other time. We can speak to vagrants, as well as others, on the wheel."

G. L.
a Prisoner.

"I have been seven weeks in prison in the boys' ward, aged 16. I was sentenced to two months, and hard labour, for stealing wood. I can read very little. My father is a labourer. I have six

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J. H.
Turnkey.

brothers and sisters. Since my mother died I have lived with my uncle. I took the wood to make a fire, having none. I sleep in a room with five others in little lobbies or berths. I worked for a month on the wheel. Now I am ward-boy. We are allowed to talk quietly, not to make a noise. Two boys are here for felony,—one of them is for housebreaking, and has been in prison twice before. They are for trial. Those on the wheel sometimes talk, but are punished if caught out. We have our meals in the day-room, all six together. At night we lay and talk quietly to one another. The chaplain comes in to us twice a-week. The schoolmaster instructs us boys, about half an hour a-day. When my mother died my father took a housekeeper, who was not kind to me. The turnkey comes in twice a-day, the governor about once a-week."

"I have been turnkey for four years, and reside in the prison. I unlock the prisoners in the morning. They work in the House of Correction before breakfast till 8 o'clock—then they have an hour for breakfast in their cells—then go upon the wheel from 9 to 12—then an hour and a half for chapel and dinner—then work till 5—then gruel—then lock up at half-past 5, or later, according to the time of year. At night, the governor, his son, and two turnkeys, are in the prison. I can get into the House of Correction, and listen outside, without being heard. The governor has a listening lobby for the Old Gaol. I sometimes hear noise at night. They will sometimes tell of each other. We change the wardsmen about. They can talk on the wheel, and whilst at dinner. In the gaol they are apt to play, and they play till they quarrel. Bates, on charge of murder, has complained two or three times of the bad language and swearing, and they have been punished for it. The prisoners tear the blankets to wrap round their feet. We wash and warm the bedding once a-month, and give clean straw for the mattresses every three weeks. The bedding is not aired in the yards. The governor goes round the gaol two or three times a-week. The prisoners help to clean the town-hall, and the prison generally. I am always by when visitors are received in the lodge. I think that tobacco is introduced into the House of Correction by means of those employed in carrying coals, &c., who get it from the prisoners in the Old Gaol. I have caught them playing at marbles, and sometimes dice, in the Old Gaol. Three years ago I found cards among the debtors. The restriction is to two pints of mild beer, which could hardly make them drunk. I once stopped a woman at the gate bringing in spirits. The errand-woman brings chamber-pots for sale. All prisoners are obliged to buy them if they have money. The price is 3*d*. They pay for nothing else. Before prisoners come into gaol, they often go with the constable to a public-house, and there they leave their money, and get it again when they go out. I have heard rumours of mutinous intentions, but they have never been executed. There is no watchman at night except the town watchman, who parades the town. There is a boy, W. P., now in the boy's ward for housebreaking, who has been twice in prison before, and will corrupt all the others. I think the best punishment for boys is whipping and solitary confinement."

## APPENDIX (B).

A RETURN of Prisoners in Custody on 23d February 1837, in Aylesbury Gaol.

| Names. | Offence. | Where kept in Day-time. | Where Sleeping. | How Employed. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. L. | Murder | Old Gaol | Old Gaol | Not employed | Insane. |
| J. B. | Maliciously shooting | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. S. | Murder | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| P. M. | Horse-stealing | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | Convict. |
| G. D. | Sheep-stealing | ,, | ,, | Not employed | ,, |
| J. C. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. D. | Receiving part of a sheep, knowing it to be stolen | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. J. | Stealing shoes. | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | ,, |
| C. T. | Stealing a turkey, &c. | ,, | ,, | Not employed | ,, |
| R. F. | Stealing a pump | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| G. B. | Stealing rabbits | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| H. C. | Stealing lead | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| R. G. | Stealing timber | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. B. | Murder | ,, | ,, | ,, | For Assizes. |
| J. B. | Burglary | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| R. S. | Stealing money | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| C. M. | Stealing lead | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. K. | Burglary | New Gaol | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| J. P. | Sheep-stealing | Old Gaol | Old Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| H. M. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. M. | Receiving part of a sheep, knowing it to be stolen | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| D. B. | Stealing a tree | New Gaol | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| C. C. | Stealing fowls | Old Gaol | Old Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| T. H. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. R. | Stealing soot | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. S. | Stealing cloaks, &c. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| G. S. | ,, | New Gaol | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| T. R. | Manslaughter. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| R. A.<br>J. C. | Being found armed in the night for the purpose of taking game. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | ,, |
| W. C. | Stealing a duck | ,, | Datchet | Not employed | ,, |
| M. P. | Stealing money | Infirmary | Infirmary | ,, | ,, |
| J. B. | Stealing iron wedges | New Gaol | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| E. P. | Stealing clothes | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. C. | Stealing lead | Old Gaol | Old Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| W. M. | ,, | New Gaol | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| W. D. | Stealing a copper | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| H. C. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. F. | Stealing carpenter's tools | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

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A Return of Prisoners in Custody—*continued.*

| Names. | Offence. | Where kept in Day-time. | Where Sleeping. | How Employed. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. C. | Stealing oats | New Gaol | New Gaol | Not employed | For Assizes. |
| J. B. | Stealing a tree | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| C. M. | Stealing wood | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. K. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. K. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. C. | Stealing flannel | Old Gaol | Old Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| T. C. | Stealing peas | New Gaol | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| C. B. | Fraud | ,, | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| J. P. | Stealing shoes | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. I. | Stealing a saw, &c. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. D. | Sheep-stealing | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| G. B. | Stealing bread | ,, | New Gaol | ,, | ,, |
| W. J. | Stealing a telescope | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. J. | Burglary | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| J. C. | Stealing oats | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. C. | Sheep-stealing | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. G. | Receiving part of a sheep, knowing it to be stolen | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. F. L. | Want of sureties | Datchet | Datchet | ,, | Continued from Sessions for want of sureties. |
| J. C. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | |
| T. L. | Assault | ,, | ,, | Not employed | Summary conviction. |
| T. G. W. | Disobeying order of affiliation | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| S. L. | Stealing pigs | Bridewell | Bridewell | ,, | Convicted at Sessions. |
| J. B. | Housebreaking | ,, | ,, | Assisting bricklayer | ,, |
| J. P. | Felony | ,, | ,, | Soupman | ,, |
| T. H. | Stealing fowls | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| G. B. | Felony | ,, | ,, | ,, | Convicted at Assizes. |
| J. C. | Stealing fagots | ,, | ,, | Assisting bricklayer | Convicted at Sessions. |
| D. W. | Stealing mutton | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| J. W. | Stealing a sack | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| E. M. | Stealing lead | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. A. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. N. | Stealing fowls | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. H. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. H. | Stealing ribbon | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. N. | Stealing a horn | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| H. J. | Stealing money | ,, | ,, | Painting | ,, |
| G. G. | Stealing a watch | Infirmary | Infirmary | As nurse | ,, |
| W. T. | Stealing wool | Bridewell | Bridewell | Wheel | ,, |
| J. B. | Stealing peas, &c. | Infirmary | Infirmary | Not employed | ,, |
| S. P. | Stealing meal.<br>Burglary | Bridewell | Bridewell | In menial, coalmen, &c., service | Convicted at Assizes. |
| J. D. | | | | | |
| J. A. sen. | Deer-stealing | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | Summary conviction. |
| J. A. jun. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| J. H. | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| G. F. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| R. D. | Stealing wood | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. B. | Stealing apples | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | ,, |
| J. F. | Stealing onions | ,, | ,, | In menial service, chapelman | ,, |
| J. S. | Damaging trees | ,, | ,, | In garden | ,, |
| H. N. | Poaching | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | ,, |
| P. A. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| W. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Assisting the baker | ,, |
| W. A. | ,, | Infirmary | Infirmary | Not employed | ,, |
| J. M. | ,, | Bridewell | Bridewell | Wheel | ,, |
| W. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. M. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wardsman | ,, |
| W. L. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| W. C. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| C. A. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| M. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. H. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| G. L. | Damaging trees | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| R. F. | Committing damage | ,, | ,, | Not employed, being ill | ,, |
| J. B. | Committing trespass | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| S. B. | ,, | Boys | Boys | ,, | ,, |
| M. G. | ,, | Bridewell | Bridewell | ,, | ,, |
| T. C. | ,, | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| G. J. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| S. G. | Disobeying order of affiliation | Datchet | ,, | Employed in garden | ,, |
| T. S. | Damaging a fence | Bridewell | Bridewell | ,, | ,, |
| T. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Employed keeping yard clean, being too old for the wheel | ,, |
| J. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| C. G. | Stealing wood | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| J. L. | ,, | ,, | Bridewell | ,, | ,, |
| J. M. | Stealing turnips | Boys | Boys | ,, | ,, |
| R. F. | ,, | Bridewell | Bridewell | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. | ,, | Boys | Boys | ,, | ,, |
| J. K. | ,, | Bridewell | Bridewell | ,, | ,, |
| W. H. | ,, | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| J. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| A. S. | Stealing wood | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Buckinghamshire.*

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

A Return of Prisoners in Custody—*continued.*

| Names. | Offence. | Where kept in Day-time. | Where Sleeping. | How Employed. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. R. | Stealing wood. | Bridewell | Bridewell | Wheel | Summary conviction. |
| W. B. | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. J. | Damaging trees | ,, | Datchet | ,, | ,, |
| B. G. | Poaching | Vagrants | Vagrants | Wardsman | ,, |
| T. P. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Not employed | ,, |
| S. H. | ,, | Bridewell | Bridewell | In menial service as coalman | ,, |
| J. G. | ,, | Vagrants | Vagrants | Not employed | ,, |
| T. N. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. C. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| C. W. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. R. | Leaving family | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| J. W. | ,, | Infirmary | Infirmary | Not employed | ,, |
| G. S. | ,, | Vagrants | Vagrants | ,, | ,, |
| I. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| E. G. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. L. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. R. | Vagrant | Vagrants | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| J. R. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. H. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| W. A. | Stealing wood. | ,, | Datchet | Not employed, being old and infirm | ,, |
| H. B. | ,, | Bridewell | ,, | Wheel | ,, |
| E. L. | Damaging a tree | Boys | Boys | Wardsman | ,, |
| J. J. | Stealing shoes. | ,, | Datchet | Wheel | Convicted at Sessions. |
| J. S. | Stealing money | ,, | Boys | Not employed | For Assizes. |
| W. P. | Burglary | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| T. G. | Stealing turnips | Bridewell | Datchet | Wheel | Summary conviction. |
| E. A. | Highway robbery. | Women | Women | Washing, &c. | A convict. |
| E. S. | Want of sureties | ,, | ,, | Not employed | Summary conviction. |
| E. L. | Passing base coin. | ,, | ,, | Washing, &c. | Convicted at Sessions. |
| C. H. | Stealing coals. | ,, | ,, | Not employed | For Assizes. |
| M. M. | Receiving part of a sheep, knowing it to be stolen | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| C. B. | Stealing lace | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| M. B. | Stealing bread | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| M. H. | Vagrant | ,, | ,, | Washing, &c. | Summary conviction. |
| 8 Debtors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| SUMMARY. | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 47 | 4 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 37 | 2 |
| Summary Convictions | 72 | 2 |
| Debtors | 8 | .. |
| Total M. | 164 | 8 |
| Total F. | 8 | |
| Total | 172 | |

## APPENDIX (C).

A LIST of all Punishments inflicted for Prison Offences in the Year ending 31 December 1836.

| Names. | Offence. | Punishment. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. J. | Stealing beans from the mill | 48 hours' solitary confinement | Jan. 15, 1836. |
| J. M. | For injuring a boy by wounding him with a knife | Ditto | Feb. 13 ,, |
| J. B. | Neglecting his work at the tread-mill | 24 hours' solitary confinement | March 2 ,, |
| J. E. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| W. F. | Attempting to escape | Ditto | April 14 ,, |
| H. S. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| J. S. | Stealing beans from the mill | 48 hours' solitary confinement | May 30 ,, |
| E. S. | Misbehaviour | Allowance of bread stopped | June 5 ,, |
| J. B. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| J. H. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| J. H. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| J. D. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| J. B. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| W. C. | Ditto | Ditto | ,, ,, |
| T. D. | Stealing beans from the mill | 48 hours' solitary confinement | ,, 8 ,, |
| J. H. | Neglecting his work at the mill. | 24 hours' solitary confinement | ,, 22 ,, |
| J. D. | Attempting to escape | Ditto | July 13 ,, |
| G. G. | Neglect of work at the tread-mill. | Ditto | ,, 27 ,, |
| R. G. | Stealing beans from the mill | 48 hours' solitary confinement | Oct. 5 ,, |
| J. M. | Misbehaviour at tread-wheel | Allowance of bread stopped. | ,, 19 ,, |

I.
**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Buckinghamshire.*

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

A List of Punishments, &c.—*continued.*

| Names. | Offence. | Punishment. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. . . | Misbehaviour at tread-wheel . | Allowance of bread stopped . | Oct. 19, 1836. |
| W. T. . . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, ,, |
| J. A. . . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, ,, |
| J. A. . .<br>E. M. . . | For swearing and using abusive language to the wardsman . | 24 hours' solitary confinement . | Nov. 9 ,, |
| J. A. . . | Stealing wheat from the mill . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, 17 ,, |
| J. A. . .<br>E. M. . . | For fighting, and general misconduct . . . . . . | 48 hours' solitary confinement . | ,, 27 ,, |
| P. A. . . | Concealing himself in the mill for the purpose of stealing corn . | 24 hours' solitary confinement . | Dec. 14 ,, |
| J. B. . . | Misbehaviour at the tread-wheel. | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, 17 ,, |
| J. A. . . | Misbehaviour at chapel. . . | Ditto . . . . . . . . | ,, 19 ,, |
| | | Total . . . 31 | |

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## APPENDIX (D).

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . . | 47 | 3 | 7 | .. | 99 | 4 | 31 | 2 | 184 | 9 |
| ,, Convicted . . . | 30 | 1 | 2 | .. | 67 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 119 | 4 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 7 | 2 | 2 | .. | 19 | 1 | 9 | .. | 37 | 3 |
| ,, No Bills found . . | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 22 | 1 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted . . | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . . . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | 108 | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . | 42 | 3 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | 40 | 5 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | 49 | 1 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . . | 67 | 2 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | 30 | 2 |
| Total . . . | 338 | 14 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* . . . . . . . | 35 | 2 |
| In Execution . . . . . . . . . | 2 | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on attachments for Contempt . . . | 3 | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side. . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | 40 | 2 |

* Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . . | 82 | 4 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others. | 600 | .. |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | 682 | 4 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return, viz. 23d February 1837.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . | 47 | 4 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 37 | 2 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . | 72 | 2 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . | 8 | 0 |
| Total . . . | 164 | 8 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 62 | 3 | 39 | 4 | 55 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| Including Summary Convictions, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . | 35 | 1 | 52 | 4 | 149 | 10 | 117 | 3 | 95 | 1 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 184 | 9 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 3 |
| Including Summary Convictions, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . | 28 | 1 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 483 | 21 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . . | 5 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . . | 36 | 0 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . . | 145 | 3 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . . | 203 | 9 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . . | 133 | 11 |
| Total . . . | 522 | 23 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Column 1.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write . . . . | 63 | 4 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . . . | 54 | 2 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly. | 41 | 2 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 29 | 1 |
| Total . . . | 184 | 9 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . . | 39 | 2 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | 11 | .. |
| Deaths . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10. The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . . | 185 | .. |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | |
|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7 |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7 |
| Four times or more . . . . . . . . . | 8 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour . | .. | .. |
| Not employed . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement . . . . . . . . | 10 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Privately . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells . . . . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells. . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet . . | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments . . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | 23 | .. | .. | .. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Buckinghamshire.*

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | .. |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | .. | .. |
| Shirts | .. | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | .. | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel ditto | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | .. |
| Beds | .. | .. |
| Rugs | .. | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | .. |

The whole of the above Articles are furnished by Tradesmen, and paid for by Treasurer.

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | Paid by Treasurer.<br>97 7 11 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | |
| ,, Bedding | |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | These several Articles are provided by Tradesmen, and paid for by Treasurer. |
| ,, Fuel | |
| ,, Soap | |
| ,, Candles | |
| ,, Washing | |
| ,, Cooking | |
| ,, Stationery | |
| ,, Books | |
| ,, Furniture | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 726 16 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 20 2 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 100 17 8 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | .. |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | .. |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per Annum, and Taxes | 396 0 6 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum | Before trial<br>4 4 6<br>Hard labour<br>4 15 4 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head, per Annum | Cannot say. |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | None. | None. | Those who labour 2 ozs.<br>Those not for labour 1½ oz. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Monday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | ,, | ,, | None. | ,, | 1½ each. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Tuesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | Those for labour 8 ozs. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Those not for labour 1½ pint. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Wednesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | None. | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1½ each. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Thursday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | ,, | ,, | Those who labour 2 ozs.<br>Those not for labour 1½ oz. | ,, | Those not for labour 1½ each. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Friday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | Those for labour 8 ozs. | ,, | ,, | ,, | None. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Saturday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 16 | None. | ,, | None. | ,, | 1½ each. | ,, | ,, | ,, |

* Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per quart.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | About 9 hours, or as long as the daylight in the different seasons of the year will permit. | 10 or 12 outside the wheel, 12 or 18 inside, according to the number in custody. | 17 inches. | Cannot say exactly, but about 58 or 60 steps per minute. | Very uncertain. | No | means of | ascertainin | g. | Grinding and dressing corn, and pumping water. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Buckinghamshire.*

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | No Crank labour. | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. £. s. d. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d. | Total. £. s. d. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | 1 | 220 0 0 | .. | .. | House and garden (rent free), coals, candles, and bread. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 150 0 0 | None. | 150 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 30 0 0 | ,, | 30 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 70 0 0 | ,, | 70 0 0 | |
| Steward | | | | | |
| Clerk | 1 | 41 12 0 | .. | 41 12 0 | |
| Assistant Clerk | | | | | |
| Storekeeper | | | | | |
| Surveyor | | | | | |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | 37 16 0 | .. | .. | House rent free. |
| Taskmasters | | | | | |
| Taskmistresses | | | | | |
| Superintendent | | | | | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 41 12 0 | | | |
| Turnkeys. Male | 1 | 41 12 0 | .. | 41 12 0 | |
| Turnkeys. Female | | | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkey. Male | | | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkey. Female | | | | | |
| Engineer | | | | | |
| Cook | | | | | |
| Baker and Miller | 1 | 44 4 0 | .. | .. | House rent free. |
| Retired Chaplain | 1 | 50 0 0 | .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | | | | | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | | | | | |
| Other Male Officers | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 726 16 0 | .. | .. | |

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison | 80 0 6 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | .. |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | .. |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 36 14 7 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. |
| Other Receipts | .. |
| Total | .. |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | .. |
| Total Receipts of ditto | .. |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | .. |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

# ESSEX.

## SPRINGFIELD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1.—*Site, Construction, &c.*

Description.

Wards and Cells.

This is the principal gaol of the county of Essex for the reception of male prisoners committed for trial, and is also a house of correction for male convicts. Debtors and female prisoners are not confined in this prison, but in the old gaol at Chelmsford. This prison stands on a slight elevation at Springfield, about one mile from the town of Chelmsford. It is a brick building on the radiating plan, and is said to have cost about £56,000. It was first occupied in October 1825, and is in a good state of repair. The building is, for the most part, fire-proof, being constructed with iron beams. The wards are surrounded by an inner wall 30 feet high, and the outer, or boundary wall, is of the height of 20 feet; the area within the boundary wall is 4 acres and 70 roods. The keeper and turnkey's residences, with the chapel, are in the centre, and the prison is divided into seven radii, each containing two wards. These 14 wards contain 14 day-rooms, 204 single cells of the dimensions of 8 feet by 6½, and 14 large cells of the dimensions of 14 feet by 8; there are besides 3 infirmary, 2 lazaretto, and 2 reception-cells; making, in the whole, accommodation for 225 in separate sleeping apartments. From the subjoined Return (Appendix A), which gives the number and dimensions of the cells and rooms throughout, it appears that the prison has capabilities for receiving 628 prisoners, sleeping more than one in a cell; and by placing three in a cell, and other arrangements, in case of emergency, it might be made to hold 1,151. The cells are in general close, and badly ventilated. The thickness of the partition-walls is 14 inches. The number of sleeping cells is sufficient for the separation by night of the *average* number, but the *greatest* number in custody for the last three years has been:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas | 1834 . . | 286 |
| Ditto | 1835 . . | 302 |
| Ditto | 1836 . . | 263 |

and at the time of our visit the number of prisoners was 238. (See Appendix F.)

Inspection.

The means of inspection are very imperfect; they only extend to the yards, some of which can be seen from the windows of the turnkeys' apartments. The governor's parlour, or keeping-room, is under ground, so that he can only see the legs of the staffman, the top of the walls, and the sky. But he usually sits in the magistrates' room to write, from whence he can see the front gate, all the yard No. 1, and a part of yard No. 2, but no more. The windows of the day-rooms look towards the central buildings, and are without blinds, so that the prisoners in the rooms are able to watch the movements and approach of the officers.

Escapes.

There have been lately two escapes from this prison, viz.—J. M., who got out of the vagrants' itch-room, and scaled the boundary wall; and J. C., who escaped from his cell in ward No. 13, by deceiving the turnkey, and appears to have scaled both the inner and outer wall. The particulars of these two cases are detailed in the extracts from the Keeper's Journal (Appendix B). The court of quarter-sessions has ordered the dismissal of the turnkey, from whose neglect of the written instructions of the keeper these escapes occurred, in default of payment of the sum of £10 offered as a reward for the capture of C. Such occurrences, however, indicate not only negligence, but some degree of insecurity in the prison itself; and they show the impropriety of leaving any boards or poles about prisons, which may facilitate the scaling of the walls.

Soil, &c.

The prison is not overlooked by, nor does it overlook, any other building. The soil on which it stands is the plastic clay. The drainage is good, and we found the prison dry and clean. The locality is considered healthy.

### 2.—*Discipline, Management, &c.*

System.

This prison is governed by the provisional rules for the several prisons in the county of Essex, approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department in November 1836.

Classification.

Association of Untried.

The system is that of association for the untried, and of associated labour in silence, commonly called the silent system, for the convicted; with separation by night, in both cases, so long as there is room for it. The classification of the Gaol Act is observed, except in the infirmaries; but when the number of any one class is greater than the number of cells in that ward, the surplus number is placed in separate cells in another ward belonging to a different class. Each convicted prisoner has the number of his cell and yard marked on his back, as well as on his clothes and bedding. The subjoined Return (Appendix C) shows the classification by day, and the disposal of the prisoners by night, at the time of our visit. It will be observed that, exclusive of the infirmary, where four were together, three prisoners for trial on charge of felony had, in three instances, slept the previous night in one cell in yard No. 1; that three convicted misdemeanants had slept in the day-room of No. 2, and three untried in one cell in No. 14, viz. one on charge of housebreaking, and two on charge of stealing. The prisoners' clothes are taken out of their cells at night. The untried associate in considerable numbers. In the yard No. 13 we found 18 prisoners, committed for offences differing materially both in their nature and enormity, viz.—

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| | |
|---|---|
| W. P. | Stealing a fowl, |
| S. M. | Bestiality, |
| J. F. | Burglary, |
| W. H. | Sheep-stealing; |

and, in the yard No. 14, 17 prisoners for trial, among whom were—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. B. | Highway robbery, |
| G. W. | Housebreaking, |
| W. W. | Rape, |
| G. S. | Stealing a board. |

In yard No. 1 were 20 prisoners for trial, among whom were—

| | |
|---|---|
| W. J. | Forgery, |
| C. S. | Burglary, |
| B. B. | Stealing peas. |

The association leads to the ordinary results,—idle conversation, and sometimes bad language, swearing, and mutual corruption. The prisoners sell provisions to each other, and have been known to steal from each other. Any loud noise is punished if heard by the officers, and to this the return of punishments for breach of silence must be understood to relate, for strict silence is not required. The following are extracts from statements made to us on this point:—

W. G., a Prisoner.

"I am in yard No. 14. I was committed, for stealing silk, for trial at the assizes. I have been several times in prison before. I have heard prisoners swear. We often laugh and talk amongst each other. We don't take particular notice of the wardsman, because he is the same as another. We can see the turnkey coming. The prisoners sometimes call out from their cells at night. Cordery, who escaped and was brought back, has told me all about his being taken. I have escaped from Halsted Gaol."

G. B., Yardsman.

"I am a prisoner on charge of highway robbery, and have been seven weeks yardsman of No. 14. I have never reported a prisoner. I remember the prisoner G. making a great noise, using bad language, shoving the others about; he came through from the other yard to talk to some friends here; they talk about their offences, &c. The publican brings beer, each man is allowed to buy a pot."

W. P., Turnkey,

"I have been turnkey ever since this prison was occupied. I have heard swearing and bad language in the gaol-yard No. 1. The prisoners are allowed to spend to the extent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; they sell to each other; sometimes they steal each others' provisions; they find plenty of opportunities of talking to each other. I do not think the yardsmen are to be trusted; one prisoner does not like to tell of another. They play a game with chalk and buttons, which we prevent when we can."

Silent System.

Silence is prescribed for the observance of the convicted, by the 33rd provisional rule. In order to enforce it during labour, two staffmen (prisoners) are stationed in each tread-wheel yard, one of whom parades up and down by the wheel, and the turnkey is in and out occasionally. The staffman, however, does not look up to the wheel, and consequently does not always see the prisoners when they talk. That they do talk may be seen by any person who remains five minutes in the yard, and it is admitted by the governor and officers; but the governor's opinion is, that the communication is confined to matters of curiosity, and cannot extend to contamination. Be that as it may, the Silent System is, in this prison, very loosely enforced, from the want of a sufficient staff of officers, as well as of the means of inspection. The prisoners on the wheel are allowed to look round, and often loll upon it in a lounging way. When off the wheel they may walk round the yard in single file, three feet apart, or sit down to rest at stations 15 feet apart; but it is by no means uncommon for them to converse whilst walking. The governor admits very candidly that the prisoners do communicate, not only on the wheel and whilst walking the yards, but during washing, whilst at meals in their cells, in going to chapel, at chapel, and occasionally at night. He considers that it would be possible to enforce the system with much more rigour if an addition were made to the number of officers and to the means of inspection; as, for instance, by placing a turnkey's lodge at the end of each of the seven radii, so as to overlook two yards. At present the number of punishments is comparatively few; the total number inflicted in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 was 117, and in the six months ending 31st December 1836 it was 94.—See the subjoined Return (Appendix E), by which it appears that, in the said six months, only five tried prisoners were punished for what is called "breach of silence," one for "not walking the yard in silence," and one for "talking on the wheel." Those who are conversant with the working of the silent system in prisons where it is rigidly enforced, and are aware of the great number of punishments which are absolutely necessary to attain that end, will at once draw the conclusion that the System, as practised in this prison, is a very loose one. The statements made to us by prisoners whom we examined all confirm that conclusion. We extract the following:—

A. R., a Prisoner.

"I am a convicted prisoner in yard No 6 (tread-wheel yard). I am sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing linen, and have been three months in prison. We speak to each other on the wheel, and when we walk about the yard; the staffman does not take much notice of conversation unless it is very loud. We can talk at washing; we can speak to each other at dinner-time in our cells, and do so; we can talk at night, and often do so when locked up for the night. Those who have been several times in prison talk of this and that, and what they have done. I have often heard talk about getting into people's houses, and how they have done it; it learns one to do what one would never have thought of. They plan what they will do when they get out. I have heard them say, "I'll make somebody pay for this." They talk of making up their time in prison by making others pay for it. The allowance is not

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sufficient; many eat up their whole allowance for breakfast. I once had a loaf of bread stolen from me, but could not find out who it was. M., a prisoner, stole half a loaf from an old man named P.; he was not punished. The staffman below the wheel cannot hear and see everything. The turnkey comes round to the cells at dinner-time, but does not stay long."

R. H., Staffman.

"I have been staffman in yard No. 6 for three months. I am convicted of felony. I have only once reported a prisoner. I prevent their making a loud noise, but I cannot prevent their talking quietly. They talk by night as well as by day, but I cannot distinguish who it is."

J. B., a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in yard No. 3 (boys' yard). I was convicted of stealing honey, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, which expires next Friday. We speak in a quiet way whilst walking the yard, and at other times; they talk about what they have done before they came in. I have had two loaves stolen from me, and many others the same."

J. S., a Prisoner.

"I am a prisoner in yard No. 3, aged 14. I have been 10 months in prison. Was sentenced for housebreaking. We talk quietly to each other. I know what the other lads are in for. I have known such a thing as bread being stolen from each other by prisoners."

Solitary Confinement.

Solitary confinement is used in this prison as a punishment, by sentence of courts, to a considerable extent, 76 prisoners having been so sentenced in the year ending Michaelmas 1836. Such sentences rarely exceed one month at a time, and are sometimes apportioned so that the separation takes place partly at the beginning, and partly at the end of the term of imprisonment. The treatment in solitary confinement is regulated by the provisional rules, which provide that prisoners sentenced for 14 days shall be confined in their cells for the whole period, and those for one month shall pass the first seven days in their cells, and be afterwards allowed to walk the passages. The rules, however, allow so much exercise in the yards as may be prescribed by the surgeon as requisite for health. The small size and bad ventilation of the present cells render them scarcely fit for separate confinement, even for the short periods mentioned; but there is space within the boundary wall, within which new cells of the requisite size might be constructed. The crank machine is used in the cell, when the prisoner under separation is sentenced to labour. The keeper exercises a discretion in occasionally placing in separate cells boys whose contamination is apprehended, or prisoners under examination.

Labour.

The hard labour consists in eight tread-wheels, one crank pump, and three Richmond's crank machines for work in solitude. The tread-wheel labour varies from 6 to 10 hours a-day, and from 10,800 to 18,000 feet of ascent, according to the season. The crank-wheel is regarded as less severe than the tread-wheel; its ordinary revolutions are 1,000 per hour, so that the daily number performed by each prisoner varies from 6,000 to 10,000, according to the number of working hours. The physical effect of the tread-wheel labour will be adverted to under the head of "Health." The profits of the mill and shoe-making, the only productive kinds of labour, were only £151. 12*s.* 4*d.* in the last year, which were applied in aid of the county rate. The mill-house is situated in the tread-wheel yard No. 6, and has no access except through that yard; a circumstance which causes interruptions, and might afford opportunities of communication from without.

Employment as Wardsmen.

It will be seen by the subjoined Return (Appendix D) that, at the time of our inspection, 16 prisoners were employed as yardsmen and staffmen, and 11 in other menial offices, together 27, being 11 per cent. upon the whole number in custody. Prisoners before and after trial, and convicted of felony and misdemeanor, are indiscriminately selected for these services, according to their supposed qualifications for them, and as a reward for good conduct in prison. In the Return will be observed a prisoner committed on charge of murder, who has been insane, but now appears recovered, and is employed in the bakehouse. The prisoner C. S., described as staffman in the middle yard, we found keeping the keys of the two gates between the outer and the inner yard, a trust which ought not to have been reposed in any prisoner. The keeper has no confidence in the yardsmen in general; and, indeed, it would be strange if he had; for, besides the frequency of their overlooking the misconduct of prisoners, they are often guilty of misconduct themselves. The following are a few instances:—

1826, Sept. 15.—J. W., yardsman, detected in imposing upon prisoners; giving half an ounce of tobacco for a loaf; is oppressive, unkind to the sick, &c.

1828, Feb. 18.—Locked up W. R., assistant to the miller, for stealing flour from the mill.

1829, June 29.—W. C., yardsman of No. 2, guilty of extortion and other improprieties. It was proved that he bought and sold bread and beer of and to the prisoners, and also clothes; and in a box belonging to R. P. found 35*s.*, which, after much prevarication, was acknowledged to belong to W. C., and was the produce of his traffic.

1831, Nov. 6.—D., a prisoner employed in cooking, was detected conveying gruel to a solitary prisoner.

1832, Oct. 9.—Locked up J. C., employed in a domestic office, for receiving tobacco of a prisoner when first brought in, and concealing the same.

1833, Dec. 14.—Locked up T. S., yardsman of No. 6, for smuggling tobacco, and imposing on the prisoners by extorting money from them. J. S., the felons' barber, having assisted S. in his extortions, was put upon the tread-wheel.

1834, Feb. 3.—H., a prisoner employed in filling the beds with straw, obtained loaves from the prisoners employed in baking, which he conveyed into the prison concealed in the straw in the beds.

1836, Aug. 21.—Locked up several men employed in the bakehouse, &c.; two loaves of bread having been found in a pail of sand about to be given into yard No. 14.

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1836, Nov. 20.—Locked up J. S. for gambling and stealing money from T. M., a prisoner in the lazaretto under the surgeon's care, whom S. attended as nurse.

1837, Jan. 5.—Locked up H. C. and J. S., yardsmen in Nos. 7 and 8, for throwing snowballs at each other, and neglecting to watch the men on the wheels.

Visits and Letters.

Visitors are admitted to see prisoners in the visiting-rooms near the entrance lodge, according to the provisional rules, reg. 18 to 24. The turnkey is present. The keeper exercises a discretionary power in case of pretended relationship, which it is not always possible to prevent. Visitors have been detected in bringing money to prisoners, concealed in all kinds of ways, viz. in soap, in the handle of a saucepan, in the buttons of waistcoats, in bread, in puddings, and in oranges. All letters, since the new rules, are inspected by the keeper, the propriety of which is strongly confirmed by an instance which once occurred in this prison of an attorney being detected in corresponding at the same time with two prisoners;—one the thief in his yard, and the other the receiver, placed for separation in the infirmary—in such a way that notes passed, in consequence, between the two prisoners, tending to defeat the ends of justice.

Money.

The provisional rules prohibit money to convicted prisoners, but allow the untried, maintaining themselves, to have such money as belongs to them, by instalments of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week. We find that money has lately been introduced into the prison, in violation of the rules, to some extent, through the instrumentality of David Mead, a turnkey, who absconded on the 2d January last with £4. 10*s*., belonging to a prisoner. This turnkey used to go to a public-house, and obtain the money which prisoners had desired to be sent there for them. The particulars of his misconduct are stated under the head of "Officers." It should also be noticed that in the year 1830 George Willis, the present miller, was charged before the visiting magistrates with conveying money to the prisoners, and deriving a profit to himself from such conveyance. The magistrates thought the charge established, and directed the discharge of the miller, but for the reason stated under the head of "Officers" he still remains in the service of the prison.

Tobacco.

The use of tobacco is prohibited by the provisional rules; but it has been frequently introduced both before and since their date. As much as a pound of tobacco a-day is stated to have been brought in by the said late turnkey, Mead; it has been occasionally introduced by visitors, and sometimes has been thrown over the boundary wall into the yards, though not very lately.

Gambling.

Cases of gambling have occurred in consequence of the introduction of money, as in the instance of the prisoner Slaughter, who was detected in it; but gaming cannot be said to be prevalent, although the prisoners in association amuse themselves by playing with chalk, buttons, &c. In December last the keeper found two packs of cards, and a cribbage-board, in the turnkeys' room, which he burned, as illegal.

Newspapers.

Newspapers are forbidden by the rules, and do not appear to be introduced, nor any books unauthorized by the chaplain.

Mutinous Attempts.

There seems to have been some disposition to mutiny in this prison, on more than one occasion. On 29th June 1832, C. J. M., a prisoner in No. 14, gave information that it was arranged by the rest of the prisoners to seize the governor and turnkey when inspecting the prison, and the question was discussed as to the legality of the gaoler shooting a prisoner. On the 19th December 1833 eighteen convicts conspired to escape, by breaking open the pew doors in the chapel, taking the keys away, and proceeding to the gate, seizing the porter, and letting themselves out. These occurrences have made the keeper feel the necessity of being constantly prepared against an attack.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain is the Rev. John Hickley Lewis. He is 30 years of age, and resides about two miles from the prison. He is also chaplain of the old gaol at Chelmsford. He reads prayers, selected from the Liturgy, in the chapel daily, at a quarter before nine, then proceeds to Chelmsford gaol, and afterwards returns here, when he goes round and visits the prisoners for an hour or two. He sees all the prisoners who are in solitary confinement, or under punishment, several times in the week. The morning and evening services of the church of England are performed on Sundays, when a sermon is delivered. The Holy Communion has never been administered in this prison, except to convicts under sentence of death. The chaplain keeps a journal, but no character book. The chapel is too small, having been originally built for 60 prisoners, and not having been altered since: as more than 300 sometimes assemble in it, it is not only crowded in a disorderly way, but often very offensive, especially in hot weather. The inspection is also imperfect; and the officers' seats are so placed that all the prisoners can see and watch the officers, and could, if they pleased, drop anything from the gallery upon their heads. They have thrown stones into the governor's pew on two occasions. The prisoners have to pass from their respective yards through the middle yard, and in their way pass other yards, by which means communication can be readily kept up.

Chapel.

The prisoners are occasionally detected in communicating during chapel, as well as in the way to it. A list of absentees from the chapel is kept daily, and shown to the chaplain, who inquires into the cause of absence. The keeper, and two or three of the turnkeys, attend chapel regularly; but, on Sundays, the keeper is in the habit of going round the prison to examine the cells, &c., during divine service, so that he is not present the whole time.

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Books.

The books are under the entire supervision of the chaplain, and consist of Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts selected from the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

School.

One of the turnkeys on the establishment is employed as schoolmaster, and is engaged in instructing prisoners for about four hours a-day. Prisoners before trial are taught in classes in their day-rooms, and the convicted assemble in the chapel in classes of from three to about twenty each. They are taught reading and spelling, and occasionally writing on slates. During school the prisoners have opportunities of talking, and sometimes converse.

Effect of Instruction.

The great majority of prisoners being confined for terms of two and three months, and under, there is not sufficient time for the instruction to produce, in general, any moral effect.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeons.

There are three surgeons, practising in Chelmsford, who are appointed to attend the prison in rotation, in alternate years. The provisional rules require the surgeon to visit the prison twice at least in every week, and oftener if necessary, and see every prisoner—to keep a journal—and, upon notice from the keeper, to attend to examine prisoners on admission before they are passed into their wards. We regret, however, to be obliged to state, that the attendance of the surgeons of this prison appears to have been by no means regular for some time past. The surgeon in rotation had, we found, only attended ten times between the 3rd of January and the 12th of February last, (the time of our visit,) having delegated his duties to a youthful assistant, whose qualifications for so important an office were very doubtful. It is the practice to make out a sick-list, containing the names of such prisoners as say they wish to see the surgeon; and the surgeon visits those whose names are on such list, but no others, whether in solitary cells or otherwise. Nor is it the custom to send for the surgeon immediately on the admission of a prisoner, so that he is passed into the ward without medical examination. On going through the keeper's journal for several years, we have found instances from time to time recorded, indicative of negligence on the part of the surgeons, and that, in consequence, the keeper has been obliged to exercise a discretion, in cases of sudden illness, and of punishment, which does not properly fall within the limits of his duty. The surgeon for the present year has not kept the journal in the form required by the visiting justices, but has merely signed his name on the occasion of his attendance.

Infirmaries.

The infirmaries are placed in the angles of the front boundary-wall, and are consequently remote from the rest of the prison. Silence is not enforced, and the only supervision is that of the nurse, a prisoner, with occasional visits of a turnkey. We found three sick prisoners in the infirmary, and one in the adjoining lazaretto-room, under sentence of transportation, but unfit to be removed on account of a peculiar complaint in his face.

Sickness.

Scurvy.

We found 31 prisoners on the casual sick-list, and a short time previous about 70 had been affected by the prevailing influenza. In the year ending Michaelmas 1836 the proportion of cases of slight indisposition to the whole number in confinement was 35 per cent.; that of infirmary cases 8·48 per cent.; and of deaths ·34 per cent. The most prevalent disease is one deserving very serious attention, inasmuch as it is clearly the result of hard labour for too protracted periods, with inadequate diet,—namely, scurvy, or *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. This disease may be described to be a state in which the blood dissolves, and the serum, which is the vehicle for transmitting the red particles, separates and deposits itself elsewhere. The constitution is in a condition of decay, and, as the first symptoms of it, the gums become swelled and spongy, and the legs are cramped and painful, with red spots appearing on them. The disease usually appears after several months of tread-wheel labour, the period varying according to the constitution of the prisoner; and it very rarely happens that a prisoner can stand the wheel for 12 months, or even nine months, without his health suffering. The scurvy will generally yield to a more nutritious diet, and to tonics and acids, but, after an interval, it will often break out again in the same patient. It first appeared in this prison in the year 1826; in 1827 it prevailed to an alarming extent; and it has continued, more or less, to affect the prisoners down to the present time. We saw several prisoners having the symptoms above described at the time of our inspection. We regret to be obliged to add that cases have occurred in which it is too plain that this disease has been mistaken by the medical attendants. We have carefully perused a mass of documentary evidence, which we thought it right to call for, consisting of journals, *post-mortem* examinations, &c., and which leave no doubt in our minds upon this head, and upon the real nature and causes of the disease. The great length of these documents alone prevents us from appending them to this Report.

Diet.

That the scurvy in this prison is attributable to the combined effect of hard labour, with inadequate and insufficiently-varied diet, is further evident from the fact of no such disorder existing in the old gaol at Chelmsford, which is damp, and in local respects less healthy than Springfield, but where there is no tread-wheel labour. The Springfield diet was increased after the great prevalence of scurvy in 1827, and is now fixed, by the provisional rules, at 1½ lb. of bread daily, with a quart of gruel; after one month's confinement, another 1½ oz. of oatmeal in the gruel, or 2 oz. of boiled rice; after three months a pint of meat soup, instead of the extra oatmeal or rice, three times a-week; and for prisoners actually engaged in hard labour, an extra allowance of 4 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese. The provisional rules comprising the dietary table are publicly affixed about the prison. The cost of the diet per head per annum is stated at £4. 6*s*. 10*d*., or 1*s*. 10¼*d*. per week. For the dietary table, see Appendix (A).

Prisoners supplying themselves.

Prisoners before trial, not able wholly to maintain themselves, are allowed, in addition to the gaol allowance, to receive provisions from their friends, or to purchase to the amount of

Clothing.

2*s.* 6*d.* per week. They may purchase as much as a quart of beer per day. It appears that the extra eatables are not only given, but often sold, by prisoners to each other, or exchanged for tobacco. The misconduct of the late turnkey, Mead, in assisting the prisoners to obtain money, led to various abuses of this description.

The cost of the prison clothing and bedding together are returned at £2. 14*s.* 9*d.* per head per annum. There is only one woollen dress, purchased from a London clothier; with a distinction by stripes for felons. There is no variation in summer, except that stockings are then not worn. The prisoners are always punished when detected in destroying their clothing or bedding; and it occurs not unfrequently. The following are instances:—

1830.
April 10. Locked up D. W. for cutting his bed.
13. Ditto R. T. cutting trousers.
15. Ditto S. S. cutting a blanket.
1831.
April 9. Ditto W. S. and W. B. destroying clothing.
14. W. P., a prisoner about to be discharged, was detected destroying county clothing, and was taken before the visiting magistrates, who sentenced him to be whipped in the presence of the other prisoners, which was done this morning.
July 2. Locked up A. S. for cutting the buttons off jacket and waistcoat.
1832.
Jan. 5. Ditto W. J. for destroying bedding.
June 28. Ditto J. D., J. Y., W. F., J. R., and H. C., for cutting blankets.
1836.
May 14. Ditto M. O. and W. N. for destroying a hat belonging to another prisoner.
July 5. Ditto F. W. for cutting the county clothing.

Bedding.

Each prisoner is supplied with a straw mattress, two blankets, and a rug. Some years ago apprehensions were entertained that the stone bedsteads were not healthy; but a number of prisoners being examined on the subject, their testimony (which we have seen) was almost unanimous that they preferred stone to iron bedsteads, as being warmer. The bedding is aired in the yards in fine weather, but not through the winter.

Washing.

Every prisoner washes his own shirt in the yard. There are washing-places in the yards for four prisoners at a time: soap, towels, and combs are allowed; but the latter are generally broken and dirty.

The prison is whitewashed several times a-year; the rooms and cells are washed frequently, according to the weather. The prison appeared generally clean at the time of inspection.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 was 117, or about 10 per cent. upon the whole number in confinement in the year; a very small proportion, compared to that in some other prisons where the Silent System is in force. The nature of the offences and punishments will be found in the annexed Return (Appendix E).

The instrument of whipping is a cat-o'-nine-tails. On a late occasion (17th Jan. 1837), when a prisoner was whipped with 50 lashes, pursuant to his sentence, the surgeon was sent for by the keeper, but did not attend, sending "his compliments to the keeper, and hoped he could do without him." The prisoner's father being waiting at the gate to receive him on his discharge, the flogging was not postponed, and was thererefore performed without the surgeon's presence.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

For a list of the officers, and of their emoluments, we beg to refer to the Appendix (A); and, for a description of the duties performed by them, to the subjoined statement (Appendix G), obtained from the keeper.

Keeper.

The keeper is Mr. Thomas Charles Neale, who has governed this prison from the time of its erection. He gives security to the sheriff to the amount of £3,000. He is also keeper of the old gaol at Chelmsford, about a mile from Springfield, and is consequently obliged to devote a portion of his time to the service of that gaol. This arrangement is highly improper as regards this prison, and contrary to law, as regards Chelmsford gaol, which has thus no resident keeper.

The keeper, three turnkeys, and porter, reside in the prison, with one of two turnkeys who reside out of it, but perform the night-duty alternately, and two watchmen, for the staff at night. The principal turnkey does not reside in the prison. We submit, however, that, in a large prison like this, it would be desirable that he should do so, as the occasional absence of the keeper with convicts for transportation, &c., is unavoidable.

Misconduct of Turnkey.

The misconduct of David Mead, lately one of the turnkeys, who absconded the 2nd January last, with money belonging to prisoners, has been the cause of great irregularities for some time past; he having been in the habit of introducing money, tobacco, and provisions, in violation of the rules, and having actually proposed to two prisoners to join him in committing a robbery. The particulars of this case are contained in the keeper's statement (Appendix I).

The magistrates, considering that they had no power to punish this man for breach of duty, issued a warrant against him for fraud upon the prisoners. He, however, effected his escape, and, if he should be taken, there is some doubt whether an indictment will lie against him; consequently, it is probable that he may escape punishment altogether.

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Miller.

The case of George Willis, one of the turnkeys, and employed as miller, requires remark. In the year 1830 charges were preferred against this officer by the keeper, for conveying money to the prisoners, and deriving a profit to himself from such conveyance. The charges were investigated by four visiting magistrates, who, upon the evidence of four prisoners, determined that the charges were established to their satisfaction, and directed that the miller should be discharged. He was, however, befriended by a magistrate, since deceased, who, contending that the testimony of the prisoners ought not to have been received, and that the Court of Quarter Sessions alone had power to dismiss an officer, prevailed upon the other magistrates to rescind their order of dismissal, and the miller has remained in the service to this day.

Power of Dismission.

This case appears to show the necessity of there being some more summary power of removing officers than that vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions by the 25th section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. The provisional rules for this prison, indeed, enable the keeper to suspend an inferior officer until the next meeting of the visiting magistrates.

The turnkey who suffered the escape of the prisoners Monk and Cordery was ordered by the court to pay the reward of £10 offered for the recovery of the latter, who was retaken, or to be dismissed; and he has, we understand, paid the penalty and retained his situation.

Books.

The several books kept in the prison are specified in the following list:—

1. A receiving-book.
2. A description-book.
3. Roll-book.
4. Separate jurisdiction accounts.
5. Number, distribution, and daily employment of prisoners.
6. Governor's journal.
7. Chaplain's journal.
8. Surgeon's journal.
9. Sick-list.
10. Absentees from chapel.
11. Prisoners' friends' visit-book.
12. Magistrates' visit-book.
13. Letter-book.
14. Order-book for repairs, supplies, &c.
15. Governor's order-book.
16. Account of coals issued.
17. Account of clothing.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Population.

From the Returns (Appendix F) the total population of the prison appears to have been—

| | |
|---|---|
| On 13th February 1835 . . . . . | 277 |
| „ 1836 . . . . . | 233 |
| „ 1837 . . . . . | 238 |

The total number committed in the course of the last three years has been—

| | |
|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas 1834 . . . | 1,309 |
| „ 1835 . . . | 1,171 |
| „ 1836 . . . | 1,012 |

Insane Prisoners.

At the time of our inspection there was a prisoner, George Risby, committed 7th August 1834, on charge of murder, who had been insane, but was stated to be no longer so, and had no appearance of insanity. He was employed as baker and cook. There was also an idiotic prisoner, John Aldham, aged 20, confined in yard No. 12, for want of bail to keep the peace. He appeared to be an unfit subject for a prison; but, as he cannot find sureties, he is likely to remain here, perhaps, for years.

Recommittals.

The proportion of persons previously committed to the whole number committed, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, is returned at no less than 49 per cent.

Juvenile Offenders.

The proportion of offenders not exceeding the age of 17, in the same year, was 10·56 per cent.

Military Prisoners.
Smugglers.

The usual allowances of 6*d.* per day for military prisoners, and 4½*d.* per day for smugglers, are received; and, if the latter are sentenced to hard labour, the Board of Customs allows 6*d.* per day.

Debtors.

Debtors are not confined in this gaol, but exclusively in the old gaol at Chelmsford.

Means of Improvement.

So long as the Silent System is professed as an instrument of corrective discipline in this prison, it will be obvious, from what has been stated, that it ought to be enforced with far greater rigour than at present, and that an addition to the number of officers, and to the means of inspection, will, for such purpose, be indispensable. If a system of extended separation be introduced, a very considerable alteration and enlargement of the prison must be anticipated. Considering the bad state of the old gaol at Chelmsford, and the probable necessity of soon discontinuing it, an opportunity may, before long, present itself of erecting a new county prison for the individual separation of prisoners.

We beg to refer to the Appendices to this Report.

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## APPENDIX (A).

### RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Springfield, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 62 | .. | 114 | .. | 365 | .. | 67 | .. | 508 | .. |
| ,, Convicted | 53 | .. | 22 | .. | 249 | .. | 53 | .. | 377 | .. |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | 9 | .. | 96 | .. |
| ,, No Bills found<br>,, Not Prosecuted | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | 4 | .. | 34 | .. |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 2 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 126 | .. |
| For Assaults | 70 | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 11 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 205 | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 45 | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | 80 | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 108 | .. |
| Total | 647 | .. |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process | None. | |
| In Execution | | |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on Attachments for Contempt | | |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side | | |
| Total | .. | .. |

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 143 | .. |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 846 | .. |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 166 | .. |
| Total | 1,155 | .. |

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 60 | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 48 | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 66 | .. |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 174 | .. |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 249 | .. | 128 | .. | 74 | .. | 35 | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | 30 | .. | 130 | .. | 57 | .. | 22 | .. | 61 | .. |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 149 | .. | 391 | .. | 237 | .. | 150 | .. | 107 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 508 | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | 64 | .. | 23 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 391 | .. |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 83 | .. | 33 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1,155 | .. |

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### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 20 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 27 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 70 | .. |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 280 | .. |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 398 | .. |
| 30 Years and upwards | 360 | .. |
| Total | 1,155 | .. |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 533 | .. |
| Can read only | 282 | .. |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 297 | .. |
| Can read and write well | 43 | .. |
| Total | 1,155 | .. |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 403 | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 98 | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 37 | .. |
| Deaths | 4 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the year | 263 | .. |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 268 | .. |
| Twice | 132 | .. |
| Thrice | 46 | .. |
| Four times or more | 51 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 453 | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 168 | .. |
| Not employed | 534 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 76 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | 2 | .. |
| Privately | 27 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 117 | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 210 | .. |
| Jackets | 140 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 130 | .. |
| Trousers | 216 | .. |
| Shirts | 405 | .. |
| Stockings | 300 | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | 132 | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | .. |
| Beds | 60 | .. |
| Rugs | .. | .. |
| Sheets | 22 | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 43 | .. |
| Blankets | 201 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 842 | 7 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 438 | 8 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ,, Bedding | 93 | 5 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon. | 20 | 3 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ,, Beer, Spirits, and Wine | 13 | 7 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ,, Fuel | 130 | 17 | 5 |
| ,, Soap | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | 10 | 9 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| ,, Washing | .. | | |
| ,, Cooking | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Stationery | 9 | 8 | 4 |
| ,, Books | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| ,, Furniture | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 1,548 | 18 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 25 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 261 | 16 | 10 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned. *Vide* Schedule C. | 469 | 10 | 8 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 3,899 | 11 | $10\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum. | 240 | 4 | 2 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum. 71,093 ÷ 365 = 194 £842 7 $6\frac{3}{4}$ ÷ 194 = | 4 | 6 | $10\frac{11}{97}$ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum. £531 14 0 ÷ 194 = | 2 | 14 | $9\frac{30}{194}$ |

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## No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | *Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances, *i. e.* Rice. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Sunday . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday . . | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tuesday . | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Thursday . | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday . . | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Saturday . | Men . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

*Vide* the annexed paper, marked A.

* Note.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

## No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Felons. | Misdemeanants. |
| January . . . | 6 | 123 | 7½ | 2 revolutions, or 30 feet | ¼ off, ¾ on | ⅓ off, ⅔ on |
| February . . | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March . . . | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| April . . . | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May . . . | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June . . . | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July . . . . | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| August . . . | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| September . . | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| October . . . | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November . . | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December . . | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Months employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Felons. | Misdemeanants. | | |
| January . . . | 10,800 | 720 | 8,100 | 7,200 | Not recorded with precision. *Vide* the annexed paper, marked A. | Grinding wheat and turning two flies. |
| February . . | 12,600 | 840 | 9,450 | 8,400 | | |
| March . . . | 14,400 | 960 | 10,800 | 9,600 | | |
| April . . . | 16,200 | 1,080 | 12,150 | 10,800 | | |
| May . . . . | 18,000 | 1,200 | 13,500 | 12,000 | | |
| June . . . . | 18,000 | 1,200 | 13,500 | 12,000 | | |
| July . . . . | 18,000 | 1,200 | 13,500 | 12,000 | | |
| August . . . | 18,000 | 1,200 | 13,500 | 12,000 | | |
| September . . | 16,200 | 1,080 | 12,150 | 10,800 | | |
| October . . . | 14,400 | 960 | 10,800 | 9,600 | | |
| November . . | 12,600 | 840 | 9,450 | 8,400 | | |
| December . . | 10,800 | 720 | 8,100 | 7,200 | | |

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 6 | Four. | 16⅔ revolutions per minute, or 1,000 per hour. | 6,000 | By gyrometers | Not applied to any useful purpose. |
| February . | 7 | .. | | 7,000 | .. | |
| March . . | 8 | .. | | 8,000 | .. | |
| April . . . | 9 | .. | | 9,000 | .. | .. |
| May . . . | 10 | .. | | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| June . . . | 10 | .. | | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| July . . . | 10 | .. | | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| August . . | 10 | .. | | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| September | 9 | .. | | 9,000 | .. | .. |
| October . . | 8 | .. | | 8,000 | .. | .. |
| November . | 7 | .. | | 7,000 | .. | .. |
| December . | 6 | .. | | 6,000 | .. | .. |

*Vide* the annexed paper, marked A.

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### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 500 0 0 | .. | 500 0 0 | The governor has a house, a garden, a field outside of the prison, firing, and candles. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 300 0 0 | .. | 300 0 0 | .. |
| Matron | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surgeon | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | .. |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | 70 0 0 | .. | 70 0 0 | .. |
| Taskmasters | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Taskmistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 85 0 0 | .. | 85 0 0 | The officers residing in the prison are provided with lodging, firing, and candles. |
| Turnkeys Male | 4 | 206 12 0 | .. | 206 12 0 | |
| Turnkeys Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkeys Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkeys Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Baker | 1 | 52 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | .. |
| Miller | 1 | 52 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | .. |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Porter and Gatekeeper | 1 | 46 0 0 | .. | 46 0 0 | .. |
| Watchmen or Patrols | 2 | 85 6 0 | .. | 85 6 0 | .. |
| Other Male Officers | 1 | 52 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | .. |
| Master Shoemakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 15 | 1,548 18 0 | .. | 1,548 18 0 | .. |

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | 151 12 4 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | .. |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | 150 4 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 0 13 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | 27 10 5 |
| Other Receipts for removing Convicts | 261 16 10 |
| Total | 591 16 7 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 3,899 11 10¾ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 591 16 7 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 3,307 15 3¾ |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.
£3,307. 15*s*. 3¾*d*. 71093 11*d*. $\frac{11840}{71093}$.

(Signed) **Thomas C. Neale.**

---

### No. 18.—*Dietary.*

The soup is made of two ounces of meat to the pint, with half a pint of peas and a sufficient quantity of pepper and salt to each gallon.

The gruel and rice is made according to the prison rules.

### No. 19.—*Tread-wheel labour.*

There are gyrometers attached to the wheels, but they are not now in operation. The calculations are made from observation and numerous experiments made for the purpose in the course of several years, compared with Bale's sliding scale for tread-wheel labour.

The velocity of the wheels is subject to variation, and depends on the quantity of corn with which the miller feeds the stones.

The velocity is also affected by the number and weight of the prisoners employed; but this is in a great measure provided against by having regulators, which can be attached to two of the wheels, so that two men, or three boys, will perform the same number of revolutions as a larger number of men, but great precision cannot be attained even by these means.

### No. 20.—*Scale of Crank-labour.*

There is also a crank-pump for supplying the prison with water, at which 18 men can work; but the revolutions are very irregular, depending on the number, the strength, and the inclination of the prisoners. The highest number of revolutions in a day, recorded by the gyrometer, is 16,275 in 10 hours. The cranks are 7 feet 9 inches each in the clear. There are also two capstans, at each of which 32 men can be employed when not sentenced to hard labour. The greatest number of revolutions in 10 hours, recorded by the gyrometer, is 1,918.

The distance which each man travels will, of course, vary with the distance at which he works from the centre of the capstan; the radius from the centre to the end of each bar, is 7 feet 11 inches; the diameter of the drum-head of the capstan, 2 feet 10½ inches. Four men can conveniently work at

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each bar, and there are eight bars to each capstan. One man can turn either of the capstans with ease; they are connected with the tread-wheel flies, and are not applied to any useful purpose.

31*st Dec.* 1836.

Number of Sleeping Cells and Bedsteads in the Prison.

| No. of Radius. | No. of Yard. | No. of Cells, single. | Large Cells. | No. in each Radius. | No. of Beds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 25 |
| | 2 | 17 | . | | 17 |
| 2 | 3 | 15 | . | 30 | 15 |
| | 4 | 15 | . | | 15 |
| 3 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 33 | 23 |
| | 6 | 13 | . | | 18 |
| 4 | 7 | 14<br>and 1 Turnkey's room. | . | 29 | 14 |
| | 8 | 15 | . | | 15 |
| 5 | 9 | 18 | . | 33 | 18 |
| | 10 | 12 | 3 | | 23 |
| 6 | 11 | 15 | . | 30 | 15 |
| | 12 | 15 | . | | 15 |
| 7 | 13 | 18 | . | 33 | 18 |
| | 14 | 12 | 3 | | 22 |
| Single cells . . . | | 204 | 14 | 218 | 253 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large cells . . . | 14 | | |
| Infirmary . . . . | 3 | | 13 |
| Lazaretto . . . . | 2 | | 4 |
| Reception-cells . . | 2 | | 2 |
| Total cells . . | 225 | Total beds . . | 272 |
| Vagrants' rooms . . | 4 | 12 each | 48 |
| 14 day-rooms . . . | 14 | 12 each | 168 |
| 42 passages . . . | 42 | *i. e.* 28 four each, and 14 two each | 140 |
| Total . . . | 285 | Total . . . | 628 |

| On emergency the prison might contain in | |
|---|---|
| 204 cells, 3 each . . . . . . | 612 |
| 6 cells, 4 each . . . . . . | 24 |
| 8 cells, 8 each . . . . . . | 64 |
| 2 lazaretto, 3 each . . . . . | 6 |
| 3 infirmary . . . . . . . | 13 |
| 2 reception-cells . . . . . | 6 |
| 14 day-rooms, 12 each . . . . | 168 |
| 28 passages, 6 each . . . . . | 168 |
| 14 ditto, 3 each . . . . . . | 42 |
| 4 vagrants' rooms, 12 each . . | 48 |
| Total . . . | 1,151 |

DIMENSIONS OF THE CELLS, &c.

| | Length. | | Width. | | Height. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | |
| Single cells . . . . . | 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | Cell-windows 4 ft. 7 in. high, 4 ft. 1½ in. wide in the brick-work; front wall 420 feet, side wall 407 feet. Four acres 70 roods within the boundary wall, 160 roods = 1 acre. |
| Large cells . . . . . | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 | |
| No. 1, 2 . . . . . . . | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 | |
| Others 1, 2 . . . . . | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 | |
| Infirmary . . . . . | 37 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 0 | |
| Ditto . . . . . . . | 17 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 0 | |
| Lazaretto. . . . . . | 15 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 0 | |
| Reception-cells . . . | 9 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 9 | |
| Vagrants' rooms . . | 16 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 6 in | the square high. |
| Day-rooms . . . . . | 20 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 9 | |

## APPENDIX (B).

*Extracts from Keeper's Journal, as to Escape of Prisoners Monk and Cordery.*

Feb. 2d.—Left the prison at 5 A. M. with nine prisoners for Portsmouth in the van.

Feb. 4th.—Returned by the Chelmsford coach this evening, and was informed that J. M. had escaped from the prison.

He had the itch, and was placed in one of the rooms intended for vagrants with that disease. Being a convicted felon, he ought not to have been removed from his cell, as it is well known to be the practice to keep convicted felons in their cells until they are cured. W. Marson, the turnkey, in whose custody the prisoner was, should not have removed him, at least without my special order. J. Dean, an assistant turnkey, attended the surgeon, and removed M. into the room, supposing he was doing right. During the night between the 1st and 2d instant he broke a window-frame, which enabled him to force his way between some iron bars at the window; he then got into the yard, and

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was able to open the door of the room, which was bolted on the outside, but not locked, as it ought to have been by H. James, whose duty it was to have locked that door on that night.

Having opened the room door, he dressed himself, and procured in the room some pieces of boards, which had been old steps of the tread-wheels, with which he succeeded in scaling the outer wall.

J. L. and J. B., two other prisoners, were confined in the same room with M., and say they called out but could make nobody hear. Hand-bills were published and persons went to look for the prisoner, but without success.

Feb. 5th.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Pearson, the first turnkey, informed me that J. Cordery, a prisoner for trial for sheep-stealing, was not to be found. On inquiry, James Dean states that he saw C. at locking up last night, at about half-past 4 o'clock, and he afterwards saw him in his cell; that he (Dean) went up stairs and locked up the prisoners; that as he came down he locked up C.'s cell, and said " good night," and heard him cough, and saw him move in bed, as he thought, but has now no doubt that it was another prisoner in that cell, and he must have locked up an empty cell up stairs.

That C.'s hat was on the floor, with his smock-frock thrown over it, so that it appeared to be a bundle of clothes as large as usual, placed in the passage, opposite to the cell door, which induced Dean to suppose that he was stripped and in bed. The probability is that he slipped out and hid himself in the privy until it was quite dark, and then watched an opportunity and got round between the walls, and scaled the boundary wall, as M. had done before.

Sent W. Marson to Walthamstow, Dagenham, and Stapleford Abbott, and H. James to Witham, Colchester, and Cambridge; wrote to the Right Honourable Lord Rayleigh, to Bow-street office, &c., &c.

Feb. 7th.—George Saunders, a labourer, near the gaol, informed me that on Friday he saw a coal carter from Broxted, who told him that J. M. was then in Fennel wood, and had been frequently seen, and had been seen to go to his father's at Brick End; and that he had last year lived three months in the same wood. I immediately ordered a fish van and a pair of horses, and at 5 o'clock in the evening started with intent to search the wood, if the information should prove to be correct. The party consisted of myself, W. Pearson, J. Parchment, H. James, T. French, W. Newman, Gosling, Stevens, Weatherly, and G. Saunders; we stopped at the Star inn, Dunmow, to make inquiry, and Mr. Holmes, a master baker, confirmed the report, and gave some useful information which was to guide us in our search. On arriving at ————————, I sent a party with a guide to M.'s father's house, at Brick End, having ascertained that George Monk had been seen to go into his father's house, and William Prior, the guide, had seen J. M. and George together in the wood, when George brought victuals to his brother. The party returned, bringing the father and his son George; but they had refused to open the door, and it was necessary to make a forcible entry at the window; they are a desperate set of people. As there was no charge could be substantiated against the father, James not being found in his house, I let him go home, but brought George home with me. We reached the gaol at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Feb. 8.—Took G. M. to Mr. Bartlett's office, where he was examined before R. C. Haselfoot and J. Boggis, Esqrs., who committed him for re-examination on Tuesday next.

Feb. 13.—J. C., who escaped on the 4th instant, was brought back by Thomas Brunt, of the Metropolitan Police, T 98. He took the prisoner in consequence of seeing the description which I had sent by Mr. Marson, one of the turnkeys, to the police office, Mile End. The prisoner says Marson was twice so close in pursuit of him that he had great difficulty in escaping, and had to jump out of a two pair of stairs window. I asked him how he got out of the prison: he said, " I *sneaked* out;" which he explained by saying that he made up his bed to appear as if somebody was in it; and he climbed on to the wall by the assistance of some pieces of board; but that he could not let himself down, but fell from the top of the wall, and lay for two hours unable to move.

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## APPENDIX (C).

A RETURN of the Number of Cells in the Gaol, with the names of the Prisoners who slept in each of them on the night of the 12th February 1837.

No. 1, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Felon before trial | J. W. | Stealing sweetmeats | 20 |
| 2 | ,, | W. A. | ,, barley | |
| 3 | ,, | S. L. | ,, sacks | |
| 4 | ,, | W. C. | ,, cheese | |
| 5 | ,, | W. W. | ,, sweetmeats | |
| 6 | ,, | T. M. | ,, shoes | |
| 7 | ,, | W. J. | Forgery | |
| 8 | ,, | C. S. | Burglary | |
| ,, | ,, | B. B. | Stealing peas | |
| ,, | ,, | R. S. | ,, ducks, &c. | |
| 9 | ,, | C. H. | ,, two poles | |
| 10 | ,, | J. B. | ,, peas | |
| ,, | ,, | J. B. | ,, ,, | |
| ,, | ,, | J. R. | ,, a pig's pluck | |
| 11 | ,, | T. S. | ,, timber | |
| 12 | ,, | G. L. | ,, ,, | |
| 13 | ,, | S. D. | ,, peas | |
| ,, | ,, | J. N. | ,, hay | |
| ,, | ,, | W. O. | ,, meat-safe | |
| No. 1, Day-room | Convicted misdemeanant | C. S. | ,, wood | |

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NO. 2, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted felon | J. L. | Stealing oats | 20 |
| 2 | ,, | W. K. | ,, oysters | |
| 3 | ,, | S. J. | ,, money | |
| 4 | ,, | W. P. | ,, taps | |
| 5 | ,, | C. L. | ,, a hen | |
| 6 | ,, | J. E. | ,, lead | |
| 7 | ,, | T. E. | ,, a fowl | |
| 8 | ,, | R. S. | ,, a copper | |
| 9 | For trial | R. T. | Housebreaking | |
| 10 | ,, | J. B. | Stealing sweetmeats | |
| 11 | ,, | P. M. | Highway robbery | |
| 12 | ,, | F. T. | ,, ,, | |
| 13 | ,, | J. C. | Stabbing | |
| 14 | ,, | G. R. | Cutting and maiming | |
| 15 | ,, | J. L. | Burglary | |
| 16 | ,, | W. M. | ,, | |
| 17 | ,, | J. C. | Stealing pork | |
| Day-room | Convicted misdemeanant | J. W. | Poaching | |
| ,, | ,, | C. L. | ,, | |
| ,, | ,, | J. P. | Misdemeanor in workhouse | |

NO. 3, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted felon | J. B. | Stealing leather | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | J. S. | Housebreaking | |
| 3 | ,, | J. G. | ,, | |
| 4 | ,, | H. J. | Stealing iron | |
| 5 | ,, | J. P. | ,, money | |
| 6 | ,, | J. B. | ,, a fowl | |
| 7 | ,, | G. H. | ,, a watch | |
| 8 | ,, | A. S. | ,, silk, &c. | |
| 9 | ,, | J. S. | ,, a diamond | |
| 10 | ,, | W. P. | ,, wheat | |
| 11 | ,, | H. H. | ,, an axletree | |
| 12 | ,, | W. G. | ,, a gun | |
| 13 | ,, | J. B. | ,, honey | |
| 14 | ,, | E. M. | ,, ,, | |
| 15 | ,, | J. D. | ,, a copper | |
| Day-room | . . . . . | None. | | |

NO. 4, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted felon | J. B. | Stealing meat, &c. | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | S. W. | ,, harness | |
| 3 | ,, | G. L. | Shooting, with intent to murder | |
| 4 | ,, | W. W. | Stealing carrots | |
| 5 | ,, | S. N. | ,, ,, | |
| 6 | ,, | D. J. | ,, iron | |
| 7 | ,, | J. T. | ,, seed | |
| 8 | ,, | W. A. | ,, money | |
| 9 | ,, | W. B. | ,, handkerchiefs | |
| 10 | ,, | W. A. | ,, lead | |
| 11 | ,, | T. J. | Housebreaking | |
| 12 | ,, | T. E. | Stealing a hammer, &c. | |
| 13 | ,, | S. J. | ,, peas | |
| 14 | ,, | H. E. | ,, lead | |
| 15 | ,, | G. M. | Aiding an escaped prisoner | |
| Day-room | . . . . . | None. | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 4, Yard | 15 |
| ,, 3, ,, | 15 |
| ,, 2, ,, | 20 |
| ,, 1, ,, | 20 |
| | 70 |

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No. 5, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted felon . . . | I. A. . . . | Stealing meat, &c. . . | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | A. G. . . . | Highway robbery . . . | |
| 3 | ,, | J. S. . . . | Stealing fowls . . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | W. S. . . . | ,, ,, . . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | J. E. . . . | ,, pigs . . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | J. T. . . . | ,, ,, . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | S. T. . . . | ,, seed . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | G. S. . . . | ,, oysters . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | R. W. . . . | Killing a sheep . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | S. C. . . . | Stealing butter. . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | W. F. . . . | ,, fowls . . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, peas . . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | F. B. . . . | ,, turkeys . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | J. L. . . . | ,, oysters . . . | |
| 15 | ,, | J. C. . . . | ,, ducks . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

No. 6, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted felon . . . | J. F. . . . | Stealing a fowl . . . | 18 |
| 2 | ,, | S. D. . . . | ,, a copper . . . | |
| 3 | ,, | J. H. . . . | ,, money . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | R. N. . . . | Housebreaking . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | W. L. . . . | Stealing oysters . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | T. W. . . . | ,, hay . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | W. S. . . . | ,, oats . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | T. L. . . . | ,, oysters . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | W. G. . . . | ,, ,, . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | J. S. . . . | ,, ducks . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | J. F. . . . | Housebreaking . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | T. B. . . . | Embezzlement . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | D. D. . . . | Housebreaking . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | J. D. . . . | Embezzlement . . . | |
| 15 | ,, | J. N. . . . | Stealing hoes, &c.. . . | |
| 16 | ,, | J. W. . . . | ,, money . . . | |
| 17 | ,, | J. G. . . . | ,, a watch . . . | |
| 18 | ,, | A. R. . . . | ,, cloth . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

No. 7, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted misdemeanant | J. W. . . . | Poaching . . . . . . | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | C. S. . . . | ,, . . . . . . | |
| 3 | ,, | R. H. . . . | Misdemeanor in work-house . . . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | J. J. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | G. T. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | T. S. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | P. A. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | T. H. . . . | Stealing pigeons . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | J. W. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | J. S. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | G. C. . . . | Wilful damage . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | C. B. . . . | Trespass . . . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | J. H. . . . | Wilful damage . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | J. C. . . . | Misdemeanor in service . | |
| Day-room . . . | . . . . | T. W. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |

No. 8, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted misdemeanant | C. N. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | H. C. . . . | Assault on a constable . | |
| 3 | ,, | J. K. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 4 | ,, | J. C. . . . | Stealing cabbages . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | J. A. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | C. C. . . . | Bastardy . . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | W. S. . . . | Assault on a constable . | |
| 8 | ,, | J. H. . . . | Stealing pigeons . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | W. D. . . . | ,, cabbages . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | J. D. . . . | ,, ,, . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | I. K. . . . | Trespass . . . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | B. B. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | M. O. . . . | Ill-treating a horse . . | |
| 14 | ,, | A. C. . . . | Stealing pigeons . . . | |
| 15 | ,, | W. C. . . . | ,, ,, . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

Return of the Number of Cells, &c.—*continued.*

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 8, Yard . . . . . . | 15 |
| ,, 7, ,, . . . . . . | 15 |
| ,, 6, ,, . . . . . . | 18 |
| ,, 5, ,, . . . . . . | 15 |
| | 63 |

No. 9, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted misdemeanant | S. C. . . . | Removing his goods . . | 18 |
| 2 | ,, | W. T. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 3 | ,, | T. A. . . . | Removing his goods . . | |
| 4 | ,, | G. R. . . . | Murder—during His Majesty's pleasure . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | J. M. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 6 | ,, | J. M. . . . | Assaulting a constable. . | |
| 7 | ,, | G. N. . . . | Bestiality . . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | J. B. . . . | Assaulting children with intent, &c. . . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | C. D. . . . | Bestiality . . . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | W. A. . . . | Stealing turnips . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | J. J. . . . | Wilful damage . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | J. A. . . . | Assaulting a constable . | |
| 13 | ,, | E. J. . . . | Wilful damage. . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | J. C. . . . | Passing bad coin . . . | |
| 15 | Vagrant . . . . . | P. H. . . . | Vagrancy . . . . . | |
| 16 | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 17 | ,, | G. C. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| 18 | ,, | S. L. . . . | ,, . . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

No. 10, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Vagrant . . . . . | W. J. . . . | Vagrancy . . . . . | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | T. W. . . . | ,, | |
| 3 | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, | |
| 4 | ,, | W. N. . . . | ,, | |
| 5 | ,, | I. L. . . . | ,, | |
| 6 | ,, | J. G. . . . | ,, | |
| 7 | ,, | W. R. . . . | ,, | |
| 8 | ,, | W. H. . . . | ,, | |
| 9 | ,, | J. F. . . . | ,, | |
| 10 | ,, | J. Q. . . . | ,, | |
| 11 | ,, | J. R. . . . | ,, | |
| 12 | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, | |
| 13 | ,, | M. C. . . . | ,, | |
| 14 | ,, | P. L. . . . | ,, | |
| 15 | ,, | W. P. . . . | ,, | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

No. 11, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted misdemeanant | J. K. . . . | Surcharge . . . . . | 14 |
| 2 | ,, | W. C. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 3 | ,, | C. F. . . . | Assault with intent . . | |
| 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | ,, | J. B. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | A. J. . . . | Stealing wood . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | W. H. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | W. S. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 9 | ,, | J. C. . . . | Assault . . . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | W. S. . . . | Poaching . . . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | F. C. . . . | Trespass . . . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | W. W. . . . | Stealing cabbages . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | J. R. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 14 | ,, | W. M. . . . | ,, | |
| 15 | ,, | J. L. . . . | Refusing to maintain his father . . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

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### No. 12, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Convicted misdemeanant | C. S. . . . | Assault . . . . . . | 15 |
| 2 | ,, | S. P. . . . | Trespass . . . . . . | |
| 3 | ,, | R. B. S. . . | Wilful damage. . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | J. W. . . . | Poaching . . . . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | G. S. . . . | ,, | |
| 6 | ,, | J. K. . . . | Stealing wood . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | P. B. . . . | Trespass . . . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | W. S. . . . | Poaching . . . . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | F. M. . . . | ,, | |
| 10 | ,, | G. D. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 11 | ,, | J. S. . . . | ,, | |
| 12 | ,, | E. B. . . . | Assault. . . . . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | J. A. . . . | Breach of the peace . . | |
| 14 | ,, | W. O. . . . | ,, | |
| 15 | ,, | J. C. . . . | Misdemeanor in workhouse | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . . | None. | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 12, Yard . . . . . . | 15 |
| ,, 11, ,, . . . . . . | 14 |
| ,, 10, ,, . . . . . . | 15 |
| ,, 9, ,, . . . . . . | 18 |
| | 62 |

### No. 13, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Felon for trial . . . | W. P. . . . | Stealing a fowl . . . | 18 |
| 2 | ,, | J. N. . . . | ,, rum, &c. . . . | |
| 3 | ,, | J. W. . . . | ,, ferrets. . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | S. P. . . . | Embezzlement . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | J. B. . . . | Stealing a coat . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | S. M. . . . | Bestiality . . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | S. H. . . . | Stealing pigs . . . . | |
| 8 | ,, | J. F. . . . | Burglary . . . . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | S. S. . . . | Stealing stockings . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | J. H. . . . | Stealing a fowl. . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | B. S. . . . | Burglary . . . . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | M. W. . . . | Stealing ducks, &c. . . | |
| 13 | ,, | C. A. . . . | Burglary . . . . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | W. H. . . . | Sheep-stealing . . . . | |
| 15 | ,, | J. B. . . . | Stealing pigs . . . . | |
| 16 | ,, | J. H. . . . | Stealing fowls . . . . | |
| 17 | ,, | W. H. jun. . | Sheep-stealing. . . . | |
| 18 | ,, | S. W. . . . | Burglary . . . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . | None. | | |

### No. 14, YARD.

| No. of Cells. | Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Felon for trial . . . . | G. B. . . . | Highway-robbery . . . | 17 |
| 2 | ,, | D. S. . . . | ,, | |
| 3 | ,, | G. W. . . . | Housebreaking . . . | |
| ,, | ,, | H. S. . . . | Stealing stockings . . . | |
| ,, | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, a brooch . . . | |
| 4 | ,, | W. W. . . . | Rape . . . . . . . | |
| 5 | ,, | W. S. . . . | Housebreaking . . . | |
| 6 | ,, | T. R. . . . | Burglary . . . . . | |
| 7 | ,, | R. W. . . . | ,, | |
| 8 | ,, | B. R. . . . | Stealing meat . . . . | |
| 9 | ,, | J. P. . . . | ,, a fowl. . . . | |
| 10 | ,, | W. W. . . . | ,, bread . . . . | |
| 11 | ,, | W. S. . . . | ,, hay . . . . | |
| 12 | ,, | J. B. . . . | ,, pork, &c. . . . | |
| 13 | ,, | G. S. . . . | ,, a board . . . | |
| 14 | ,, | W. D. . . . | ,, potatoes . . . | |
| 15 | ,, | W. G. . . . | Burglary . . . . . . | |
| Day-room . . | . . . . . | None. | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 14, Yard . . . . . . | 17 |
| ,, 13, ,, . . . . . . | 18 |
| | 35 |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Essex.*
Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of the Number of Cells, &c.—*continued.*

INFIRMARY.

| Class of Prisoners. | Name. | Offence. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted felon . . . | T. B. . . . | Stealing lead . . . . | 4 |
| ,, | R. H. . . . | ,, a copper . . . | |
| Convicted misdemeanant. | J. S. . . . | Misdemeanor in service . | |
| ,, | T. H. . . . | ,, in workhouse | |

LAZARETTO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted felon . . . | T. M. . . . | Stealing fish, iron, &c.. . | 1 |
| | Total . 5 | | HENRY JAMES. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pearson . . . . . . . . | 70 |
| Marson . . . . . . . . | 63 |
| Parchment . . . . . . . | 62 |
| Dean . . . . . . . . . | 35 |
| James . . . . . . . . | 5 |
| Total | 235 |

## APPENDIX (D).

*Essex County Gaol, Springfield*, 13*th February* 1837.

A RETURN of every Prisoner now employed in Menial or Domestic Services, whether as Yardsmen, Staffmen, Shoemakers, Tailors, Carpenters, Cooks, Bakers, Nurses, Washers, Gardeners, or in any other way, except in Hard Labour for Punishment, specifying the Offence of every such Prisoner, and what, if any, Privilege or Allowance he receives for being so employed.

| Names of Prisoners. | No. of Yard. | Description of Prisoners. | Nature of Service. | Offence. | Sentence. | Privilege or Allowance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. . . | 1 | Before trial . . . . | Yardsman . | Cutting and maiming . | For trial at assizes . . | Allowance of bread and cheese as if upon the tread-wheel. |
| J. L. . . | 2 | Convicted felon . . . | Ditto . . | Stealing oats . . . | Nine calendar months' hard labour. . . . | |
| I. A. . . | 5 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Stealing meat . . . | Ditto . . . . . . | |
| J. W. . . | 7 | Convicted misdemeanant. | Ditto . . | Poaching . . . . | Three calendar months' hard labour. . . . | |
| G. D. . . | 12 | Misdemeanant, not sentenced to hard labour . | Ditto . . | Breach of the peace . | Twelve months, or sureties. | |
| W. P. . | 13 | Before trial . . . . | Ditto . . | Stealing a fowl . . . | For trial at session . . | |
| G. B. . . | 14 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Highway robbbery. . | For trial at assizes . . | |
| W. K. . | 2 | Convicted felon . . . | Staffman . . | Stealing oysters . . | Six calendar months' hard labour . . . . . | The same, and an extra allowance of soup. |
| G. L. . . | 3 | Ditto (Boys) . . . | Ditto . . | Shooting at a person . | Two years' hard labour . | |
| J. B. . . | 4 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Stealing meat, &c. . . | Ten calendar months' hard labour, last two solitude. | |
| A. G. . . | 5 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Highway robbery . . | Two years' hard labour . | |
| R. N. . . | 6 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Housebreaking. . . | One year's hard labour . | |
| C. N. . . | 8 | Convicted misdemeanant, sentenced to hard labour | Ditto . . | Poaching . . . . | Three calendar months' hard labour . . . . | |
| J. M. . . | 9 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Assault and breach of the peace . . . | Till he finds sureties. . | |
| C. S. . . | In the middle yard. | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Poaching . . . . | Three calendar months' hard labour . . . . | |
| T. W. . . | | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Breach of the peace . | Six months, or sureties . | |
| C. F. . . | 11 | Convicted misdemeanant. | Shoemaker . | Assault, with intent, &c. | Two years' hard labour . | . .<br>Bread and cheese.<br>. . |
| W. C. . | 11 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Breach of the peace . | Six months, or sureties . | |
| J. K. . . | 11 | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Surcharge . . . . | Till he pays . . . . | |
| J. B. . . | .. | Ditto . . . . . . | Carpenter . | Poaching . . . . | Three months' hard labour | Bread and cheese. |
| W. T. . | .. | Ditto . . . . . . | Cook . . . | Breach of the peace . | Six months, or sureties . | |
| S. C. . . | .. | Ditto . . . . . . | Ditto . . | Removing goods . . | Six months' hard labour . | |
| G. R. . . | .. | . . . | Baker . . | Murder . . . . . | During His Majesty's pleasure . . . . . . | |
| T. A. . . | .. | Convicted misdemeanant. | Ditto . . | Removing goods . . | Six months' hard labour . | |
| T. B. . . | Infirmary | Convicted felon . . . | Nurse . . | Stealing lead . . . | One year's hard labour . | |
| W. H. . | .. | Convicted misdemeanant. | Washhouse-man . . | Poaching . . . . | Six calendar months' hard labour . . . . . | |
| W. S. . . | .. | Ditto . . . . . . | Gardener. . | Breach of the peace . | Twelve months, or sureties | |

THOS. C. NEALE, *Governor.*

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

## APPENDIX (E).

A RETURN of all Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the Six Months ending 31st Dec. 1836, including those for Breach of Silence, or of any kind whatever, distinguishing each separately, specifying whether upon Tried or Untried Prisoners, and by whose Authority.

| Names of Prisoners. | Nature of Offence. | Nature of Punishment. | Whether Tried or Untried Prisoners. | By whose Authority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. M. | Breach of silence | Confinement in their own cells, or in a dark cell. | Tried | The Governor's. |
| B. S. | " | | " | |
| J. P. | " | | Untried | |
| J. W. | " | | Tried | |
| T. W. | " | | Untried | |
| W. G. | " | | " | |
| J. W. | " | | " | |
| J. P. | " | | " | |
| W. C. | " | | " | |
| J. F. | " | | " | |
| G. W. H. | " | | " | |
| G. E. | " | | " | |
| J. B. | " | | " | |
| E. M. | " | | " | |
| J. H. | " | | " | |
| J. B. | " | | " | |
| J. M. | " | | " | |
| J. W. | " | | " | |
| W. W. | " | | " | |
| G. H. | " | | " | |
| W. M. | " | | " | |
| A. S. | " | | " | |
| J. W. | " | | " | |
| J. C. | " | | " | |
| H. H. | " | | Tried | |
| C. H. | " | | " | |
| F. W. | Fighting | | Untried | |
| J. C. | " | | " | |
| W. C. | " | | " | |
| R. P. | " | | " | |
| N. S. | " | | " | |
| J. S. | " | | " | |
| J. H. | " | | " | |
| T. L. | Swearing | | Untried | |
| J. B. | " | | Tried | |
| A. A. | " | | Untried | |
| R. C. | " | | Tried | |
| T. C. | " | | " | |
| J. B. | " | | " | |
| F. M. | " | | " | |
| W. W. | " | | " | |
| J. P. | " | | " | |
| B. W. | " | | " | |
| J. W. | " | | " | |
| W. D. | " | | " | |
| J. T. | " | | " | |
| J. H. | " | | " | |
| J. S. | " | | " | |
| C. S. | " | | " | |
| T. M. | " | | " | |
| R. G. | Stealing other prisoners' bread | | " | |
| C. D. | | | " | |
| B. S. | | | " | |
| G. R. | | | " | |
| W. S. | | | " | |
| W. U. | | | " | |
| T. J. | | | " | |
| W. H. | | | " | |
| J. W. | | | " | |
| J. S. | | | " | |
| W. I. | | | " | |
| W. D. | Having knives, flints, &c., concealed about their person | | " | |
| G. S. | | | " | |
| C. L. | | | " | |
| R. N. | | | " | |
| J. G. | | | " | |
| J. S. | | | " | |
| J. B. | | | " | |
| J. D. | | | " | |
| W. A. | | | " | |
| H. P. | | | " | |

A Return of all Punishments for Offences within the Prison, &c.—*continued.*

| Names of Prisoners. | Nature of Offence. | Nature of Punishment. | Whether Tried or Untried Prisoners. | By whose Authority. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. A. . . | Having knives, flints, &c., concealed about their person . . | Confinement in their own cells, or in a dark cell. | Tried . . . | The Governor's. |
| H. E. . . | | | | |
| W. G. . . | Being found together in one cell, contrary to the rules of the prison . . . . | | „ | |
| W. G. . . | | | „ | |
| J. D. . . | | | „ | |
| J. B. . . | | | „ | |
| J. M. . . | | | „ | |
| E. M. . . | | | „ | |
| J. H. . . | | | „ | |
| H. C. . . | For throwing snow-balls at each other . | | Yardsman—Tried | |
| J. S. . . | | | Staffman . . | |
| J. S. . . | Absenting himself from chapel . . . . | | Tried . . . | |
| S. W. . . | Tearing his blankets, and abusing the staffmen . . . | | „ | |
| D. A. . . | Being drunk in Chelmsford gaol . . . | Yardsman, in black hole . | Want of sureties. | |
| J. W. . . | Not walking round the yard in silence. . | Confinement in their own cells, or in a dark cell. | Tried . . . | |
| G. F. . . | Talking on the wheel. | | „ | |
| W. J. . . | Having a knife in his cell. . . . . | | „ | |
| J. P. . . | Drawing obscene figures on his slate. | | „ | |
| W. F. . . | Refusing to work. . | | „ | |
| R. C. . . | Tearing a towel . . | | „ | |
| A. A. . . | Smoking . . . . | | „ | |
| J. S. . . | Fighting . . . . | | „ | |
| J. S. . . | Gambling and stealing money . . . | | „ | |

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

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## APPENDIX (F).

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Convict Gaol at Springfield, on the 13th day of February 1835.

| No. of the Yard. | No. of Cells. | No. of Beds. | Species of Labour for Convicted Prisoners. | FELONS. | | | | MISDEMEANANTS. | | | | | | | VAGRANTS. | | | | Smugglers. | Total in each Yard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | | Bastardy. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | Before Magistrates out of Court. | Want of Sureties till the Sessions. | Convicted of Disobeying, &c. | Convicted for the Sessions. | Adjudged by Magistrates out of Court. | Adjudged at Quarter Sessions. | For further Examination. | | |
| 1 | 13 | 25 | .. | 12 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 25 |
| 2 | 17 | 17 | Pump . | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | Tread-wheel | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| 4 | 15 | 15 | „ | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 5 | 15 | 23 | „ | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 6 | 18 | 18 | „ | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 7 | 14 | 14 | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 28 |
| 8 | 15 | 15 | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 15 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 23 |
| 9 | 18 | 18 | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 12 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 23 |
| 10 | 15 | 23 | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 3 | .. | .. | 26 |
| 11 | 15 | 15 | Capstan | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 12 | 15 | 15 | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 29 |
| 13 | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 14 |
| 14 | 15 | 23 | .. | 11 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 24 |
| | 218 | 254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infirmary | 3 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Lazaretto | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Reception Cells. . | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total in the Morning . . . | 225 | 272 | .. | 26 | 24 | 9 | 59 | .. | 5 | 2 | 16 | 76 | .. | 5 | .. | 26 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 277 |

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

A Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Convict Gaol at Springfield, on the 13th day of February 1836.

| No. of the Yard. | No. of Cells. | No. of Beds. | Species of Labour for Convicted Prisoners. | FELONS. | | | | MISDEMEANANTS. | | | | | | | VAGRANTS. | | | | Smugglers. | Total in each Yard. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | | Bastardy. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | Before Magistrates out of Court. | Want of Sureties till the Sessions. | Convicted of Disobeying, &c. | Convicted for the Sessions. | Adjudged by Magistrates out of Court. | Adjudged at Quarter Sessions. | For further Examination. | | |
| 1 | 13 | 25 | .. | 10 | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 2 | 17 | 17 | Pump . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | Tread-wheel | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 4 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | 1 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| 5 | 15 | 23 | ,, | .. | .. | 2 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 6 | 18 | 18 | ,, | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| 7 | 14 | 14 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 17 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| 8 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 13 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 9 | 18 | 18 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 10 | 15 | 23 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 20 |
| 11 | 15 | 15 | Capstan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 12 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 13 | 18 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 |
| 14 | 15 | 23 | .. | 8 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| | 218 | 254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infirmary | 3 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Lazaretto | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Reception Cells. . | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total in the Morning . . . | 225 | 272 | .. | 18 | 24 | 9 | 53 | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 81 | .. | 4 | 1 | 19 | 1 | .. | 6 | 233 |

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

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A Return of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Convict Gaol at Springfield, on the 13th day of February 1837.

| No. of the Yard. | No. of Cells. | No. of Beds. | Species of Labour for Convicted Prisoners. | FELONS. | | | | MISDEMEANANTS. | | | | | | | VAGRANTS. | | | | Smugglers. | Total in each Yard in the day-time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | For Trial. | | Convicted. | | | Bastardy. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | At Assizes. | At Sessions. | Before Magistrates out of Court. | Want of Sureties till the Sessions. | Convicted of Disobeying, &c. | Convicted for the Sessions. | Adjudged by Magistrates out of Court. | Adjudged at Quarter Sessions. | For further Examination. | | |
| 1 | 13 | 25 | .. | 8 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 29 |
| 2 | 17 | 17 | Pump . | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| 3 | 15 | 15 | Tread-wheel | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 4 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 5 | 15 | 23 | ,, | .. | .. | 1 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 6 | 18 | 18 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| 7 | 14 | 14 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 8 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| 9 | 18 | 18 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| 10 | 15 | 23 | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 1 | .. | .. | 21 |
| 11 | 15 | 15 | Capstan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 12 | 15 | 15 | ,, | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| 13 | 18 | 18 | .. | 1 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 14 | 15 | 23 | .. | 10 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 20 |
| | 218 | 254 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infirmary | 3 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Lazaretto | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Reception Cells. . | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total in the Morning . . . | 225 | 272 | .. | 19 | 46 | 6 | 66 | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 70 | .. | 1 | .. | 19 | 1 | 2 | .. | 238 |

THOMAS C. NEALE, *Governor.*

I.
Home District.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction.

## APPENDIX (G).

### *Employment of Officers.*

*24th February* 1837.

The officers belonging to the prison were the following:—

- Mr. T. C. Neale, governor.
- W. Pearson, first turnkey.
- J. Parchment, turnkey.
- W. Marson, ditto.
- J. Dean, assistant.
- S. Hoy, porter.
- H. James, shoemaker.
- D. Rust, watchman.
- G. Willis, miller.
- W. Springham, schoolmaster.
- J. Gutteridge, night-watchman.

From 12 to 2 o'clock the following distribution of the officers had taken place:—

The Governor was sent for to attend the magistrates at Chelmsford relative to an insane prisoner.

W. Pearson was in the visiting cells, attending to the visits of prisoners' friends.

J. Parchment was engaged in the cook-house, preparing the prisoners' dinner.

W. Marson was at Chelmsford, having two prisoners in custody for examination,

J. Dean had another prisoner in custody, who was sent for after Marson arrived at Chelmsford.

S. Hoy was at his station at the front gate.

H. James was with the shoemakers in the day-room in No. 11.

D. Rust was with a gang of prisoners engaged in cleaning some cells, and removing stones, &c., at Chelmsford gaol.

G. Willis had gone home to dinner.

W. Springham was at his post in the chapel, teaching the prisoners.

J. Gutteridge was not on duty in the day-time, being only a night watchman.

There were eight prisoners brought into custody in the course of the day; six were received by Mr. Pearson while attending the visits.

The Governor is of opinion that the number of officers is totally inadequate to the duties required, if every duty is to be properly and promptly performed; for while engaged in one duty, another must necessarily be neglected; for example: when the officers were thus distributed, and just before J. Dean was sent for, the chaplain arrived, and was going round the prison; Dean was obliged to leave him, and the inspection of the prison by the chaplain was interrupted. The solitary prisoners, four in charge of W. Pearson, and other four in J. Dean's custody, must be neglected until they were at liberty to attend to them.

The Governor is of opinion that there can be no check over the prisoners to prevent their destroying clothing, or doing any act contrary to the prison rules.

There are nine gaol deliveries in the course of the year, *i. e.* two assize, four quarter-sessions, and three adjourned sessions; when, besides the interruption to which the discipline is ordinarily subject, is superadded the numerous circumstances of attending the court, removing the prisoners, admitting attorneys, &c. &c.; and the Governor states that at times the prison is not left with sufficient force to render it safe if the prisoners were prepared to take advantage of the absence of the officers.

The ordinary duties of the Turnkeys are as follows:

W. Pearson, first turnkey, has charge of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; keeps the number-book, extra allowance-book, and list of absentees from chapel; attends visits, makes out the daily morning return of the number and distribution of the prisoners in custody; constantly attends to the business within the prison, has charge of solitary prisoners, on duty constantly two days and one night. Relieved by W. Marson.

J. Parchment has charge of Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and solitary prisoners; attends to the cooking of the gruel and soup, cuts up and issues the extra allowance of bread and cheese; has charge of the provisions, and issues soup and coals to the prisoners; on duty two days and one night, off one evening until half-past 10 o'clock. Relieves the porter at the front gate.

W. Marson has charge of Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8; classes the prisoners and makes out the roll-book, the discharge-list, the conviction-list, makes out the daily evening return of the number of prisoners in custody, attends at the shire-hall with prisoners for examination, also at the assizes and sessions, and proves in court the former convictions of prisoners; two days and one night on duty. Relieved by W. Pearson one night.

J. Dean has charge of Nos. 13 and 14; keeps the receiving-book and the description-book, makes out the calendars and numerous returns, regulates the number at work on each wheel, and keeps the account; makes out the sick-list, and attends the Surgeon and the shopkeeper who supplies the prisoners with provisions; attends the shire-hall with prisoners for examination, and at the assizes and sessions.

W. Springham attends as schoolmaster; has charge of the store-rooms and all the bedding and clothing, attends to the dressing of the prisoners and keeping their clothing and bedding in good order.

H. James, the shoemaker, teaches six prisoners at a time to make and mend shoes for prisoners; has charge of the prisoners' own shoes, and supplies them with county shoes; assists at locking up the prisoners, being stationed with the key in the front yard. Attends at the post-office every morning for letters.

D. Mead, assisted in locking up convicted felons; required to see the cells, passages and day-rooms cleaned, the beds made, the cell pots emptied and cleaned, the windows opened every morning.

D. Rust, watchman, has charge of all working tools, &c. and attends prisoners at work between the walls. Is the messenger to send out when necessary.

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SAMUEL HOY, porter, attends the outer gate; is two days and one night on duty; relieved one evening by J. Parchment, from locking up till half-past 10 o'clock.

DAVID MEAD, an assistant turnkey, was sent to the printer's, at Chelmsford, with the continuation of the calendar, on the afternoon of the 2d January 1837, and did not return. The printer sent for the calendar in the evening, and it was thus discovered that the continuation had not been delivered, and the calendar would not have been printed in time for the sessions, if this discovery had not been made.

The following statement was made by the governor:—On the 4th January, Joseph Slaughter applied to the governor, stating that Mead had received a sum of money for him and had absconded with £4. 10*s*. On inquiry it appeared that Slaughter, who was a convicted misdemeanant, employed as a yardsman, said to Mead, "Do you think, Mr. Mead, that the governor will let me send another letter home?" He replied, "Oh, if you write it and give it to me, I'll put it in the post for you.'"

Slaughter wrote the letter, directing that some clothes and money should be sent to the Three Cups public-house, near the gaol. Mead applied for them, and obtained possession of the clothes and money, and took some of the clothes and all the money away with him. At another time Slaughter had been detected gambling, for which he knew he should be punished: he therefore asked Mead to take care of some money for him, so that it should not be found if he was searched; and, in point of fact, Mead informed Slaughter, and other prisoners, when he knew a search was ordered, by which means they were always enabled to secrete such articles as they knew would be seized if discovered.

Mead brought in tobacco and provisions; he asked Slaughter and Cordery to join him in robbing Mr. Coates, a respectable coal merchant, whom he pointed out to them, and whom he supposed came from Maldon to Chelmsford every Saturday evening by a very lonesome and dull road. He had received 2*s*. from another prisoner which he should have delivered to the first turnkey, but he absconded with 1*s*. 9*d*. of that sum; and, as the magistrates considered that there was no other case which could be instituted, a warrant was issued for fraud, but he has not been taken.

## CHELMSFORD GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.
Description.

This prison is the sheriff's gaol for debtors, and also a gaol and house of correction for female prisoners. It fronts the street of the town of Chelmsford, and one side is bounded by the river Chelmar. It is an old building on an irregular plan, having been erected upwards of 60 years since, and no material alteration having been made in it for 30 years. It was formerly used also as a county gaol and house of correction for male prisoners, but in 1825 they were transferred to the new prison at Springfield. This gaol is capable of containing 85 prisoners in separate sleeping apartments, and about 300 with more than one sleeping in the same room. The number and dimensions of the several rooms are stated in the Appendix; in addition to which there are the apartments in the keeper's house, which, by permission of the magistrates, he lets, at certain fixed rates, to such debtors as can afford to pay for them. The accommodation, such as it is, would be more than sufficient for the separation by night of all prisoners committed, the greatest number in custody at any one time in the last three years having been 74.

Insecurity.

The sleeping cells are, however, not all used, being mostly damp, and being built like ovens, without any ventilation, except a small aperture above the door. There are 12 wards, including the infirmary, each having a day-room and airing-yard. The access to several of the wards is very inconvenient, as they can only be entered by going through other wards, and there are no means whatever of private inspection. The prison is out of repair in many parts, and the gravel in the yards out of order. It is not fire-proof. The prison is insecure. On one occasion a prisoner escaped by pulling the bricks out of the roof of his cell, by which means he got into a room above the cell, and out of a window in the roof of the building. Another prisoner escaped from his cell by the same means, and got into a room above, and attempted to break through the roof, but was detected. The brick foundation has been rendered so soft by damp, that prisoners have worked their way through it, and could do so now. Two of the yards, Nos. 10 and 11, are overlooked by the windows of adjoining houses, with which communication is perfectly easy; and the boundary wall being only of the height of 14 feet, there is every facility for escape. The prisoners have been detected in throwing stones against these windows. The circumstance of the windows of the rooms in the keeper's house inhabited by the master-debtors, fronting the street, also tends to insecurity, for baskets have been lowered from them to the street, and it was lately found necessary to remove a male debtor to another part of the prison, in consequence of his exposing himself improperly at one of these windows. The drainage is imperfect, and the privies in a bad state. A privy in ward No. 10 was particularly offensive, and tainted the air in the bed-room in which five female vagrants and three children were sleeping to a degree perfectly noxious and destructive of health. This privy has been in the same state for some years, and we desired the keeper to call the immediate attention of the Visiting Justices to the impropriety of allowing any prisoner, and much more young children, to sleep in so noisome a place. Some of the rooms are so damp as to be unfit for habitation, and the walls and floors are more or less affected by damp throughout the building. The prison is liable to inundation from the river. On one occasion the overflow of the river was so great, that the water rose to the height of 22 inches in the cells in ward No. 8—of 24 inches in ward No. 9—and of three feet in the women's infirmary; and the prisoners were obliged to be removed up stairs. A similar flood may be anticipated again at any heavy fall of rain; considering which, as well as the publicity of the situation,

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fronting a street of great thoroughfare, and overlooked by other houses, the locality appears ill suited for the purposes of a prison.

### 2. *Discipline, Management, &c.*

Divisions.

This prison is governed by the provisional rules approved by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the several prisons in the city of Essex. Its inmates have been already stated to consist,—first, of female criminals; and, secondly, of debtors. These occupy distinct divisions of the prison, and ought not even to see each other. The female yards may, however, be seen from the debtors' windows, and especially from a balcony at the back of the keeper's house, in which the master-debtors are in the habit of walking. The debtors also see the female prisoners in their way to, and whilst in, chapel. Notes have been thrown over to the female yards by the debtors, but not lately. The classification of the female prisoners was not exactly conformable to law. In the yard No 11, for instance, convicted misdemeanants and vagrants were placed together; and in the yard No. 3 there were five women committed for trial for felony; one on charge of murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; and one convicted of felony, employed as nurse to attend on the insane woman. The distribution of the prisoners at the time of our inspection is stated in the Return (Appendix B). The female criminals associate by day, both before and after trial, unless when working at the crank-machine—that labour being performed in solitude. The testimony of the female officers, and of several prisoners examined by us, concurs in the fact that bad language and swearing is not uncommon, and that the more decent young women are corrupted by association with bad characters. The magistrates appear to be sensible of this, and occasionally order the separation of young women, to save them from contamination. We found a servant girl (S. W.) aged 19, convicted of robbing her master, who had been confined in a separate room for nearly nine months, by desire of her master, one of the county magistrates. The separation appeared to have had a very favourable effect upon her disposition, and she expressed herself grateful for it. Her room was, however, so near the yard, that she said she was often annoyed by the bad language and quarrelling of the other women; and she knew there was one prisoner in the yard of very depraved character. The women sleep some in separate cells, others several in a room together. Silence is not enforced, except so far as to prevent any great noise or disturbance. Visitors are received, under the regulations prescribed by the Provisional Rules, at the gate of the female turnkey's apartments, in her presence; and all letters are inspected by the keeper, or matron. The employment consists of washing and needle-work, and of the crank-machine for hard labour, which a woman is made to turn 3,000 times as a day's task. The latter is much disliked, but there are not wheels enough to employ all that are sentenced to labour. Shirts are made and mended here for the male prisoners in Springfield gaol. The use of money is allowed to females before trial, to the extent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, pursuant to the Provisional Rules. Tobacco is rarely introduced, but snuff is allowed to some women by order of the magistrates.

Female Criminals: Classification.

Association.

Silence.

Visitors.

Employment.

Money.

Tobacco.

Male Criminal.

There is one male prisoner on the criminal side, whose case is somewhat extraordinary, viz. D. A., who has been an inmate of this prison for 22 years. He was committed on 16th January 1815, for want of sureties to keep the peace towards his father, and was retained in this gaol as a sweeper and cleaner when the other male prisoners were removed to Springfield. He is now above 50 years of age, and appears perfectly content with his situation. He has the extra diet, including 6 ozs. of meat per week, and also 9*d.* per week for his services, which consist of cleaning the chapel, and other parts of the gaol. He cleans the front windows of the keeper's house, outside the gaol, and has occasionally been sent upon errands, by himself, into the town, not being suspected of any inclination to leave his quarters. The confidence reposed in this functionary has, however, lately been much shaken, for the reason stated in the following extract from the keeper's journal:—

"3d August 1836. On going round Chelmsford gaol I found two debtors, J. P. and W. F. in the house of correction yard of 6 cell, where they ought not to be at any time; they said they had gone there to see the old man, meaning D. A., whom I found in his cell drunk. J. P. said, in answer to a question as to how he got drunk, 'he had it amongst us all,' meaning the debtors. I removed D. A. to Springfield prison, and locked him in a refractory cell for being drunk. He told Mead the turnkey that he thought he must have drunk two gallons of beer, but refused to tell who gave it to him." The magistrates afterwards ordered him back to Chelmsford gaol, on the governor's application.

Debtors.

The treatment of debtors is prescribed by the 16th Regulation, contained in the Provisional Rules. At the time of our visit there were nine debtors receiving county allowance, and occupying a ward in the gaol, comprising seven rooms; and five master-debtors (including one female), occupying private rooms hired by them in the keeper's house.

"Poor" Debtors.

The "poor" debtors were sleeping, in two instances, two in one room, which is prohibited by the Gaol Act, as much in the case of debtors as of any other prisoners. They associate at pleasure without restriction. Upon examining some of the debtors, we find that they have heard swearing and profane talk among their associates; that more beer has been introduced than the quart per day per man allowed by the rules; and that spirits are occasionally brought in by friends. "I have known more instances than one," said J. R., a prisoner, "of friends bringing in a bottle of gin, and I have seen prisoners tipsy since I have been here." The turnkey confessed that he did not usually search the bundles and parcels brought by the debtors' visitors, but thought it very likely that spirits were brought in, as he had seen several of the debtors a little flush. The same prisoner, J. R., stated that he had played at whist, and that whist and other games at cards were often played in the winter evenings. Another of the common debtors (S. K.) said that the association with so many was very disagreeable. "They use,"

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said he, "very bad language—they get hardened and dissatisfied, and think every body their enemy." This discontented spirit leads to quarrelling, and the general laxity of discipline must obviously have a depraving tendency. Newspapers were in use by several debtors. The common debtors are not confined strictly within their own ward, but sometimes come into the keeper's house and visit the master-debtors.

Master Debtors.

The master-debtors live comfortably, having the means of cooking, &c., in the house, and their rooms being mostly large, with a cheerful view into the street. The prices of the rooms are fixed by the magistrates, and painted on the doors. The net profit derived from them by the keeper is stated, in the year to Michaelmas 1836, at £26. 6*s.* One of the debtors complained of the charge being too high; but, however this may be, it is most objectionable that the keeper should receive any emoluments of such a description, as the relation of debtor and creditor is one which it is dangerous to permit to subsist between a gaoler and his prisoner.

Female Debtor.

There was one female debtor at the time of our visit. When she was committed last summer, she was placed, according to the usual practice, in a room in the male debtors' ward, there being no distinct division for female debtors, and used to receive visits from male debtors, and associate with them freely in the yard. It was stated to us that she had been seen exposing herself indecently in her bed-room in the presence of the male debtors, and that on one occasion she mounted a ladder and danced on the leads for the amusement of the male prisoners. After a time, the magistrates, perceiving the impropriety of her situation, ordered her to be removed to the female infirmary, when she hired a large room in the keeper's house, looking into the street, at the rent of 8*s.* per week. After her removal she mixed with the male debtors on the balcony, and received occasional visits from them in her room. . . . Her debt was about £19, and she was living at an expense of from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per week; keeping a servant, who attended constantly upon her.

Former Male Criminals.

Before the removal of the male criminals to Springfield in October 1825 there was a tread-wheel for hard labour; but, from the association, want of inspection, and imperfections of the building, it was difficult to preserve order among the prisoners. The keeper related to us that the turnkey had overheard a pig-stealer, who slept in a room with four others, instructing another with great minuteness how to steal a pig—an instance, among many, of the mischievous effects of association. The following extracts from the keeper's journal will give a notion of the state of discipline before the male criminals were removed:—

1822.

Sept. 10.—W. W., a convicted felon, employed in the shoemaker's shop, was detected stealing a large quantity of leather.

Oct. 16.— –. N., the yardsman on duty at the tread-wheel in the felons' yard, had allowed some of the men for trial to get on the wheel to relieve those who ought exclusively to work on it.

,, 18.—The magistrates ordered N. to work on the tread-wheel for one week.

,, 28.—The prisoners were singing on the tread-wheel, and Y., the yardsman, would not tell who they were until he was threatened to be locked up, when he named several.

1823.

May 24.—M., the yardsman, put on the wheel for allowing two men to be absent when they ought to have been at work.

Nov. 8.—The proper complement of men not on the wheel; and C. T., alias J. B. (formerly a man in respectable circumstances as an auctioneer, &c., in Cheshire), who was the yardsman, jumped off the wheel on the governor entering the yard.

March 16.—Locked up W. S. and W. W. for playing at dice; the box was made of a piece of an old shoe, and the dice were square pieces of wood with the dots burnt in.

April 9.—W. S. was detected playing with dominoes of the same manufacture as the above-mentioned dice.

,, 28.—J. P. locked up for cutting the tops off a pair of new stockings, with which he had been supplied last week.

Sept. 7.—The prisoners in their cells kept up a correspondence by whistling, which seemed perfectly intelligible to them, as we judged by the manner of responding.

1824.

March 23.—The prisoners in chapel communicated a plan for them to "*strike*" working on the tread-wheel, which was carried into effect.

,, 26.—The convicts under sentence of transportation proposed to seize the turnkey in the chapel, "*douſe him*," take his key from him, open a door which leads into a garden, and escape over the wall. The governor heard the conversation, and the prisoners were secured.

Aug. 30.—J. P. was tried before a court composed of prisoners. W. J. as judge, and — G. as sheriff. There was a jury, &c. The offence, asking for a mallet to beat his oakum; sentenced to be beaten with a leather strap, which was done; but, on complaint made by P., the judge and sheriff were put under arrest.

Oct. 4.—J. L. attempted to stab Mr. Neale, the knife bent against his ribs, but being blunt no wound was made.

1825.

March 13.—Sunday. A plan was discovered by which some of the prisoners intended to escape during the time of divine service.

May 27.—J. L. attacked Mr. Neale with a broomstick; but the latter, being rather too expert as a swordsman, broke L.'s head with his cane, and disarmed him.

,, 28.—L. was punished with 50 lashes by order of the visiting magistrates, and in the presence of one of them he threatened to kill Mr. Neale within two years.

N.B.—He did afterwards come to Chelmsford, as was supposed for that purpose; and he was then transported for robbing a workhouse.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain is the same as at Springfield. He reads daily prayers selected from the Liturgy, and performs divine service twice on Sundays, with one sermon. He administers the

Instruction. Chapel. Books.

Holy Communion about once a-month; and it is usually received by some of the debtors, with the matron and officers. He keeps a journal, but not a character book. He gives his advice and instruction to the prisoners as occasion requires, and the matron, under his superintendence, also instructs the female prisoners as schoolmistress. The debtors are required to attend chapel, unless prevented by illness. The male and female prisoners see each other in chapel, and on their way to it. Females of different classes have opportunities of communication during chapel. The chapel is damp, inconveniently situated, and badly arranged. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, under the superintendence of the chaplain.

### 4.—*Health.*

Surgeons.

The surgeons attending this prison are the same as those at Springfield, to the report of which prison we beg to refer, with the observation that the duties of this gaol, being lighter, are comparatively better attended to. The rules not absolutely requiring medical examination before the prisoner is passed into the ward, this important precaution is seldom taken. There are two rooms, in No. 5 and No. 11, used as infirmaries, as occasion requires. There are no special regulations relating to infirmary patients; consequently, they converse as others do. There were seven women sick at the time of our visit; two of them were in bed in their cells, which are unfit for sick persons, as they have no ventilation, except by a small aperture above the door, or by the door itself, which opens directly into the yard. The cases of slight indisposition, exclusive of debtors, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, were 67, or about 50 per cent. upon the whole number of females in confinement (133); the infirmary cases about 6 per cent. on the same; and the deaths 75 per cent. Before the removal of the male criminals, and whilst tread-wheel labour was used, symptoms of scurvy, such as discolouration of the legs, &c., appeared; but the disease has never shown itself since the prison has been appropriated to its present inmates, viz. females and debtors, who do not work at the wheel—a fact which tends strongly to prove that scurvy does not proceed from causes connected with the locality even of a very low and damp prison. The general proportion of slight indisposition among the females in this gaol is 15 per cent. higher than that of the males at Springfield, but that of infirmary cases 2½ per cent. lower.

Infirmaries. Sickness.

Diet.

The diet is according to the provisional rules, which are publicly affixed in the prison.—See Report on Springfield. The cost per head per annum is stated for this prison at £2. 11*s*. 2¼*d*.

Prisoners supplying themselves.

The "poor" debtors supply themselves to the extent of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week, in addition to the county allowance, or receive such articles as their friends may send them; and a few of the female prisoners before trial do the same. Although the rules authorize the search of all baskets, parcels, &c., brought in by the debtors' visitors, the search is not regularly made, and beer has been introduced in greater quantities than the quart per head per diem allowed. The debtors also obtain spirits occasionally, and it has been already noticed that debtors have been seen drunk in several instances. The case mentioned of D. A., who confessed to have had two gallons of beer from the debtors, when he was found intoxicated, is a proof that beer must be consumed to a much greater extent than the rules permit.

Clothing and Bedding.

The cost of clothing and bedding is estimated at 18*s*. 10¾*d*. per head per annum. The prison clothing is the same all the year round. The bedding is occasionally aired in the yards in summer, but not in the winter.

Washing.

The female prisoners wash their own linen, but the debtors' washing is generally done out of the prison. The rooms and cells are swept daily, and washed weekly. The prison is frequently lime-washed, and appeared tolerably clean at the time of inspection; but the dampness is unfavourable to the operations of washing and cleaning.

### 5.—*Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The number of punishments inflicted in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 is stated at 14, or nearly 10 per cent. upon the whole number in confinement. They consist entirely of solitary confinement, there being no whipping used in this prison.

### 6.—*Officers.*

Officers.

A list of the officers, with their salaries, is given in the Return No. 2.

Keeper.

The keeper, Mr. Thomas Charles Neale, does not reside in this gaol, but at Springfield prison, about a mile distant, of which he is also keeper. The emoluments which he derives from this prison are the rents of furnished rooms, and certain fees from debtors; which amounted together, in the last year, to £33. 18*s*. 6*d*. He undertook the charge of this prison to save expense to the county, as a temporary arrangement, about two years since; it having been in contemplation to abolish this prison altogether: he gives security to the sheriff for the custody of the debtors. He appoints a deputy, who acts as chief turnkey and book-keeper, and resides in the gaol; the journal is, however, kept by Mr. Neale, who is, in all respects, the responsible keeper, and visits the prison, in general, daily, or every two days. It appears to us indispensably necessary that a resident gaoler should be appointed to this prison in compliance with the provisions of the Prison Act.

The deputy-keeper, turnkey, matron, and under-matron, are resident; and there are two watchmen at night.

### 7.—*Miscellaneous.*

Insane Prisoner.

There was one insane female (Elizabeth Rockliffe) in custody for the murder of her child, and who had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. We found her in the same room with five untried prisoners, and one convicted felon who acted as nurse. This woman afterwards

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committed suicide; having been left, during chapel-time, in the care of another prisoner, who happening to leave her for a short time, the unhappy lunatic took the opportunity of hanging herself from a piece of wood fastened to the wall. This occurrence is one among many proofs of the impropriety of a prison for the custody of lunatics.

Population of Prison.

The total population of the prison (debtors included) at the time of inspection, and for two years previous, was (*Vide* Appendix C)—

15 February 1835 . . 50
Ditto 1836 . . 40
Ditto 1837 . . 44

The greatest number in custody at one time, in the three last years ending at Michaelmas respectively, was—

1834 . . . 74
1835 . . . 58
1836 . . . 55

And the total number committed in each of the same years was—

1834 . . . 245
1835 . . . 248
1836 . . . 191

Recommittals.

The proportion of recommittals (27) to the whole number committed to the criminal side of this prison, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 (120), was 22 per cent.

Juvenile Offenders.

The proportion of prisoners under the age of 17 (22), to the whole number of criminals confined in the above year (134), was about 16 per cent.; the whole of the latter (except one) being females.

Incapability of Improvement.

It would be quite superfluous to attempt to suggest here any specific plans for the improvement of this prison. It is built upon a plan so irregular, and so entirely at variance with the present improved notions of prison construction, that its adaptation to the objects of a good prison would be quite impracticable. The building is moreover so much affected by damp, and the site so ineligible, that it appears very desirable that the magistrates should pursue the plan which it is stated that they have already had in view, viz.—the abolition of this prison, and the making of arrangements for the custody of the prisoners in some other place.

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## APPENDIX (A).

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Chelmsford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . . | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 22 | .. | 6 | .. | 33 |
| ,, Convicted . . . | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 18 | .. | 4 | .. | 26 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| ,, No Bills found . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 |
| ,, Not prosecuted . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | .. | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . . | .. | 2 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | .. | 62 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | .. | 1 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | .. | 13 |
| Total . . . . | .. | 78 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (* Note) . . . | 31 | .. |
| In Execution . . . . . . . . . | 35 | 2 |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on Attachments for Contempt . . . . | 2 | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 1 |
| Total . . . . | 68 | 3 |

(* NOTE.)—Those Prisoners who, having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

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1.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 13 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | .. | 109 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. . . . . . . . . | .. | 11 |
| Total . . . . | 1 | 133 |

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . . | .. | 11 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 1 | 6 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . | .. | 7 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | 2 |
| Total . . . . | 24 | 26 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | 11 | .. | 13 | .. | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| ,, after Trial do. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | .. | 7 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | .. | 12 | .. | 33 | .. | 52 | .. | 13 | .. | 13 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| ,, after Trial do. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 133 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | .. | 7 |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . | .. | 2 |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . | .. | 13 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . | .. | 23 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . | .. | 31 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . | 1 | 57 |
| Total . . . . | 1 | 133 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write . . . . | .. | 61 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . | .. | 47 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly . | .. | 24 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| Total . . . . | 1 | 133 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . | .. | 67 |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . | .. | 6 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | .. | 10 |
| Deaths . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . | 28 | 27 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 14 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 6 |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | 4 |
| Four times or more . . . . . . . | .. | 3 |

I.
**HOME DISTRICT.**
**County Gaols.**
*Essex.*
**Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.**

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | 76 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | 18 |
| Not employed | .. | 40 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | .. | 7 |

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| Solitary Cells | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | .. | 9 | .. | 5 |

No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 1 | 2 |
| Jackets | 1 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 1 | .. |
| Trousers | 1 | .. |
| Shirts | 2 | .. |
| Stockings | 2 | 51 |
| Handkerchiefs | 2 | 33 |
| Shoes | 2 | 12 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 23 |
| Petticoats | .. | 13 |
| Flannel do. | .. | |
| Shifts | .. | 13 |
| Beds | 5 | 5 |
| Rugs | 9 | 9 |
| Sheets | 4 | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | .. | 5 |

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 91 | 2 | 9¼ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 25 | 7 | 1½ |
| ,, Bedding | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| ,, Fuel | 51 | 2 | 7 |
| ,, Soap | 11 | 18 | 9 |
| ,, Candles | | | |
| ,, Washing | .. | | |
| ,, Cooking | .. | | |
| ,, Stationery | 3 | 18 | 10 |
| ,, Books | .. | | |
| ,, Furniture | .. | | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 380 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | .. | | |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned. *Vide* Schedule C. | 70 | 4 | 6½ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 654 | 13 | 6 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 61 | 15 | 9 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum. 12,924 ÷ 365 = 36; £91 2 9¼ ÷ 36 = | 2 | 11 | 2¼ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum. £33 19 1½ ÷ 36 = | 0 | 18 | 10¾ |

No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 23 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | 28 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*
Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | None. | | | | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | | | | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6 | Two. The prisoners work at the crank machines in turn. Each woman completes her task in about 1½ hour, and the rest of the day is employed at needle-work. | Three and one-third revolutions. The radius is 13 inches. | 3,000 revolutions. | By gyrometers. | To no useful purpose. |
| February | 7 | | | | | |
| March | 8 | | | | | |
| April | 9 | | | | | |
| May | 10 | | | | | |
| June | 10 | | | | | |
| July | 10 | | | | | |
| August | 10 | | | | | |
| September | 9 | | | | | |
| October | 8 | | | | | |
| November | 7 | | | | | |
| December | 6 | | | | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | .. | 33 18 6 | 33 18 6 | Rent for furnished Apartments occupied by Debtors in the Governor's House . . £36 8 0<br>Deduct Expenses . . 10 2 0<br>£26 6 0<br>NOTE.—The charges settled by the Magistrates, and the price for each room painted on the door.<br>Copies warrants, &c., 2*s.* each . . . . . £5 1 6<br>Attending Court with Insolvent Debtors, 1*s.* 6*d.* each . . . 2 11 0<br>£33 18 6 |
| Chaplain | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Matron | 1 | 50 0 0 | .. | 50 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Steward | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 80 0 0 | .. | 80 0 0 | The Officers who reside in the Prison are provided with lodging, fire, and candles.<br>Before the alteration mentioned in answer to Return No. 1, Question 19. the Salaries were as follows:—<br>Governor . . . . £300 0 0<br>First Turnkey . . . 85 0 0<br>Second Turnkey . . 75 0 0<br>Porter . . . . . 52 0 0<br>Four Watchmen . . 109 10 0<br>Matron . . . . . 50 0 0<br>Female Turnkey . . 20 0 0<br>691 10 0<br>Present . . . 380 10 0<br>Saved by the arrangement . . . . . 311 0 0 |
| Turnkeys Male | 1 | 60 0 0 | .. | 60 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys Female | 1 | 20 0 0 | .. | 20 0 0 | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers* | 1 | 15 12 0 | .. | 15 12 0 | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | 2 | 54 18 0 | .. | 54 18 0 | |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Pension to the late Governor | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | |
| Total | .. | 380 10 0 | .. | 414 8 6 | |

* Discontinued; the duty performed by the turnkey. £15. 12*s.* is the sum paid up to the time of the alteration.

### No. 22.—Receipts. Nil.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Essex.*
Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . . . . . . . | 654 | 13 | 6 |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . . . . . . . . | 654 | 13 | 6 |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

£654. 13*s*. 6*d*. ÷ 12,924 = 1*s*. $\frac{169}{12924}$.

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A STATEMENT of the Number and Dimensions of the several Rooms and Cells in the Prison, and how appropriated.—(15th Feb. 1837.)

## GAOL.

*Common Debtors' Side.*

One long room . . . . . . . . 40 ft. 7 in. by 15 ft.— 9 ft. high.
Six common rooms . . {Three . . 15 0 „ 16 9 „
{Three . . 15 0 „ 16 12 „
Occupied by poor debtors.

*Criminal Side.*

No. I. YARD.

One day-room . . . . . . . . 44 ft. 0 in. by 14 ft. 6 in.—12 ft. 8 in. high.
Two sleeping-cells, each . . . . . 14 9 „ 16 17 0 „
At present unoccupied, but intended to receive females for trial.

No. II.

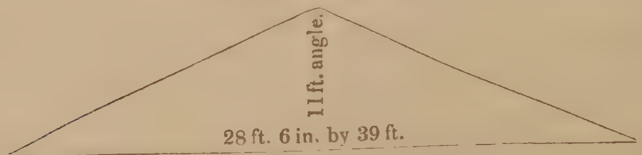
One day-room . . . . . . . . . 16 ft. 6. in. by 14 ft. 9 in.—17 ft. high.
Two sleeping-cells, each . . . . . 14 9 „ 16 0 17 „
Bread-room . . . . . . . . . 13 0 „ 7 9 8 „
The day-room is appropriated to the use of the watchman at night.

No. III.

One day-room . . . . . . . . . 14 ft. by 12 ft. 0 in.—17 ft. high.
One sleeping-cell . . . . . . . . 25 „ 14 10 17 „
Occupied by untried females.

*Chapel* . . . . 30 ft. 9 in. by 22 ft.—15 ft. 3 in. high.

ROOM IN THE ROOF.



*Store-room* . . . 22 ft. by 16 ft.—18 ft. high.

No. IV.

One day-room . . . . . . . . . 10 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft.—7 ft. high.
Six sleeping-cells . . . . . . . 10 6 „ 6 7 „
Unoccupied.

No. V.

One day-room . . . . . . . . . 10 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft.—7 ft. high.
Two sleeping-cells . . . . . . . 10 6 „ 6 7 „
Occupied by a male misdemeanant.

*Infirmary* . . . . . . 23 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft.—18 ft. high.
Appropriated to the sick when required.

*Dark Cell* . . . . . . . 7 ft. by 12 ft. 4 in.—10 ft. high.
Used as a punishment for the prison offences.

*Examining Room* . . . . . 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.—7 ft. high.
*Under Matron's Room* . . . 10 ft. by 12 ft.—12 ft. high.
Occupied to her use.

Nos. VI. & VII.

One day-room . . . . . . . . . 14 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft. 0 in.—12 ft. high.
Six sleeping-cells . {Three . . . . 7 0 „ 13 0 11 „
{Three . . . . 6 0 „ 14 6 18 „
Occupied by female convicts for transportation.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Essex.*
Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.

## HOUSE OF CORRECTION DEPARTMENT.

### No. VIII. Yard.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two day-rooms | One | 52 ft. 6 in. | by 14 ft. 0 in. | —11 ft. 6 in. high. | Occupied by convicted female felons. |
| | One | 10 6 | „ 30 0 | 11 6 „ | |
| One wheel-room | | 34 0 | „ 14 0 | 11 6 „ | |
| Twenty-six sleeping-cells | Twelve | 10 0 | „ 6 4 | 7 0 „ | |
| | Fourteen | 14 0 | „ 6 6 | 7 0 „ | |
| One solitude-room | | 10 0 | „ 19 0 | 8 0 „ | |
| One lumber-room, formerly an infirmary | | 27 0 | „ 14 0 | 10 0 „ | |

### No. IX.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turnkey's room | | 42 ft. | by 21 ft. 0 in. | —12 ft. high. |
| Two day-rooms | One | 14 | „ 26 0 | 12 „ |
| | One | 10 | „ 30 0 | 12 „ |
| Nineteen sleeping-cells | Twelve | 10 | „ 6 6 | 7 „ |
| | Seven | 14 | „ 6 6 | 7 „ |

Intended to be occupied by vagrants.

### No. X.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day-room | 14 ft. | by 16 ft. | — 8 ft high. |
| One bed-room | 14 | „ 16 | 12 „ |
| Bath-room | 11 | „ 11 | 8 „ |

Occupied by vagrants.

### No. XI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day-room | 26 ft. | by 10 ft. 0 in. | — 8 ft. 0 in. high. |
| Two bed-rooms, each | 26 | „ 14 0 | 11 6 „ |
| One wheel-room | 14 | „ 13 8 | 8 0 „ |
| *Infirmary* | 14 | „ 19 0 | 16 0 „ |

Occupied by female misdemeanants.

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## APPENDIX (B).

**A LIST** of Prisoners, distinguishing Offences, where confined, and how employed.—(15th Feb. 1837.)

Debtors . . . . . 13 males, 1 female.

### *Criminal Side.*

### No. III. Yard.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. R. | Murder | Insane. |
| H. T. | Convicted of stealing leek-seed | Nurse. |
| A. M. | Stealing pork | For trial; at needle-work occasionally. |
| J. M. | „ stockings, &c. | |
| M. W. | „ brandy | |
| J. M. | „ rum and gin | |
| M. H. | „ glass bottles | |

### No. V. Yard.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. A. | Want of sureties | Yardsman. |

### Nos. VI. & VII. Yards. (Convicted Prisoners.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. H. | Stealing shoes, &c. | Sick. |
| M. B. | Assault and robbery | Occasionally washing. |
| M. G. | Forging a pass | Ditto. |
| S. L. | Housebreaking | Sick. |
| H. C. | Fraud | Occasionally washing. |
| E. W. | Stealing money from the person | Ditto. |

### No. VIII. Yard.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. F. | Burglary | At hard labour. |
| S. W. | Stealing books, &c. | At needle-work. |
| A. S. | „ bed-furniture, &c. | Sick. |
| H. J. | „ stockings, &c. | At hard labour. |
| S. B. | „ meal-cloths | Ditto. |

### No. X. Yard.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. L. | Vagrancy | At hard labour. |
| H. W. and two children | Ditto | Ditto. |
| K. M. & child | Ditto | Ditto. |
| J. M. | Ditto | Ditto. |
| S. G. | Ditto | Ditto. |

### No. XI. Yard.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. B. | Fraud | Sick } Infirmary. |
| H. C. | Stealing money, &c. | Sick } Infirmary. |
| E. H. | Misdemeanor in a workhouse | At hard labour. |
| M. D. | Stealing turnips | Ditto. |
| S. W. | Vagrancy | Unfit for labour. |
| M. H. | Ditto | Ditto. |

—Total 44.

THOS. C. NEALE, Governor.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Chelmsford Gaol and House of Correction.

## APPENDIX (C).

15th February 1835.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| County Gaol:— | | | |
| Debtors | 30 | 1 | |
| For further examination | 0 | 1 | |
| For trial at sessions | 0 | 2 | |
| Fines | 0 | 1 | |
| For want of sureties | 1 | 0 | |
| Convicts for transportation | 0 | 2 | |
| Vagrants | 0 | 1 | |
| | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| House of Correction:— | | | |
| Convicted felons | 0 | 5 | |
| ,, misdemeanants | 0 | 1 | |
| Bastardy | 0 | 1 | |
| Vagrants | 0 | 4 | |
| | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| | | | 50 |

15th Feb. 1836.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| County Gaol:— | | | |
| Debtors | 23 | 0 | |
| For trial at assizes | 0 | 2 | |
| ,, at sessions | 0 | 4 | |
| Convicted misdemeanants | 0 | 1 | |
| For want of sureties | 1 | 0 | |
| Convicts for transportation | 0 | 1 | |
| Convicted felons | 0 | 1 | |
| | 24 | 9 | 33 |
| House of Correction:— | | | |
| Convicted felons | 0 | 1 | |
| ,, misdemeanants | 0 | 2 | |
| Vagrants | 0 | 4 | |
| | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | 40 |

15th February 1837.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| County Gaol:— | | | |
| Debtors | 13 | 1 | |
| For trial at assizes | 0 | 1 | |
| ,, at sessions | 0 | 5 | |
| For want of sureties | 1 | 0 | |
| Convicts for transportation | 0 | 4 | |
| Convicted felons | 0 | 3 | |
| | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| House of Correction:— | | | |
| Convicted felons | 0 | 6 | |
| ,, misdemeanants | 0 | 4 | |
| Vagrants | 0 | 6 | |
| | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| | | | 44 |

(Signed) Thos. C. Neale, *Governor.*

---

## ILFORD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Ilford House of Correction. Description.

This is a House of Correction for the county of Essex, and here are also confined prisoners for trial at the assizes and sessions for the county, and the central criminal court. It is situated three-quarters of a mile from the town of Ilford, on the London road. It is a new brick building on the radiating plan, and was completed in the year 1831, at the cost of about £7,000. It appears in a good state of repair and is fire-proof, with the exception of the chapel. It is surrounded by an inner wall of the height of 18 feet, and an outer boundary wall of the height of 23 feet. The Keeper's house stands at the entrance, and on each side of it, adjoining the boundary wall, are the prison bakehouse, brewhouse, washhouse, and other offices. The position of these buildings tends to the insecurity of the prison; for, on the 2d of January 1833, James King, a convicted felon, got out of the infirmary at night, and, by mounting the roof of the brewhouse, escaped over the boundary wall. This is, however, stated to have been the only escape. The prison comprises ten wards, besides the male and female

Wards.

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Day-rooms. Cells.

infirmaries. Five of the wards have day-rooms of the dimensions of 14 feet by 13 feet each. The number and dimensions of the sleeping-cells are :—

26 cells, 8 feet long by 6½ feet wide.
2 do. 11 feet 3 inches do. by 8 feet do.
11 do. 12 feet 8 inches do. by 6½ feet do.
3 do. 14 feet do. by 13 feet do.
—
42
6 rooms in the infirmaries.
—
48 Total number of sleeping apartments.

The height of the sleeping cells varies from 8 feet 2 inches to 9 feet. The thickness of the partition walls is about 14 inches.

The number of sleeping apartments is therefore not sufficient for the separation by night of the ordinary number of prisoners. The greatest number in confinement at one time was,

Year ending Michaelmas 1834 - 66
Do. do. 1835 - 48
Do. do. 1836 - 53

And at the time of our inspection, there were in custody 62. There being no hard labour in the House of Correction at Newport, prisoners are often committed hither from Epping, Harlow, and other places on that side of the county, which was not contemplated when this prison was built.

The cells are close and need ventilation. The windows in general will not open, and many of them are broken and out of repair.

Inspection.

The yards may be inspected from the windows of the Turnkey's house and chapel, which stand in the centre of the building. There are holes in the cell-doors with external sliding shutters, most of which are out of order. Beyond these very limited means there can be no private inspection.

Soil, &c.

The prison stands on a gravelly soil, and we found it dry and tolerably clean. It does not overlook, nor is it overlooked by, any other building. The locality is considered healthy.

### 2. *Discipline, Management, &c.*

Classification.

From the increased number of male prisoners, it has been found necessary to appropriate to them the wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, intended for females, and to place the latter, who seldom exceed three or four, together in the infirmary, without regard to classification. We found in one room in the female infirmary three women, none of them sick, one of whom was a convicted felon, another summarily convicted for turnip stealing, and the third a vagrant. In the day-room of ward No. 2 we also found an unclassified assemblage of male prisoners, viz.: one committed for trial, one convicted felon, and two summarily convicted. The reason assigned, however, for the mixture in the latter instance was, that these prisoners were recovering from indisposition, and were placed in this, as a convalescent room, for the benefit of a fire. In the day-room of No. 8 we found a convicted felon picking oakum, a prisoner committed that morning for trial on a charge of felony, a misdemeanant (a stage coachman) for negligent driving, and a Crown debtor for an Excise penalty. These were nominally in confinement in separate cells: they were then assembled for the purpose of being shaved. Prisoners are usually separated by night, to the extent that the number of separate cells will permit; and they are also confined in their cells by day, except during treadwheel labour, divine service, exercise, or instruction. Day-rooms are not generally used as such, except by order of the surgeon, for prisoners requiring the warmth of a fire; and the prisoners take their meals in their cells. Those employed in oakum picking, or at the crank-wheel, or having no employment, consequently pass the greater part of the day in their cells. It is the rule also for prisoners committed for trial or examination to remain during the day in their sleeping-cells, with the liberty of exercise in the yard at appointed times. On Sundays all the prisoners are locked up the greater part of the day. We found that in a room, in ward No. 5, six had slept the previous night in two beds, three in a bed; one of them was a notorious character, named D., who had been three times in prison, and who, the wardsman doubted not, had corrupted others; and that, in a cell in the same ward, two prisoners, viz., J. R., aged 21, and H. H., aged 14, had been sleeping together for five nights in one bed, without any other prisoner in the cell, contrary to the Gaol Act. The bed was upon a raised stone, and the boy, H., said that the other prisoner used to pull the clothes off him. The same boy also said that he had previously slept two in a bed, in a cell in ward No. 9, with a prisoner named G., aged about 19. In ward No. 6 we found that four prisoners had slept the previous night in one room, three of them in one bed on the floor; also that two prisoners, viz., W. R., aged 18, and D. B., aged 14, had been sleeping together in a cell, without any other person, for upwards of a month. The former was convicted of stealing rope, the latter of house-breaking. In ward No. 8 five prisoners had slept in one room the previous night, four of them in the same bed, on the floor; and it was stated to us that as many as *five* had lately slept together here in one bed for a week. In one of the rooms of the male infirmary, three sick prisoners had slept the previous night in one bed.

Separation.

Association by night.

According to the evidence of several prisoners, those sleeping in the same room are apt to "lark," as it is termed; to talk of their former adventures; sometimes to arrange to meet each other after discharge; and bad language is stated to be by no means uncommon. A Turnkey watches outside at night; but neither the Keeper nor Turnkeys are in the habit of

Ilford House of Correction.

Association of untried.

regularly visiting the cells at night. The untried prisoners in custody at the time of our visit were thus disposed of:—

One for the sessions was in his cell in ward No. 1; another prisoner for the sessions also slept in this ward, but was removed during the day-time to the day-room of No. 2, for the benefit of the fire, where he was with others; one just brought in for trial at the assizes was, with others, in the day-room of No. 8; a boy, under examination for felony, was in his cell, in No. 9; one for trial at the sessions, and another for the assizes, were in their cells in No. 10, with the doors open, so that there was no impediment to their associating with each other. Thus, although we were informed that it was the rule to separate the untried, it is not so in practice, and the way in which the prisoners were dispersed about the prison in different wards was very irregular.

Silent System.

The 33d of the Provisional Rules declares, that "if any convicted prisoner shall endeavour to converse, or to hold intercourse with any of his fellow-prisoners, or any other person, he shall be deemed guilty of a disobedience of the rules of the prison, and be treated accordingly." The prisoners notwithstanding continually converse on the wheel, and have also opportunities of talking whilst at washing (which they do four at a time in the yard); in going to and from the cells to take their meals; and in going to and from chapel. As the treadwheels will not hold more than 28 persons at a time, there is, in general, a considerable proportion of prisoners off the wheel, who take opportunities of talking to each other whilst standing about the yards, as they are not compelled to keep certain distances from each other. We found a number of prisoners in the treadwheel yard No. 5, talking together on the stairs in their way from their cells, where they had been dining, into the yards. They are not forbidden from looking round, so that all those on the wheel turn their heads, if any one enters the yard. The necessity for several prisoners sleeping together, of course would frustrate the effect of silence by day, however rigidly enforced; but the discipline, in this respect, is so lax, that the rule above cited is continually violated. The Keeper, indeed, stated that he had punished 28 prisoners in the course of the year 1836 for improper conversation, by making them work at the crank-wheel in a solitary cell; but this is to be understood not for the mere act of speaking, but for noise or disorderly language. The subjoined extracts from evidence given by prisoners and officers show that conversation prevails to a considerable extent.

D. F., a Prisoner in Ward No. 5. (Treadwheel Yard.)

"I sleep with others; six in the room, and three in a bed. We lie and talk for a little time. We sometimes talk in the passages going to and from the wheel; we sometimes talk on the wheel; we ask each other what they came into prison for, and so on; some of them sing in the bed-room; we talk at washing in the yard. I have been once punished by having my bread and cheese stopped; it was for talking on the chapel stairs."

H. H., a Prisoner in Ward No. 5.

"I have slept five nights in a bed with J. R., and no other person in the cell; he pulls all the clothes off me; we sleep in one bed on a raised stone; my back was bare last night; no Turnkey came into the cell. When I first came in, I slept in No. 9 with a young man, G.; afterwards a little boy slept with me, and then I came here. I have been in Coldbath-fields prison; they are very strict there, much more so than here, for we often talk; we do not tell of each other. Some of them ask me how long I have got, and such questions."

J. D., Wardsman of No. 5.

"I have reported only one boy for disobeying orders. It is quite impossible to prevent talking, unless I report the whole wheel. The prisoners are mostly acquainted; they whisper as well as talk on the wheel; no doubt they talk at night, but not from cell to cell. Those who sleep together are apt to 'lark.' One of the six who sleep together is named D—tt; he has been three times in prison: I have no doubt he corrupts others. Many agree to meet on leaving prison. They dread separation, especially when their provisions are shortened. They send to their friends by other prisoners who are going out."

D. B., a Prisoner in No. 6. (Treadwheel Yard.)

"I have slept a month or five weeks with W. R. in one bed, without any other prisoner in the cell; he is for stealing rope: I am for housebreaking. We talk together; we tell riddles to each other. I know the names of all the prisoners in this yard; W. R. told me their names. This is the felons' yard. We are not allowed to talk, but some do talk notwithstanding."

J. F., a Prisoner in No. 6.

"I have generally slept in a bed with two others, and have slept with three others. We talk to each other. Solitary confinement is a much greater punishment than the treadwheel."

J. C., Wardsman of No, 6.

"I often catch the prisoners talking both on and off the wheel, but I have seldom reported, not once a week; I threaten them. I have been threatened by prisoners. A prisoner has wanted to fight me, and has stripped to fight. My duty is confined to hours of work on the wheel. The prisoners have no difficulty in communicating, though they have not time to say much. They appoint to meet each other on leaving, and send messages by each other to their friends: they are allowed to look round on the wheel. Those who have been in other prisons corrupt others. I am Schoolmaster. I think the boys are corrupted by other prisoners, for I find them more refractory after a time than at first. I have heard bad language in leaving the wheel and in going to the cells. We have several London thieves here."

L. D., a Wardsman.

"I am in and out of the yards as often as I can, but I am employed in baking two-thirds of the day. I often find the prisoners talking, and call out to them. I know they communicate both on and off the wheel. The other day in the wheel-yard I heard a prisoner call another a d——d fool, but I could not find out who it was: there have been instances of former prisoners meeting others at the gate on their discharge."

This evidence is not very consistent with the statement in the Gaol Returns for this prison for 1835, that "the Silence System is most strictly enforced."

Separation of Sexes.

We did not find that the male and female prisoners were in the habit of communicating; but the male turnkey takes the provisions to the female yard, without the presence of a female officer. He does not indeed enter the yard, but pours the gruel into the women's pots at the

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gate, and puts the bread through the bars, so that when the women come down to the gate for their food there is an opportunity of intercourse. The Turnkey also sometimes puts the usual questions to the female prisoners upon their admission, without the presence of the Matron. Male officers do not, however, enter the female prison, without the presence of the Matron or her female servant.

Labour.

The hard labour consists of the treadwheels in two yards, one of Richmond's crank machines for work in solitude, and the picking of junk into oakum, also in solitude. The treadwheel labour varies from seven to ten hours, according to the season, and from 10,080 to 14,400 feet of ascent. Oakum-pickers are required to pick from three to four pounds a-day: this kind of work is preferred to the treadwheel, as being less laborious.

Employment in Menial Services.

The following is the Keeper's Return of prisoners employed as wardsmen and in menial services at the time of inspection :—

RETURN of all Prisoners now employed in Menial or Domestic Services, &c., 11th February, 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. . . . . | Silence man. |
| J. C. . . . . | ,, |
| J. N. . . . . | Tailoring and cleaning. |
| W. F. *(convicted of felony)* . | Gruel man and cleaning. |
| B. E. . . . . | Cleaning and gardening. |
| J. H. . . . . | Wood-cutting and cleaning. |
| C. S. . . . . | Mat-making. |
| J. W. . . . . | Whitewashing. |

The women are employed in washing, needle-work, and oakum-picking; but the number of female prisoners is often insufficient for the service of the prison, and the Keeper, therefore, occasionally obtains a removal of females from Chelmsford Gaol, by applying to the Clerk of the peace; whereupon the Court of Quarter Sessions sentences certain females, upon conviction, to this House of Correction.

Visits and Letters.

The Provisional Rules, Nos. 18 to 24, relating to the admission of visitors and letters, appear to be observed. The Turnkey is always present, and searches the visitor in case of suspicion. A list of visitors is kept. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, visitors are said sometimes to gain admission improperly, under pretence of relationship.

Money.

The prisoners' money and other articles are taken from them, and accounted for pursuant to the third Provisional Rule. The untried are allowed to have any money belonging to them by instalments of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, which are paid to the Turnkey, and he procures the required supplies. It does not appear that the Turnkey derives any advantage from such purchases at the expense of the prisoners; but the impropriety of a Turnkey being so employed is obvious.

Newspapers.

Newspapers are prohibited by the 36th Provisional Rule, and do not appear to be introduced; nor books, except by authority of the Chaplain.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is prohibited by the 37th Rule. Prisoners are, however, very prone to secrete tobacco on all parts of their bodies; so as, if possible, to evade search on their admission.

Gaming.

There does not appear to be any gaming carried on, so far as we could ascertain.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Chaplain, the Rev. C. Lodge, resides at Ilford, and is 70 years of age. He has other duty at a neighbouring chapel. On the day of our inspection he did not attend, and divine service was not performed. The Keeper said he presumed the reason for his non-attendance was because the weather was rainy, or from indisposition, and that it had occasionally happened before that he had omitted to attend, without having appointed any other person to read prayers for him. Divine service is performed twice on Sundays, with one sermon. On the week-days the Chaplain attends to read prayers at uncertain times, varying from nine to twelve o'clock. After service he usually catechizes the boys, and visits those prisoners in solitary confinement who do not attend chapel. He remains in the prison from half an hour to an hour. The Holy Communion has not been administered for more than two years. The Chaplain's Journal is not in accordance with the 14th Provisional Rule, in regard to Chaplains, as it consists merely of one entry for the whole quarter, in this way : "Services regularly performed during the quarter according to the Rules and Regulations." It is signed, however, by the Chairman of the Sessions. No Character Book is kept. The Keeper and one Turnkey attend chapel regularly, but the Matron is occasionally prevented by weak health. The seats of the Keeper and Matron in the chapel are so placed that they cannot see the whole of the prisoners.

Books.

The books are selected by the Chaplain, and consist of Bibles, Prayer Books, and a few tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

School.

The boys receive instruction daily in one of the day-rooms, from twelve to two o'clock. There is usually a class of five or six. The Schoolmaster is a convicted felon, who is also wardsman of ward No. 6. The boys are taught reading and spelling, and learn the Church Catechism and Collects.

Effect of Instruction.

The effect of this instruction is by no means reformatory, for the Schoolmaster states that he finds the boys more refractory after some time than at first, a circumstance which he attributes to their being corrupted by other prisoners.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The Surgeon resides at Ilford, and attends twice or three times a-week, and oftener when required. He is not, however, sent for immediately on the prisoner's arrival, and consequently the prisoner is passed into the ward without surgical examination,—an improper and dangerous practice. The Surgeon visits prisoners under punishment, as well as others, upon report of sickness, but not otherwise.

Infirmaries.

Six male prisoners were sick in the infirmary at the time of our visit, besides several who

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were in a state of recovery from the prevailing epidemic. There is no regulation as to silence in the infirmaries, except in so far as the 33d Provisional Rule may be construed to require it. Silence, however, is not observed.

Sickness.

The cases of slight indisposition, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were 16 per cent. upon the total number in confinement in that year; the infirmary cases 1·66 per cent., and the deaths none. No death has occurred in the prison since it was occupied. The most prevalent disease has been scrofula, or purpura hæmorrhagica, showing itself by swelled gums and spots and pains in the legs, in the same way as at Springfield Gaol, where it is more particularly noticed. There is, we think, little doubt that this disease is attributable to treadwheel labour, enforced for too long terms, together with an insufficient and little varying diet.

Diet.

The dietary of this prison consists of 24 oz. of bread and three pints of gruel per diem, with the addition to prisoners at the treadwheel of 4 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese, on every day they work, and with the further addition, at the expiration of three months, of a pint of meat soup, three times a-week. The Provisional Rules, one of which prescribes the diet, are affixed in the several wards for the prisoners' inspection. See Dietary Table, Appendix, No. 18.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

Some of the untried prisoners maintain themselves, or purchase articles in addition to the gaol allowance, pursuant to the Provisional Rules, to the extent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. They are permitted to have a pint of beer per day, which the Turnkey brings from a public-house.

Clothing.

Bedding.

There is one woollen prison-dress for both summer and winter. The only variety is, that the felon's dress is striped yellow. The prisoners are occasionally, though not often, punished for destroying their dress. The clothing and bedding are both purchased in London, and the annual cost of both together is stated at 1*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* The supply of bedding was not sufficient for the number in custody at the time of inspection, and some of the straw mattresses were in a bad state. The bedding is aired in the yards in the summer, but not in the winter.

Washing.

The prisoners are not bathed on their admission in winter, but only in summer. They wash daily, several together in the yards. The combs were in a dirty state. The whole of the linen is washed in the prison. The rooms and cells were not very clean, not being regularly washed in winter, but in the summer they are said to be washed daily. The prison is lime-washed twice a-year, usually by the prisoners.

Punishments.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

The following is a Return made by the Keeper:—

ILFORD.

RETURN of all Punishments for Offences within the Prison, in the course of the year 1836, whether for breach of silence, or otherwise, stating by whose authority.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. B. | For breaking a quart | by Keeper. |
| G. J. | Stealing bread | ,, |
| T. B. | Refusing to work | ,, |
| J. C. | Ill behaviour in chapel | ,, |
| R. G. | Stealing from a prisoner | ,, |

This will appear to be a very small number for an annual population of some 340 prisoners; but, in addition to the above Return, it appears that 28 prisoners have been punished by making them work at the crank-wheel, and others by shortening their diet, of which no account can be obtained. Whipping is performed with a cat-of-nine-tails, in the presence of the Keeper, Surgeon, and convicted prisoners, two dozen being the ordinary number of lashes.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

A list of the officers, with their salaries, will be found in the Appendix, No. 21.

The Keeper has had the management of this prison since its erection, and was formerly Keeper of the old prison at Barking. He visits all parts of the prison daily, but seldom the cells at night.

The Matron is the wife of the Keeper. She superintends the female prisoners regularly, unless prevented by illness, when her female servant attends them. The greatest number of females in this prison has been 11.

Both the Turnkeys reside in the prison, and keep watch alternately by night, outside the wards. The Turnkeys are employed by turns in baking, which occupies their time a considerable part of the day.

Account Books.

The books kept in the prison are specified in the subjoined list:—Visitors' book, chaplain and medical officers' journals, chaplain and medical officers' appearance books, keeper's description book, keeper's journal and index book, account book, turnkeys' receiving book, turnkeys' journal, daily journal of the disposal of prisoners, list of prisoners for re-examination, book for periods of detention, weighing book, book for extra allowances for food for prisoners at the mill.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

The committals to this prison have lately been on the increase. The number in custody was,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11th February, | 1835 | 41 |
| ,, | 1836 | 47 |
| ,, | 1837 | 62 |

The total number committed was, however,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas, | 1834 | 411 |
| ,, | 1835 | 320 |
| ,, | 1836 | 339 |

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Population.

The population consists principally of summary convictions, which appear as misdemeanors in the subjoined account.

*Prisoners in Ilford Gaol, 11th February, 1837.*

| | Females. | Males. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Further examination........ | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Convicted felons ........... | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Want of sureties........... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Misdemeanants ............ | 42 | 2 | 44 |
| Trial at Sessions........... | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Trial at Assize ............ | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Private still .............. | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 59 | 3 | 62 |

Re-committals.

The number of re-committals is very considerable. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, it is returned at 273, being no less than 80 per cent. upon the whole number committed in that year.

Juvenile Offenders.

The number of offenders under the age of 17 is returned at 47 in the last-mentioned year, being about 14 per cent. upon the whole number committed. This proportion is much above the average. The Keeper states the increase of juvenile offenders to arise from the number of committals for petty trespasses and offences against the game laws.

Passes.

It is not the practice to give passes to discharged prisoners, but they receive small sums of money in proportion to the distances they have to travel.

Military Prisoners.

The 6*d.* per diem allowed for deserters by the War Office is paid to the prisoner, who finds himself with it. The Keeper remembers two instances of deserters committed to prison, as such, on their own confession; but who afterwards turned out not to be such. Of the one case he could not turn to the particulars, but in the other, the prisoner's name was William Mathison, who was discharged by order from the War Office, dated 18th September, 1832, as not belonging to the 93d regiment, from which he pretended to have deserted, The inducement to these impositions was the extra diet obtained with the 6*d.* per diem.

We beg to refer to the Appendix.

## APPENDIX.

**RETURN, No. 2, from the County House of Correction, at Ilford, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.**

**No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes at Chelmsford and Old Bailey Central Criminal Court and Sessions, in the course of the Year.**

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . . | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 2 |
| ,, ,, Convicted . . . | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, ,, No Bills found . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

**No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.**

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts martial . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . . | 47 | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . . | 48 | 8 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | 20 | 9 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | 18 | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . . | 3 | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . | 99 | 6 |
| Totals . . . | 237 | 23 |

**No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.**

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| In Execution . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt . . . . | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total . . . | .. | .. |

* Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

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No. 4.—*Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . | 19 | 2 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . . . . . . | 291 | 30 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 4 |
| Total . . | 324 | 36 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . . | 8 | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 3 | 1 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . . | 34 | 4 |
| Detained on a Body Warrant for an Excise Penalty . . . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Totals . . . | 46 | 5 |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . | .. | .. | 86 | 5 | 77 | 8 | 34 | 3 | 25 | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . | .. | .. | 76 | 3 | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Totals. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 235 | 16 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 16 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 |

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | 2 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . . | 6 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . . | 35 | 4 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . . | 85 | 3 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . . | 69 | 1 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . . | 51 | 4 |
| Totals . . . | 248 | 12 |

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write . . . . . | 138 | 18 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . . | 59 | 6 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly . | 129 | 4 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 4 | 2 |
| Totals . . . | 330 | 30 |

No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . . | 55 | 3 |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . | 6 | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | 5 | .. |
| Deaths . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . . | 50 | 3 |

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . . | 131 | 5 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . . | 79 | 1 |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | 1 |
| Four times or more . . . . . . . | 26 | 3 |

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour . . . . . . . . . | 172 | 12 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour . | 164 | 12 |
| Not employed . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement . . . . . . . . | N | il. |

I.
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*Essex.*

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### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 8 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 34 | .. |
| Jackets | 56 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 59 | .. |
| Trowsers | 35 | .. |
| Shirts | 60 | .. |
| Stockings | 12 | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | 18 | .. |
| Shoes (pairs) | 4 | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | 4 |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | 5 |
| Shifts | .. | 6 |
| Beds | 56 | .. |
| Rugs | 17 | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | 47 | .. |
| Towels | 30 | .. |
| Blankets | 84 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 132 | 14 | 9½ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 21 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, Bedding | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 8 | 17 | 6 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, Fuel | 56 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, Soap | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| ,, Candles | 4 | 14 | 1½ |
| ,, Washing | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| ,, Books | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| ,, Furniture | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 113 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, Keeper's salary | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chaplain's salary | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Surgeon's salary | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Matron's salary | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their trial at Assizes and Sessions | 26 | 16 | 4 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 62 | 16 | 4 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 802 | 4 | 0 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | .. | .. | .. |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum— | | | |
| For Ordinary Prisoners | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| For Hard Labour Prisoners | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 1 | 13 | 5 |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | *(Note.) Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | The prisoners who work the treadwheel have on each day they work four ounces of bread and two ounces of cheese, in addition to the ordinary diet, and at the expiration of three months they then are allowed, for the remainder of their term of imprisonment, one pint of soup three times in each week, made wholly of meat. |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Monday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Tuesday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Wednesday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Thursday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Friday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Saturday | Men | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Women | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| | Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |

* Note.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.

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## No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 7 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 10,080 | 840 | 5,908 | .. | .. |
| February | 7 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 10,080 | 840 | 5,908 | .. | .. |
| March | 8 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 11,520 | 960 | 6,720 | .. | .. |
| April | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| May | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| June | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| July | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| August | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| September | 10 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 14,400 | 1,200 | 7,532 | .. | .. |
| October | 8 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 11,520 | 960 | 6,720 | .. | .. |
| November | 7 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 10,080 | 840 | 5,908 | .. | .. |
| December | 7 | 28 | 7 | 48 | 3/5 | 10,080 | 840 | 5,908 | .. | .. |

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank-Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | Not any. | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | .. | |
| Chaplain | | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | .. | |
| Matron | | 1 | 20 0 0 | .. | .. | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | | 1 | 20 0 0 | .. | .. | |
| Steward | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-masters | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | | 1 | 66 19 0 | .. | .. | |
| Turnkeys | Male | 1 | 46 16 0 | .. | .. | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey | Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | | 6 | 453 15 0 | .. | .. | |

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No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 23 | 18 | 3½ |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Receipts | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 23 | 18 | 3½ |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 802 | 4 | 0 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 23 | 18 | 3½ |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 778 | 5 | 7½ |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per Day. Each Prisoner has cost 1*s*. 0¼*d*. each Day.

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## COLCHESTER HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Colchester House of Correction.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Description. Inspection. Wards. Cells.

This prison is a House of Correction for the county of Essex, and is appropriated almost exclusively to summary convictions. It however occasionally receives prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and those committed for further examination by the magistrates. It stands on rising ground, about half a mile from the town of Colchester, and there is no other building near it. It was completed and first occupied in February 1835, at the cost of about £7000. The prison is on the radiating plan, with the Keeper's house at the entrance, and the Turnkey's and Matron's apartments, over which is the chapel, in the centre. The inspection is, however, defective, for the whole of the yards cannot be seen from the windows of the central lodge, and there are no means of inspecting the day-rooms or cells, without going to them. The boundary wall is of the height of 18 feet, and between this and the inner wall of the same height, surrounding the wards, there is a space of land from 70 to 80 feet wide. There has not been any escape since the occupation of the prison. It is in a good state of repair. There are 10 wards, six of which were intended for male, and four for female prisoners. The accommodation thus provided for females is much greater than there has ever been occasion for, the greatest number of female prisoners at one time since the occupation of the prison having been only four (three of whom went out before night), and the total number of females confined up to the day of our visit having been only 25. We found the female wards unoccupied, there being no female prisoner in custody. Each of the wards has an airing yard, and six of them have day-rooms. The prison contains 44 separate sleeping apartments, of the following dimensions:—

10 cells, 12 feet 6 inches long, by 6 feet 6 inches wide.
2 do. 11 feet long, by 8 feet wide.
2 do. 8 feet long, by 7 feet wide.
26 do. 8 feet 6 inches long, by 6 feet 4 inches wide.
4 infirmary rooms, male and female.

Total 44

Soil, &c.

The height of the cells is 10 feet, and the thickness of the partition walls about 14 inches. The number of cells has hitherto greatly exceeded the wants of the prison, the greatest number in custody at one time having been only 20. The cells are close, and badly ventilated. The windows are, like those at Springfield, not suited for the ventilation of small cells. The prison is built on a strong loam, and has good drainage to the river. It was clean and dry at the time of inspection, and the locality may be pronounced healthy from general considerations, as well as from the small amount of sickness that has occurred.

### 2. *Discipline, &c.*

Classification. Association. Silence. Separation.

The classification we found to be according to the Act; but in the month of December last there were four prisoners convicted of felony who worked on the same treadwheel with misdemeanants summarily convicted. The day-rooms are not used, with the exception of one in which a prisoner confined for smuggling was employed separately in cooking. The prisoners take their meals in their cells, and are thus separated at meals, and by night, but associate together during labour on the treadwheel, at chapel, and whilst washing, or walking the yards. Prisoners who have been acquainted have asked to be allowed to sleep together, but it has never been permitted. The rules require silence, but it is not effectually enforced, there being only one Turnkey, who only comes occasionally into the two yards where the prisoners work at the wheels, and the Keeper is seldom in the yards but at locking or unlocking. Several prisoners confessed to us that they talked pretty freely on the wheel, whilst walking the yard, from cell to cell, during washing, or in going to chapel. Swearing and bad language is sometimes heard, and the prisoners are very apt to steal each other's bread if an opportunity offers. No prisoner was punished for mere talking in the course of the last year. The men on the wheel looked round, and lolled lazily upon it. There were no wardsmen or silencemen employed in the yards. Prisoners are occasionally sentenced to solitary confinement, Employment.

and are then treated according to the Provisional Rules in that behalf. Only two prisoners were so sentenced in the course of last year. The Keeper, however, sometimes exercises a discretion in separating boys to prevent their corruption.

The hard labour consists of the treadwheels, and a crank pump for raising water. The treadwheel labour varies from six and a half to 10 hours per day, and from 7,800 to 12,000 feet of ascent, according to the season, so that a prisoner confined in the summer months does 35 per cent. more work than he who is imprisoned in the winter. Prisoners are employed in cooking, whitewashing, and other menial services, as occasion requires. Treadwheel labour is stated to be disliked, but solitary confinement very much more so. There is no labour of a productive kind.

Visits and Letters.

Visitors are received either at the gate, or in the Turnkey's office, in the presence of the Turnkey; but only by a magistrate's order, and according to the Provisional Rules. Upon looking through the visitors' list, we found that 57 visitors were admitted in the year 1836—a very large number, considering that the total number confined in the year, to Michaelmas 1836, was only 127. One prisoner had received seven visitors, another four, and several more than one. Several instances have happened of persons having obtained visiting orders from magistrates under false pretences. A prisoner, N. F., lately received two visits at different times from two different persons, each calling herself his sister Elizabeth F. The Keeper was not aware of it until after she had gone away, when he found that she was an impostor, and came from Colchester, his real sister having previously come from West Mersea to see her brother. All letters are subject to the Keeper's inspection.

Money.

The money of the prisoners (being convicts) is taken from them, and accounted for on their discharge.

Tobacco.

An instance occurred in which tobacco was brought in by a smuggler, and buried in the yard; but there is no reason to believe that it is frequently introduced.

Newspapers.

Newspapers are not used, nor any books without the chaplain's authority.

Gaming.

There has been no case of gambling, and the prisoners being usually poor and of the agricultural class, it is not very likely to occur.

Separation of Sexes.

The female wards are quite separate from those of the males, and no instance of communication between them has hitherto occurred.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Rev. J. W. Morgan has been chaplain of this prison, and of the former house of correction in Colchester Castle, for 20 years. He reads daily prayers selected from the Liturgy, and on Wednesdays and Fridays expounds the Scriptures. He performs divine service twice on Sundays, with one sermon. He resides at Colchester, and has other duty. The Communion is not administered. The Chaplain keeps a journal of his attendance, but does not make the entries very regularly. He does not remain long in the prison after chapel, but visits the prisoners in solitary cells, and any others whom he thinks desirable. The chapel is not well arranged, and the Keeper sits where he cannot see the prisoners. The Keeper, Matron, and Turnkey attend, and a list is kept of any prisoners who may be absent from sickness or other cause. The prisoners communicate in their way to and from chapel, and sometimes, though not frequently, during service.

Chapel.

Books.

The books used by the prisoners consist of Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, selected by the Chaplain.

Instruction.

There is no regular instruction; there being few boys, and the terms of imprisonment being usually very short. In the year to Michaelmas 1836 there was only one prisoner confined for six months, and ten for three and under six months. No system of instruction, therefore, could be expected to produce in general any great moral effect.

### 4. *Health.*

Physician.

The medical attendants of the prison are a physician at Colchester, who is assisted by his son, a surgeon, and another assistant. One of these gentlemen attends three or four times a-week, and sees all the prisoners. The prisoners are, however, not examined before being passed into the wards, the medical attendant not being sent for immediately on their admission. There has been only one infirmary patient since the opening of the prison, and at the time of our visit there was not any sick prisoner. In the year ending Michaelmas 1836, the proportion of cases of slight indisposition to the whole number confined was only 8·66 per cent., with no infirmary case or death in the year. There has not hitherto been any case of scurvy, or other disease attributable to excessive labour or insufficiency of diet, the short periods of imprisonment under summary conviction operating favourably in that respect.

Diet.

The diet is that prescribed by the Provisional Rules (see Springfield), which are publicly affixed, and scales and weights are kept in case of application. See Dietary Table, No. 18. The cost of diet is high, being stated at £5 2*s.* 9¾*d.* per head per annum, or 1*s.* 11¾*d.* per week. The prisoners being all after conviction, with the occasional exception of those for examination, are not allowed to find themselves.

Clothing and Bedding.

The cost of clothing and bedding is estimated at £1 6*s.* 4½*d.* per head per annum. The expense of clothing a male prisoner in the drab woollen dress used is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacket | £0 | 5*s.* | 3*d.* |
| Waistcoat | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Trousers | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Cap | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Shirt | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Shoes | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| | £1 | 1 | 10 |

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Washing, &c.

Stockings are not provided. The clothing is not changed by seasons. It is seldom destroyed by prisoners. The bedding is not aired in the yards in winter, but in summer once a-week.

The whole of the linen is washed in the prison, The cells are washed in the summer twice or three times a-week, but in winter not so often. The prison has been lime-washed from time to time since its erection, and appeared generally clean at the time of inspection.

Punishments.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

The following is the Keeper's return of punishments for offences within the prison in the last year, and up to the day of inspection:

Punishments within the prison since the 1st of January, 1836:—

Oct. 3, 1836, W. G.—Stealing prisoners' bread. Locked up four hours.
Oct. 4, 1836, J. T.—Refusing to walk round the yard. Locked up four hours.
Oct. 19, W. H. and T. W.—Refusing to walk round the yard. Locked up six hours.
Nov. 22, 1836, W. G.—Stealing bread. Locked up for the afternoon.
Jan. 11, 1837, W. P.—Refusing to walk round the yard. Looked up for the afternoon.
Jan. 19, 1837, W. W. and J. P.—Fighting in the yard. Locked up four hours.
Feb. 1, 1837, J. M.—Writing his name in his cell. Locked up four hours.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

The officers consist of the Keeper, Matron, and Turnkey, whose salaries are stated in the Appendix.

Keeper.

The Keeper, Mr. William Parsle Smith, held that office in the former prison of Colchester Castle, and has been Gaoler in this prison for twenty-two years. He is 53 years of age. He does not visit the cells at night, and is not often in the yards, but is generally present at locking up and unlocking. He keeps a sort of journal, in which he enters the daily number of prisoners, but only one occurrence is noted in it in the last year, viz. "October 24.—Thomas Kemp, a vagrant, made an attempt to strangle himself." The Keeper's journal has not been exhibited at the Quarter Sessions, nor signed by the Chairman, as the law requires. The Keeper attends the Sessions at Chelmsford, whether he has any prisoners there or not.

Matron.

The Matron is the wife of the Keeper, and is 49 years of age. Her duties are very light, as there is seldom more than one female prisoner, and often none at all.

Turnkey.

The Turnkey usually sleeps in the prison, but is sometimes permitted to sleep at his own house with his family. There is no night watchman.

Books.

The books kept in the prison are stated in the following list:—Visiting Magistrates' Minute Book, Chaplain's Journal, Surgeon's Journal, Governor's Diary, Receiving Book, Description ditto, Sick Book, Absentees from Chapel Book, Prisoners Visitors' Book, Separate Jurisdiction Book, Book of Fines and Penalties, Receipts and Disbursements.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Population of Prison.

The following is a list of prisoners in custody at the time of our inspection:

| Names. | Offences. | Sentences. | How employed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. F. | Smuggling | 12 calendar months | Whitewashing and cooking. |
| C. G. | Stealing Walnuts | 6 months | Treadwheel. |
| W. P. | Poaching | 2 calendar months | The same. |
| S. H. | Trespass | 2 months | Same. |
| S. B. | Same | Same | Same. |
| J. W. | Poaching | 6 weeks | Same. |
| C. P. | Same | Same | Same. |
| R. C. | Bastardy | 3 months | Same. |
| J. D. (Borough prisoner) | Vagrancy | 1 calendar month. | Same. |
| B. B. | Misdemeanor, furious driving | 1 month | Same. |
| S. S. | Misdemeanor, neglecting to pay fees | 6 weeks | Same. |
| G. L. | Poaching | 1 calendar month. | Same. |

The numbers at the following periods were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 17th Feb. 1835 | 12 |
| do. 1836 | 10 |
| do. 1837 | 12 |

The greatest number at one time in the last two years, ending at Michaelmas respectively, was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1835 | 16 |
| 1836 | 15 |
| and on 31st Dec. 1836 | 20 |

The total number committed in each of those years was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1835 | 107 |
| 1836 | 115 |

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Colchester House of Correction.

Recommittals. The proportion of persons previously committed in the last-mentioned year appears to have been about 50 per cent. on the whole number committed.

Juvenile Offenders. The proportion of offenders under 17, in the same year, appears to have been about 10 per cent. upon the total number in confinement.

Contract with Borough. The borough of Colchester contracts for the maintenance of its convicted prisoners in this house of correction; paying, for the whole cost of maintenance, a sum equal to double the amount of the ordinary rations of food.

It appears by the visiting magistrates' book that they have held seven regular meetings in the course of the last year, and that one interval elapsed from the 18th of March to the 10th of June, without any recorded visit. A single magistrate, however, looks in occasionally without entering his visit in the book.

Military Prisoners. The usual sum of sixpence per head is allowed by the War Department for soldiers, and they receive the ordinary prison diet.

It is much to be regretted that the greater number of the cells are of so small dimensions (8 feet 6 inches, by 6 feet 4 inches), and all of them are so badly ventilated, as to be unfit for a system of separation by day.

We beg reference to the subjoined Returns contained in the Appendix.

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## APPENDIX.

RETURN from the County House of Correction, Colchester, for the Year ending 30th November, 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | 1 | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 14 | .. |
| For Assaults | 9 | 2 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 3 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 26 | 3 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 2 | .. |
| Further Examination | 45 | 2 |
| Revenue Laws | 1 | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes | 15 | 1 |
| Total | 117 | 8 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—No Debtors received here.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the Commencement of the Year | 11 | 1 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 106 | 7 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 2 | .. |
| Total | 119 | 8 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 4 | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 16 | .. |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 20 | .. |

31*st December*, 1836.

**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Colchester House of Correction.

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) and except Prisoners for further examination | 1 | .. | 23 | 5 | 28 | .. | 10 | 1 | 10 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) and except Prisoners for further examination | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 | 6 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 1 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 2 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 10 | .. |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 30 | 3 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 46 | 3 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 30 | 2 |
| Total | 119 | 8 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 50 | 2 |
| Can read only | 30 | 5 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 27 | 1 |
| Can read and write well | 12 | .. |
| Total | 119 | 8 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 10 | 1 |
| Infirmary Cases | .. | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 3 | .. |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 15 | .. |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 4 | 2 |
| Twice | 4 | .. |
| Thrice | 1 | .. |
| Four times or more | 7 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Not employed | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 2 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | | None. | | |
| Whipping | | | | |
| Dark Cells | | | | |
| Solitary Cells | | | | |
| Stoppage of Diet | | | | |
| Other Punishments | | | | |

I.

**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Colchester House of Correction.

No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | 35 | .. |
| Jackets | 35 | .. |
| Waistcoats | 34 | .. |
| Trousers | 35 | .. |
| Shirts | 34 | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes (pairs) | 1 | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | .. |
| Beds | 20 | .. |
| Rugs and Blankets | 72 | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 12 | .. |

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 41 | 12 | 8½ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| ,, Bedding | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Fuel | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Soap | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| ,, Candles | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| ,, Washing | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery<br>,, Books | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 252 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 39 | 17 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 33 | 4 | 0 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 390 | 17 | 3½ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | .. | .. | .. |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 5 | 2 | 9¾ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 1 | 6 | 4¾ |

No. 18.—Dietary. In conformity with the regulations, all prisoners when they first come in receive a loaf of bread of 1½ lb. weight, and a quart of gruel made from 2 oz. of Scotch meal per day. In addition to which the men at hard labour receive daily 4 oz. of bread and 2 oz. of cheese. At the expiration of a month the men at hard labour receive daily an additional pint of gruel made from 1½ oz. of Scotch meal or rice. At the expiration of three months the men at hard labour, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, are allowed a pint of soup, each made from 2 oz. of meat, with vegetables.

No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,800 | 390 | .. | Richmond's Telltale. | None |
| February | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,600 | 480 | .. | | |
| April | 10 | 12 each | 8 inches | 30 steps | One-third | 12,000 | 600 | .. | | |
| May | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,600 | 480 | .. | | |
| November | 6½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,800 | 390 | .. | | |
| December | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |

No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour at the Pump. The Pump is only used occasionally to supply the Establishment with water when necessary.

No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | Coals and Candles. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 70 0 0 | .. | 70 0 0 | None. |
| Matron | 1 | 15 0 0 | .. | 15 0 0 | Coals and Candles. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 15 0 0 | .. | 15 0 0 | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 52 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | Coals and Candles when on the Premises. |
| Total | 5 | 252 0 0 | .. | 252 0 0 | |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*
Colchester House of Correction.

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. | .. | .. |
| Amount received from the Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Receipts | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 8 | 1 | 0 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 390 | 17 | 3½ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 382 | 16 | 3½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Cost per day each Prisoner, 2*s.* 7*d.*

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## HALSTEAD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Halstead House of Correction.

### *Site, Construction, &c.*

Description.

This is a House of Correction for the county of Essex, and is appropriated chiefly to offenders summarily convicted, vagrants, and prisoners under examination. It is an old building on an irregular plan, having been erected in the year 1782. Some alterations were made about five years since. It stands very low, upon the bank of a stream running into the river Colne, and faces the public street of the town of Halstead. It adjoins the Angel public-house, from which one side of the prison can be overlooked. The boundary wall on the side towards the public-house is 10 feet high, but that on the other side towards the meadows is only eight feet high. The inner wall surrounding the wards varies from 12 to 20 feet in height. The prison is very insecure, not merely from the defects of the building, but from the staircases fixed up the sides of the walls, and from privies, &c. being fixed against them externally, the roofs of which form convenient landing-places for a descent. It is also quite easy to get over the boundary walls, and to escape round their abuttals on the side of the rivulet. No less than six prisoners have, in fact, escaped within the last three years, viz.

Insecurity.

Escapes.

J. F., F. H., and R. G.—On 17th April, 1834, these three, who were sleeping in one cell in ward No. 4, broke through the wall into the day-room, and from thence got through the window into the yard, and then escaped by scaling the wall. F. H. was never recaptured, R. G. was afterwards taken, and J. F. was taken for another offence.

J. H. (for want of bail), on 25th Sept. 1834, escaped over the low wall in coming round from chapel to his ward No. 7. He was retaken.

J. D. (on charge of felony), on 5th Nov. 1834, escaped from yard No. 4. by climbing the wall from the staircase, walking along the top, and then descending on the side by the river.

W. G. (on charge of felony), on 11th January, 1837, escaped in the same way from yard No. 7. He was, however, retaken on the 27th, and we found him in custody at Springfield.

Inspection.

The prison is not fire proof and not insured. From its construction there is no central inspection, but the yards Nos. 1, 2, and 3 can be partially seen from the back windows of the Keeper's house, and there are apertures in the walls surrounding the yards, through which they may be looked into from the passages behind. Some of the wards are approached through others, and the internal arrangements are in many respects inconvenient. The wards are eight in number, and contain five day-rooms and 35 sleeping cells, the dimensions of which are stated in the Return, Appendix B. The number is insufficient for constant separation by night, the greatest number at one time in the last three years having been 64. The size of the cells, it will be seen, varies from 7½ feet by 5 to 13½ by 7½, and their height varies from 8 to 10 feet. None of the cells are sufficiently ventilated, and some of them have no ventilation at all but by a hole made through the door. Three sleeping cells in ward No. 2, whose dimensions are only 7½ by 5 feet, and also three cells in No. 3, the dimensions of two of which are 13 feet by 7½, and of one 7½ by 6 feet, have privies opening into each of them, which cast up an offensive smell, and completely poison the air in so small and close places. The prisoners stated that the smell is at times so bad that they can scarcely bear it, and they are constantly obliged to throw water down for purification. Yet, in these filthy holes, we learned that prisoners had been sleeping three in one cell for more than a fortnight together during the last winter. The drainage is very bad, and the sewer to the river can only be cleansed once a week, when the water has been allowed to run out. The whole prison, and especially the Keeper's house, is affected by damp, arising from the low and marshy soil on which the buildings stand. The site indeed appears ineligible in every respect.

Wards and Cells.

Privies in Cells.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Halstead House of Correction.

### 2. *Discipline, &c.*

Classification.
Association.
Separation.

The classification is according to the Gaol Act, except that in one ward we found misdemeanants summarily convicted mixed with those committed for acts of vagrancy.

The untried, of whom the proportion is small, are allowed to associate. Prisoners remanded for further examination are, however, often ordered by the Magistrates to be kept separate. We found a boy, on charge of house-breaking, separated, under such circumstances, in ward No. 4. There was no other prisoner in the ward, but the boy was confined entirely to the day-room, it not being deemed safe to allow him to walk in the yard. The boy could not read or write: the solitude for a few days appeared to have made a considerable impression upon him, and he was crying bitterly. There were also two boys convicted of felony confined separately in their cells, and employed at the crank-wheel. One of them (J. E.) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the last month in solitude. Before he was separated he had slept in a cell with two other prisoners. Whilst in separation, he took exercise in the passage, not in the yard; but he was in the habit of going down for his bread, and for other purposes, when he used to talk to other prisoners. He did not attend chapel; had no books whatever; and said that neither the Chaplain nor Surgeon had visited him since he had been in separation.

Silence.

The Rules require Silence, but it is in practice very little observed, there being only one Turnkey, who cannot be constantly in the yards; the inspection being imperfect, and the yardsmen not trustworthy. The convicted take their meals in their cells, and sleep separately when the number of cells suffices; but during the past winter they have slept three in a cell in many instances; sometimes in separate beds, and at others two or three in a bed. The testimony of several prisoners examined by us concurs in the fact, that they talk on the wheel; whilst walking the yard; at washing; in going to and from chapel; and from cell to cell. Swearing and bad language are occasionally heard. A yardsman told us, "that a prisoner (D.), who went out the Monday previous, used often to swear and talk indecently; that he was a blackguard sort of a fellow, and used to d—n him (the yardsman) when he spoke to him civilly; that D. was a very quarrelsome fellow, but he (the yardsman) never complained to the Turnkey till after D. was gone." The reason why he did not complain was evidently because he was afraid of the prisoner D. The Silent System may justly be called a farce in such prisons as this. Only twelve prisoners are stated to have been punished for disorderly conduct in the whole of the year 1836, and the frequent necessity of prisoners sleeping together would of course counteract any good effect of silence by day, even if rigidly enforced. On Sundays, the prisoners are locked up the whole day, except during divine service, and half-an-hour for exercise, mornings and evenings. On Saturdays, the treadwheels are stopped at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the prisoners may be shaved.

Employment.

There are treadwheels in two yards, Nos. 2 and 3, and crank-wheels for labour in solitude. The hours of treadwheel labour vary from 7 to 10, and the number of feet of ascent from 8,960 to 12,800, according to the season; being a difference of 30 per cent. Prisoners are also employed as yardsmen, and in cleaning and menial services, and female prisoners in washing and cleaning, in the prison and Keeper's house.

Visits and Letters.

Visitors are admitted at the gates of the yards, or in the Keeper's office, in the presence of the Turnkey, by Magistrates' orders. No list of visitors is kept, but the Keeper supposes that about 20 were admitted in the course of last year. All letters are inspected by the Keeper.

Money.

Prisoners for examination, or before trial, if they have money, are allowed to receive it by instalments of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, or to receive provisions from visitors. All money taken away from prisoners on admittance is accounted for on their discharge.

Tobacco.

Prisoners have occasionally been detected in using tobacco, but not very lately. It is prohibited by the Rules.

Newspapers.

Newspapers do not appear to be introduced, nor any books without the Chaplain's authority.

Gaming.

The prisoners are for the most part very poor; there is no reason to suppose that gambling is practised.

Separation of Males and Females.

The female ward is distinct from those of the males. The males, however, see the female prisoners as they go in and out of chapel, as the females pass the men's yards, No. 2 and 3, in their way to chapel. But it would be possible for them to go through the Keeper's house to the chapel, so as to avoid being seen by the men. The female ward is never appropriated to the use of males, even though there may be no female prisoners in custody.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Chaplain (Rev. G. M. Fowke) resides at Halstead, and has no other clerical duty. He reads daily prayers selected from the Liturgy, and on Sundays performs divine service twice, with one sermon. The hour of his attendance for daily prayers is uncertain, but not later than noon. The Holy Communion is never administered. The Chaplain keeps a journal of attendances—no character book. He goes round the prison once a-week, and converses with and instructs the prisoners as he finds occasion, remaining in the prison for about an hour. On his weekly inspection, he states that he visits the prisoners in solitary confinement. If unavoidably absent, he procures the assistance of another clergyman. A list of prisoners absent from chapel on account of sickness, or solitary confinement, is kept. The Keeper, Turnkey, Matron, usually attend. The prisoners occasionally talk in chapel, the arrangement of the pews being unfavourable for the officers' inspection. The women usually enter chapel after the men, who consequently can see them coming in. The chapel is in the front of the prison, under the same roof as the Keeper's house. It is close, and badly ventilated.

Instruction.

The prisoners are stated to be supplied with Bibles, prayer books, and tracts of the Society

Books.

for Promoting Christian Knowledge, selected by the Chaplain; but we found that, in more than one instance, prisoners who could read had not had the use of any book at all.

There is no schoolmaster, or systematic instruction; but the Chaplain gives casual instruction in reading to juvenile offenders, and some others. Considering that a prisoner is very rarely confined here for more than three months, and the great majority of them for less than two, it could not be expected that if even there were any regular instruction, any favourable moral effect would in general result from it.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon resides in Halstead, and attends occasionally, and when sent for, but he does not attend to examine prisoners on admission, before passed into the wards, nor does he regularly visit those in solitary confinement, unless reported sick. Silence is not required in the infirmary.

Sickness.

At the time of our visit, there was only one prisoner sick, who had the itch. The proportion of sick to the total number confined in the year to Michaelmas 1836 was:—cases of slight indisposition 8 per cent, infirmary cases 5·44 per cent; deaths none. The average number of days during which each invalid remained on the Sick list during the last year was fourteen. The dampness of the building has probably tended to produce ague, several cases of which have occurred, but scurvy has not appeared, the periods of confinement being in general too short to affect the constitution.

Diet.

The diet is that prescribed by the Provisional Rules, (*see* Springfield,) which are publicly affixed in the prison. The cost appears high, being stated at £6 3*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum, or 2*s.* 4½*d.* per week. See Dietary Table, Appendix A, No. 18.

Prisoners finding themselves.

Prisoners before trial, or under examination, receive provisions from friends, or buy to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. They are allowed to purchase a pint of beer a day.

Clothing and Bedding.

The annual cost of clothing and bedding per head is stated at £1 13*s.* 6*d.* There is no prison dress; and the Keeper therefore buys second-hand clothes for such prisoners as require them, which he charges in his accounts. The prisoners sometimes destroy their clothes, and are punished when detected. The bedding appeared to be dirty, and out of order. It is aired in the yards in summer, but not in winter.

Washing.

The whole of the prisoners' linen is washed within the prison. The rooms and cells are washed as the weather permits—not always daily. The building is lime-washed annually, but it wants painting in several places. It was not particularly clean: the prevalence of damp and the bad state of the drainage were very observable.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

The only Return of punishments for the last year which we could obtain from the Keeper was as follows:—"The number of punishments from 1st January to 31st December, 1836, was 12, for being disorderly." The punishments consist principally in locking up in dark cells. No prisoner has been whipped during the last year. Whipping, when performed, is in the presence of the surgeon, with a cat-of-nine-tails: the ordinary number of lashes being 24.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

The number of officers, and their salaries, is stated in the Appendix, No. 21. The Governor and Matron are the only resident officers, the Turnkey residing in the town, and sleeping at his own house. He leaves the prison at 8 P. M., and comes in the morning at the time of unlocking.

Keeper.

The Keeper, Mr. George Wright, was appointed in 1827, and is 53 years of age. He states that he is daily in all parts of the prison, and occasionally visits at night. He is obliged to attend the magistrates' petty sessions, sometimes three or four times a week. He keeps a sort of journal, but few occurrences are entered in it.

Matron.

The Matron is 70 years of age, and appears unfit for active duties. Her labours are, however, not heavy, for in the course of the three years ending 31st December, 1836, the number of female prisoners committed was only 52, and the greatest number at any one time five. At the time of our visit there were not any female prisoners in custody.

The number of officers is, we think, insufficient for the preservation of discipline, especially considering the want of means of inspection, and the frequent unavoidable absence of the Keeper in attending prisoners.

Books, &c.

The only prison-books and accounts are as follows:—Receiving-book, number-book, day-book, journal, and some small books, submitted to the Visitors every quarter, such as *sick, diet, money to prisoners on their discharge, clothing book,* &c., &c.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Population of Prison.

The number in custody at the following dates was:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 February, | 1835 | 11 |
| Ditto | 1836 | 13 |
| Ditto | 1837 | 18 |

The greatest number at any one time in each of the three years to Michaelmas 1836 was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 | 64 |
| 1835 | 50 |
| 1836 | 38 |

And the total number committed in each of those three years was:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 | 388 |
| 1835 | 259 |
| 1836 | 230 |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

Halstead House of Correction.

Recommittals.

The proportion of recommittals to the number committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 (230) appears to have been no less than 50 per cent. The Keeper said that he continually recognised his prisoners as old acquaintances, besides those who had previously been confined elsewhere.

Juvenile Offenders.

The proportion of offenders under the age of 17 upon the whole number confined in the last-mentioned year (257) was 12·45 per cent. The number of juvenile offenders in custody is sometimes 10 or 12; seldom more.

Military Prisoners.

The usual allowance of 6*d.* per diem is paid for deserters, but there are rarely any in custody, and scarcely ever any smugglers.

Visiting Justices.

There is at present no visiting justice within seven miles of this prison; but there are four meetings of the visiting justices in the year to pass the accounts: one of the magistrates is stated to look in occasionally.

General Observations.

This House of Correction is only twelve miles distant from that of Colchester, and is one of six Houses of Correction for the County of Essex. The system is so lax, that it is idle to suppose it has any deterring effect, and the bad construction of the building renders it wholly inapplicable to the purpose of separate confinement, and scarcely to that of a rigid discipline of silence. The dampness and insecurity of the prison are also serious evils, and the filthy arrangement of the sleeping-cells, being also privies, deserves strong censure. The prison is improperly situated: either a new building should be erected on a more fit spot in the neighbourhood, or it should be abolished, and the prisoners transferred to some other House of Correction.

We beg to refer to the Appendices to this Report, marked A, B, and C.

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## APPENDIX (A.)

### RETURN, from the County House of Correction, at Halstead, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. | 25 | 2 | 2 | .. | 32 | 4 |
| ,, ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| ,, ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a route | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 20 | .. |
| For Assaults | 17 | 2 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 7 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 50 | 7 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 88 | 9 |
| Total | 182 | 18 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.
None.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 17 | .. |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 218 | 22 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | .. |
| Total | 235 | 22 |

* NOTE.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | .. | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 18 | .. |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 18 | .. |

I.
Home District.

County Gaols.

*Essex.*
Halstead House of Correction.

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 26 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 32 | 7 | 27 | 5 | 67 | 7 | 36 | .. | 11 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 5 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 174 | 19 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 3 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 12 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 60 | 7 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 67 | 10 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 60 | 4 |
| Total | 218 | 22 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 34 | 2 |
| Can read only | 141 | 20 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly | 23 | .. |
| Can read and write well | 20 | .. |
| Total | 218 | 22 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 15 | 6 |
| Infirmary Cases | 11 | 3 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 9 | .. |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 38 | .. |

### No. 11.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 51 | 2 |
| Twice | 28 | 1 |
| Thrice | 11 | .. |
| Four times or more | 21 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 155 | 17 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 18 | 2 |
| Not employed | 45 | 3 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 1 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | .. | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 12 | .. | .. | .. |

I.
**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Essex.*

**Halstead House of Correction.**

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | 8 |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trowsers | .. | .. |
| Shirts | 37 | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | 30 | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | 3 |
| Beds | 52 | .. |
| Rugs | 52 | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 10 | .. |
| Blankets | 80 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 102 | 1 | 1½ |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 27 | 16 | 1 |
| ,, Bedding | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 19 | 0 | 1 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Fuel | 36 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Soap | 17 | 3 | 11 |
| ,, Candles | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Washing | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Cooking | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Stationery | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Books | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 272 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 47 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 47 | 0 | 5 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 579 | 14 | 1½ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum | 49 | 1 | 7¼ |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 1 | 13 | 6 |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances.† |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | pints. | pints. | pints. | pints. | ozs. Oatmeal. |
| Sunday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2½ |
| Monday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1½ |
| Tuesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | 2* | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1½ |
| Thursday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1½ |
| Friday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1½ |
| Saturday | Men<br>Women<br>Boys | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1½ |

* All hard labour.

† Extra allowance is given to men and women at hard labour.

### No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | h. m. | | |
| January | 7 | 18 | 8 inches. | 2 | One-third. | 8,960 | 560 | 4 46 | By regulating the power of the wheels. | To raise water, and for the use of the Privies. |
| February | 8 | | | | | 10,240 | 640 | 5 20 | | |
| March | 9 | | | | | 11,520 | 720 | 6 0 | | |
| April | 10 | | | | | 12,800 | 800 | 6 40 | | |
| May | 10 | | | | | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| June | 10 | | | | | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| July | 10 | | | | | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| August | 10 | | | | | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| September | 10 | | | | | ,, | ,, | ,, | | |
| October | 7 | | | | | 11,520 | 720 | 6 0 | | |
| November | 8 | | | | | 10,240 | 640 | 5 20 | | |
| December | 9 | | | | | 8,960 | 560 | 4 40 | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary velocity of the Cranks per minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January<br>February<br>March<br>April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August<br>September<br>October<br>November<br>December | .. | 4 | 16 | The same as the Treadwheels. | As with the Treadwheels. | For Punishment. |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. £. | s. | d. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. s. d. | Total. £. | s. | d. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | 1 | 80 | 0 | 0 | .. | 80 | 0 | 0 | None. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | .. | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | .. | 52 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 5 | 272 | 0 | 0 | .. | 272 | 0 | 0 | |

### No. 22.—Receipts.—None.

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 579 | 14 | 1½ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | .. | | |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 579 | 14 | 1½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

1*s.* 7½*d.* per day each.

*Halstead House of Correction, December 28, 1836.* DAVID BADHAM, *Visitor.*

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## APPENDIX (B.)

### HALSTEAD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*A Statement of the Dimensions of all the Day Rooms and Sleeping Cells in the several Wards.*

Ward No. 1.

Ground Floor, First Cell, 13 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 8 feet high.
,, Second Cell, ,, ,,
Second Floor, First Cell, 13 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 10 feet high.
,, Second Cell, 8 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide; 10 feet high.
,, Third Cell, ,, ,,
,, Fourth Cell, 13 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 10 feet high.

Ward No. 2.

Ground Floor, First Cell, 7 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide; 8 feet high.
,, Second Cell, ,, ,,
,, Third Cell, ,, ,,
,, Fourth Cell, ,, ,,
,, Fifth Cell, ,, ,,

Ward No. 3.

Ground Floor, First Cell, 13 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 8 feet high.
,, Second Cell, ,, ,,
,, Third Cell, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet wide; 8 feet high.
,, Fourth Cell, ,, ,,
,, Fifth Cell, ,, ,,

Halstead House of Correction.

Ward No. 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Floor, | Day Room, | 14 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | First Cell, | 7 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | 8 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide; 8 feet high. |
| Second Floor, | First Cell, | 10 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches wide; 10 feet high. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Third Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Fourth Cell, | 13 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches wide; 10 feet high. |

Ward No. 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Floor, | Day Room, | 14 feet long, 7 feet wide; 8 feet high; |
| ,, | First Cell, | 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet wide; 8 feet long. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Third Cell, | ,, ,, |

Ward No. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Second Floor, | Day Room, | 15 fe long, 8 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | First Cell, | 9 feet long, 8 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Third Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Fourth Cell, | ,, ,, |

Ward No. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Floor, | Day Room, | 14 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | First Cell, | 7 feet long, 7 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | 8 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches wide; 8 feet high. |
| Second Floor, | First Cell, | 10 feet long, 8 feet wide; 10 feet high. |
| ,, | Second Cell, | ,, ,, |
| ,, | Third Cell, | 14 feet long, 10 feet wide; 10 feet high. |

Ward No. 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Floor, | Day Room, | 14 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet wide; 8 feet high. |
| ,, | One Cell. | 9 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide; 10 feet high. |

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## APPENDIX (C.)

*Halstead, List of Prisoners, 18th February,* 1837.

| Ward. | Name. | Offence. | How employed. | Where each sleeps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | J. R. | Examination on charge of Felony | . . . . . . . | No. 1. |
| | J. E. | Convicted of Felony | Hard labour Machine up stairs | ,, |
| No. 2 | J. T. | Leaving the Workhouse | On the Treadwheel | No. 2. |
| | W. B. | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | J. C. | Damaging Wood | Sideman | ,, |
| | W. G. | Breaking Glass | On the Treadwheel | ,, |
| | J. S. | Cutting Wood | ,, | ,, |
| | G. T. | Not supporting his Child | ,, | No. 1. |
| | W. F. | Assault | ,, | ,, |
| | W. S. | Disorderly in the Workhouse | ,, | ,, |
| No. 3 | T. B. | Poaching | Yardman | No. 3. |
| | J. E. | ,, | On the Treadwheel | ,, |
| | J. B. | For buying Game | ,, | ,, |
| | J. C. | Poaching | ,, | ,, |
| No. 4 | W. H. | Examination | . . . . . . . | No. 4. |
| No. 6 | J. P. | Poaching | Sick, Itch | No. 6. |
| No. 7 | J. H. | Destroying Fence | Cleaning Yards | No. 7. |
| No. 8 | H. A. | Convicted of Felony | Hard labour Machines | No. 8. |

GEORGE WRIGHT, *Keeper.*

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## NEWPORT, ESSEX, HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Newport House of Correction.
Description.

This prison is one of the six Houses of Correction for the county of Essex, and stands in the high road in the town of Newport, distant 24 miles from Halstead House of Correction, and about three from the town gaol of Saffron Walden. It is a very old building, having existed long before its enlargement about 60 years since, and is in indifferent repair, the floors being rotten in several places. It is not fire-proof. It is not very secure, but there has not been any escape since the year 1828, when two prisoners, E. B. and J. S., escaped from one of the day-rooms by getting over the paling of their yard, only eight feet high, and making off by the back gate of the premises. There are no means of inspection, the plan being an irregular one. The wall of the inner yard is 20 feet high, and the outer boundary wall 14 feet. There is a space of about an acre and a half on two sides of the prison, used as garden ground, upon which the present building might be extended.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Essex.*
Newport House of Correction.

Number of Rooms, &c.

The prison is not overlooked by other houses. The Keeper's house stands in front, and the number and dimensions of the prison apartments are as follow:—

Ground floor, one day-room, 45 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 8 feet 9 inches high;
one room, 17 feet long by 6½ wide, same height;
one day-room, 16½ feet long, 14 feet wide, and 9 feet high;
one sleeping-room, 14 feet long, by 10 feet wide, same height;
one large, and two small airing-yards.
First floor, one sleeping-room, 21 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 7 feet high;
one do. 15½ feet long by 13½ feet wide, same height;
two do. 13½ feet long by 10½ feet wide, and 7½ feet high;
one do. 10½ feet long by 9½ feet wide, same height.

The prison might thus contain nine prisoners in separate rooms. The greatest number in custody at any one time in the last three years was 16.

Soil, &c.

The soil is gravelly and dry, but the drainage seems to be indifferent, as the privies are offensive. There are two privies up stairs, much too near the sleeping-rooms. There is no ventilation of the sleeping rooms beyond opening the windows; but the rooms are large, and tolerably airy unless too crowded. The site of the building is considered healthy.

### 2. *Discipline.*

Discipline.

There is no regular system of discipline, nor any hard labour or employment, except in gardening, or little jobs of cleaning, &c. about the premises. The prisoners associate in the daytime, without being required to keep silence, and frequently sleep several in a room at night. Males and females are, however, kept in separate wards, and boys are sometimes locked up separately to prevent their contamination. Prisoners under examination are also separated from the convicted as much as possible. The prisoners often sleep two in a bed, and the Keeper admitted that, in some instances, two male prisoners had slept together in one room, without a third, contrary to the Gaol Act. About six visitors are stated to have been admitted last year. They see the prisoners from the window of the Keeper's house in his presence. Letters are only allowed under the Keeper's inspection. If the prisoners have money on their admission, it is taken from them and accounted for on their discharge.

Visitors.

Punishments.

Punishments are very rare, and none have been inflicted for a year past. Only two prisoners are stated to have been whipped in the course of the last seven years, which was done by the constable without the presence of the Surgeon.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The Chaplain (Rev. D. G. Monk) is also vicar of Newport, where he resides. He reads prayers selected from the Liturgy daily at 8 A. M., and performs divine service twice on Sundays, with one sermon. The Holy Communion is not administered. The Chaplain keeps a journal of his attendance, and, in case of his unavoidable absence, prayers are read by the Keeper's nephew. There being no chapel, the large day-room is used for that purpose, in which all prisoners, male and female, assemble together.

No Chapel.

Books.

There is no regular instruction; but Bibles, Prayer-books, and spelling-books are occasionally furnished to the prisoners.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The Surgeon resides at Saffron Walden. He attends when sent for, and occasionally looks in at other times. He has no regular salary, but is paid according to his services. There is not any infirmary. The proportion of sickness is small, having been only 4·40 per cent. upon the whole number confined in the year to Michaelmas last. Only one death has occurred within the last ten years.

Sickness.

Diet.

The diet consists of one pound and a half of bread, and three pints of oatmeal gruel per diem, and an additional pint of oatmeal gruel per diem after one month's imprisonment. These articles are supplied by the Keeper, at the following prices:—

Gruel, including salt, 1*d.* per head per diem.
Flour at 8*s.* 11*d.* per bushel, or according to market price.
Allowance for baking bread, 2*s.* 8*d.* per bushel.

The dietary table is not affixed in any part of the prison.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

Prisoners under examination are allowed to find themselves with provisions, or to purchase to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, including a pint of beer a-day.

Clothing and Bedding.

There is no prison dress, and prisoners are not usually supplied with any clothing. The supply of bedding is scanty; it is aired in the yards in summer, but not in winter.

Washing.

The prisoners' linen is all washed in the house. The rooms are washed daily in summer, and twice a-week in winter, and the prison is limewashed at least once a-year. It appeared clean at the time of inspection.

### 5. *Officers.*

Officers.

The only officers are the Keeper and his wife, who acts as Matron, as stated in Return in the Appendix.

Keeper.

The Keeper, Mr. John Mead, has held that office for ten years, and is 47 years of age. He is frequently obliged to be absent in attending the magistrates, and in conveying prisoners to Chelmsford or Halstead. On those occasions his son-in-law, or nephew, takes charge of and sleeps in, the prison. He keeps no journal of any kind, but merely an account-book of expenses and register of prisoners. Besides the allowances for victualling the prisoners before-mentioned (and which are, of course, illegal), the Keeper charges in his accounts several petty items, such as 10*s.* per quarter for shaving the prisoners. When he attends the sessions he receives 12*s.* per diem for his expenses, and is allowed, for removing prisoners, 10*d.* per mile for one, 7*d.* per mile for two, and 6*d.* per mile for three or more, besides 5*s.* per day and 2*s.* 6*d.* per night for his own maintenance, and 1*s.* for that of the prisoner.

### 6. *Miscellaneous.*

Population of Prison.

We found only two male prisoners in custody, and the number seldom exceeds six or eight at a time. The greatest number at one time in each of the three years to Michaelmas last was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . . . | 79 |
| 1835 . . . . . | 58 |
| 1836 . . . . . | 89 |

and the total number committed in each of those years was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . . . | 79 |
| 1835 . . . . . | 58 |
| 1836 . . . . . | 89 |

Of the 89 committed in the last year, 35 appear by the register to have been committed for examination, and 54 under summary convictions.

Recommittals.
Juvenile Offenders.

The re-committals in the last year appear to have been in the proportion of 15 per cent. to the total number committed, and the juvenile offenders, under 17 years of age, in the proportion of 3·29 per cent. to the total number confined. The returns in regard to the former are, however, little worthy of credit.

General Observations.

This prison is useful as a receptacle for offenders remanded for further examination by the magistrates, who sit once a fortnight in petty sessions at Saffron Walden and Bishops Stortford. Prisoners are also occasionally sent hither to prevent their communication with associates in Springfield. But it is wholly unfit for the purpose of a house of correction, either for persons summarily convicted, or others; having no means of hard labour, or any corrective discipline.

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## APPENDIX.

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Newport, Essex, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at the Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.
Prisoners are usually removed to the County Gaol for trial after their final examination before the Magistrates.

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a route . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | 7 | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . | 7 | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . | 7 | 6 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | 16 | 9 |
| Total . . . . . | 38 | 15 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—None.

No. 4.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | .. |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 74 | 15 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . . | 76 | 15 |

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.
Summary Convictions.—Males, 8.

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | 33 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . | .. | ... | 8 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 15 |

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**HOME DISTRICT.**

**County Gaols.**

***Essex.***
**Newport House of Correction.**

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners in columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | .. | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 1 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 2 | .. |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 22 | 2 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 16 | 8 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 33 | 5 |
| Total | 74 | 15 |

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write<br>Can read only<br>Can read or write, or both imperfectly<br>Can read and write well | No means of giving instruction. | |
| Total | Cannot now be ascertained. | |

No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths in the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 4 | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | .. | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 3 | .. |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 14 | 2 |

No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 7 | 1 |
| Twice | 5 | 1 |
| Thrice | .. | .. |
| Four times or more | .. | .. |

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in columns 1 and 2 have been employed.—None.

No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.—None.

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.—None.

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.—None.

No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Beds | 9 | 3 |
| Rugs | 9 | 3 |
| Towels | 4 | 2 |

No. 17.—Total Cost per annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 24 11 8 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | .. .. .. |
| ,, Bedding | 4 16 4 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 0 2 2 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | .. .. .. |
| ,, Fuel | 13 11 6 |
| ,, Soap | 1 15 9 |
| ,, Candles | 2 7 2½ |
| ,, Washing | 2 8 6 |
| ,, Cooking | .. .. .. |
| ,, Stationery | 1 6 10 |
| ,, Books | 1 3 6 |
| ,, Furniture | .. .. .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 52 0 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 33 0 1 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. .. .. |
| | 143 7 10¼ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 280 11 4¾ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum* | |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | This varies with the price of flour. |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head per annum | No clothing allowed. |

* The Tradesmen's bills are sent to the Treasurer at Chelmsford each Session, and not returned, so he alone can answer this question.

No. 18.—Dietary.—The Prisoners are allowed 1½lb. of bread and 3 pints of oatmeal gruel per diem.

No. 19.—Scale of Treadwheel Labour.—None.

No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.—None.

No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 47 0 0 | 11 1 0 | 58 1 0 | Firing and Candles. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 30 0 0 | .. .. .. | 30 0 0 | ,, |
| Matron | 1 | 5 0 0 | .. .. .. | 5 0 0 | ,, |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | .. .. .. | .. .. .. | .. .. .. | No Salary, the Surgeon attending when sent for, and charging accordingly. |
| Total | 4 | 82 0 0 | 11 1 0 | 93 1 0 | |

No 22. Receipts.—None.

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 280 11 4¾ |
| Total Receipts of ditto | .. .. .. |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 280 11 4¾ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Hertfordshire.*
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

# HERTFORDSHIRE.

## HERTFORD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Description.

This prison is the common gaol and house of correction for the county of Hertford, and is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff and visiting justices. It stands on the high road, a little out of the town of Hertford, and is an oblong building, of an irregular construction. It consists of four principal divisions, viz. the gaol, a very old building; the house of correction, erected in 1790; a ward called the Borough Gaol; and another appropriated to a female prison. The keeper's house is at the entrance of the gaol, and there are altogether 12 wards, in 4 of which there are tread-wheels, 12 airing-yards, 8 day-rooms, and the following number of sleeping-cells, viz.:—

Wards.

Cells.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gaol . . . | 10 Cells, 16 ft. long, by 12 ft. wide. |
| | 5 Ditto, 11 ditto, by 7 ft. 6 in. ditto. |
| | 1 Ditto, 15 ft. 9 in. ditto, by 13 ft. 6 in. ditto. |
| | 1 Ditto, 17 ft. ditto, by 13 ft. 6 in. ditto. |
| | 1 Ditto, 20 ft. 6 in. ditto, by 13 ft. 6 in. ditto. |
| Debtors' Yard . . | 8 Ditto, 16 ft. 6 in. ditto, by 12 ft. ditto. |
| | 2 Ditto, 10 ft. ditto, by 12 ft. ditto. |
| Bridewell or House of Correction | 26 Ditto, 8 ft. ditto, by 6 ft. ditto. |
| | 22 Ditto, 8 ft. ditto, by 5 ft. ditto. |
| | 2 Ditto, 6 ft. ditto, by 5 ft. ditto. |
| Infirmary Yard . . | 3 Ditto, 12 ft. ditto, by 6 ditto. |
| Borough Gaol . . | 4 Ditto, 12 ft. ditto, by 8 ft. ditto. |
| Women's Yards . . | 4 Ditto, 12 ft. ditto, by 8 ft. ditto. |
| Total . . | 89 Cells or Rooms. |

This accommodation is insufficient for the separation by night of even the average number in custody, and wholly inadequate to the case of any extraordinary influx of prisoners, such as that at the time of our visit, when the number in confinement was 171. The cells in the old gaol are very close, having no proper ventilation, and those in the house of correction, although they have pipes, are also close. The latter cells are damp, and the prisoners complained of the cells being cold in both divisions of the prison. The house of correction cells are in double rows, opening into each other, and divided only by a nine-inch wall and a two-inch door, so that the prisoners can talk through with ease. The other partition walls are of the thickness of 14 inches. The building is somewhat out of repair, and the expenses of repairs for the last five years have been considerable, having averaged 329*l.* per annum. The floors of the day-rooms and the brick pavement in the yards are out of order. The prison is not very secure, and the walls of the house of correction are so thin that on one occasion the prisoners broke through them; there has not however been any escape for the last twelve years. There is a small space of garden ground between the buildings and the boundary wall, but not sufficient for any considerable extension of the wards. The height of the boundary wall is 16 feet 6 inches. The prison is not fire-proof, and not insured. The only means of inspection are, that the back windows of the keeper's house overlook the gaol-yards, and the upper part of the mill-house overlooks the house of correction. The prison is not commanded by any other buildings, and there is a considerable space of open rising ground behind it. The soil is damp, and the drainage is so bad that it does not carry off the water, and the yards have been at times quite flooded in consequence. From the bad state of the drainage the privies are out of order, and cast a most offensive smell, particularly in the old gaol, where they adjoin some of the sleeping-cells, which are otherwise too close. The prison is situated about half a mile from the County Hall, in which the Assizes and Sessions are held, and its locality is in that respect convenient, and is considered healthy.

Insecurity.

Inspection.

Drainage.

### 2. *Discipline, &c.*

Rules.

By the Rules, Silence is required to be enforced upon prisoners after trial. Tobacco is prohibited. Convicted prisoners are not permitted to receive visits or letters for the first six months, except under pressing circumstances, and by a magistrate's order. Day-rooms are to be discontinued. The chaplain is to reside within the borough of Hertford, and to devote his whole time to the prison. The punishment of whipping is to be defined. A turnkey is to be allotted to each division in which prisoners work; and a schoolmaster is to be appointed.

System.

The system of management may be described to be;—for the untried, association by day in the yards and day-rooms, with separation by night when there are cells sufficient; for the convicted, association in silence during the hours of labour, with separation at night and during meals, when the number of cells is sufficient; otherwise, association at those times. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement are kept in a state of modified separation in their cells, with exercise in the yards, and intercourse with the chaplain and officers.

Classification.

The classification directed by the Gaol Act we found violated in almost every ward. In the gaol yard No. 1, a prisoner committed for trial for a misdemeanor was in the same yard with 20 others committed on charge of felony. In gaol yard No. 3, several prisoners committed under the Vagrant Act were in the same yard with others summarily convicted of misdemeanors. This ward, although part of the gaol, was appropriated to convicted prisoners, for want of

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room in the house of correction. In Gaol yard No. 4, we found an assemblage of prisoners of almost every description. Two for trial on charge of felony (one of them sick), three tried and sentenced for misdemeanors, two untried for want of sureties, one summary conviction for misdemeanor, one as king's evidence, and one remanded for further examination. In each of the four yards of the house of correction we found some prisoners convicted of felony, others summarily convicted of misdemeanors, and also vagrants, kept in the same yard and working together. In the female prison, women before and after trial were placed together, although there are two distinct wards.

Association of Untried.

By reference to the list of prisoners, Appendix B, the particular persons and offences classed together will be at once seen. The keeper's excuse for the disregard of classification, was the crowded state of the prison; which might be a sufficient reason for appropriating a part of the gaol to convicted prisoners, but not for mixing them together in so many wards in the way described. We notice the neglect of classification, however, rather as a violation of the existing law, than on account of any importance attached to it in itself.

The prisoners confined together for trial were committed for the most opposite kinds of offences, and there appeared to be as much difference among them in point of character. The following, for instance, were in the gaol yard No. 1:—

R. B., burglary.
T. L., (aged 15), stealing two sheep.
W. C., stealing a rabbit-trap.
E. P., night poaching and assaulting keeper.

In Gaol-yard, No. 2:—

G. G., an unnatural crime.
J. G. (aged 14), stealing two sovereigns and silver.
T. B., night poaching and maliciously shooting.

In the Female Prison, No. 1:—

A. R., obtaining goods by false pretences.
S. W., stealing billet-wood.

There are, of course, in such a system of association, abundant opportunities of contamination, especially as regards the boys. A schoolmaster instructs such of the untried as are willing to be taught for a part of the day; but they have still much idle time on their hands, and consequently play at tossing halfpence, chucking buttons, and such amusements. It has been under consideration to provide the untried with the means of profitable employment, such as mat or mop-making, but no decided step towards this has yet been taken by the magistrates.

Silent System.

It is endeavoured to enforce silence by three turnkeys, whose duty it is to watch the prisoners in four wards; wardsmen or staffmen are not employed for this purpose. When the prisoners are off the wheel, they are required to keep at the distance of two yards from each other. They are not punished for mere breach of silence, but reprimanded, and if the offence is frequently repeated, are treated as refractory, and locked up. Of 56 punishments stated to have been inflicted in the year 1836, 26 only may be construed to be applicable to breach of silence, viz. those for being disorderly, noisy, and refractory, a small number compared to that of the whole of the convicted prisoners in the course of the year, which probably exceeded 500. The meals are taken in the sleeping-cells. The presence of the turnkeys prevents the prisoners holding any lengthened conversation; but the turnkeys have sometimes occasion to leave the yards, and even when they are in the yards the prisoners find opportunities of asking each other questions, and talking in a casual way. The evidence of officers and prisoners confirms the fact of talking being carried on in the yards and on the wheel, and they can also communicate whilst washing, and on the way to chapel. We heard talking in two instances, in one of which a prisoner was showing another a pair of ear-drops which he had in his possession. But even if silence could be strictly enforced by day, the effect of it would be destroyed by the facility of talking from one sleeping-cell to another, the cells being divided, as was before stated, by only a nine-inch wall and a two-inch door. In these cells, a prisoner has been overheard reading to the man in the next cell. Moreover, at the time of our visit, about one-third of the convicted prisoners were sleeping together several in a room, from the deficiency of cells in the house of correction.

Association by night.

The whole of the untried, and about one-third of the convicted, were sleeping several together in a cell at the time of our visit, and for the most part three in a bed. Some slept on the floor, for want of bedsteads. The rooms in which more prisoners than one slept at night, were—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gaol, No. 1 | . | 6 prisoners | Gaol, up-stairs, | No. 5 | 5 prisoners |
| Ditto, No. 2 | . | 6 ditto | Ditto | No. 6 | 6 ditto |
| Ditto, No. 3 | . | 6 ditto | Ditto | No. 8 | 3 ditto |
| Ditto, No. 4 | . | 3 ditto | Ditto | No. 9 | 3 ditto |
| Ditto, up-stairs, | No. 4 | 4 ditto | Ditto | No. 11 | 8 ditto |
| Ditto | No. 2 | 6 ditto | Ditto | No. 12 | 10 ditto |
| Ditto | No. 3 | 6 ditto | Ditto | No. 13 | 8 ditto. |

An open balcony surrounds the cells in the first floor of the gaol, into which they open. A watchman parades the yards and balcony the whole night, and usually enters the several rooms and cells with the turnkey at 10 o'clock. This, however, can be but an inefficient check against talking when several prisoners are placed in the same room.

Labour.

The corrective labour consists of four tread-wheels, which contain 8 prisoners each at a time. The working hours vary from 6½ to 9½, according to the season, and the number of feet of ascent varies of course in proportion. The following is the scale of tread-wheel labour:—

*Hertfordshire.*

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January.. | 6½ | Thirty-two. | Seven Inches and a half. | One and a-half Revolution. | One-third of the whole Number in the House of Correction. | Ten Thousand Eight Hundred. | Seven hundred and twenty, | No set quantity. The whole of the Prisoners are worked in their respective turns. | Not recorded | Grinding corn for the use of the Establishment, and grists for the public. |
| February . | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |
| March ... | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| April .... | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| May .... | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| June...... | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| July ..... | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| August... | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| October .. | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |
| December. | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |

The treadmill grinds the flour for the use of the prison, and also for hire. The profits of the latter in the year ending Michaelmas 1836 were 103*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, which were applied to the credit of the county. The labour is rendered more severe by the prisoners being obliged to wear shoes with thick wooden soles. There is no crank-wheel in use. When the tread-wheels are not filled by convicted prisoners the untried are allowed to work at them, and to receive the increased diet of the house of correction; and they are in general willing to be so employed, for the sake of the diet; so that the situation of the convicted prisoner is considered preferable to that of one before trial.

Menial Services.

At the time of our visit, 9 male and 7 female prisoners were employed in various menial services about the prison. None of the prisoners are employed as wardsmen or monitors, or are otherwise placed in authority over the others, except as nurses to the sick.

Female Prisoners.

There were 11 female prisoners in custody at the time of inspection. Ten of them occupied the two wards in the female prison; and one having a peculiar disease, was placed by the surgeon's order in a separate ward, used as a kind of lazaretto, near the entrance of the gaol. The convicted women were employed in washing and mending the prison bedding. The classification of the Gaol Act had not been regarded, for the alleged reason of want of room. One woman convicted of felony we found had been for some weeks in the ward of the untried for this reason. The matron stated, that when she had occasionally to deal with the more depraved class of women, they were very difficult to manage; and that one such, was sufficient to corrupt all the others.

It does not appear that there is any systematic communication between males and females; but male prisoners bring coals into and remove dust from the female wards, which might afford an opportunity for intercourse; and instances have been known of meat having been thrown over into the female prison by the male cook in the adjoining yard, in which the prison cooking-house is situated.

Visits and Letters.

Prisoners before trial and debtors are allowed to receive visitors daily; but the convicted are prohibited by the rule before mentioned from receiving them for the first six months, except by a magistrate's order under pressing circumstances. Prisoners before trial see their visitors from the grated window of the governor's kitchen, and the convicted at the door of the house of correction, both being in the presence of the turnkey. Any baskets or parcels brought by visitors are searched. The keeper exercises a discretion in refusing the admission of visitors under suspicious circumstances. All letters to or from prisoners are inspected by him.

Money.

The money of the convicted is taken from them on their admission, and accounted for on their discharge; but the untried are allowed to retain a small sum in order to purchase provisions. There is not however any limited amount in this respect.

Tobacco.

Tobacco is prohibited by the late Rules, but the debtors are still allowed to use it. The officers state that they have frequently detected prisoners with it, and that they are much inclined to secrete it about their persons on admission. It does not appear, however, that any punishment for the use of tobacco has been inflicted within the last year.

Newspapers, &c.

The debtors take in newspapers, and as their parcels are seldom searched, have the opportunity of reading miscellaneous books; but it does not appear that the prisoners on the criminal side obtain newspapers; or books, except those authorized by the chaplain.

Gaming.

An instance occurred in the course of the last year in which two convicted prisoners were detected in gambling, and punished; but as most of the prisoners are very poor, it is not a frequent occurrence. The untried are however apt to play at idle games, such as chucking buttons and the like, to fill up their time.

Debtors.

The cells of the debtors' ward, and the open balcony round them, look into the gaol yard No. 4, so as to give an opportunity of communication with the prisoners there. The brick paving of the debtors' yard is very damp, and the drainage bad. There were six debtors in custody at the time of our visit for debts of small amount, with one exception, in which the debt was 2870*l.* There being 10 cells in the ward, each of the debtors might have slept separately; but in two instances we found that two debtors were sleeping in one cell, without a third person. In one of these instances, however, the two debtors were brothers. The debtors are not restricted in regard to money, tobacco, newspapers and books, and those not receiving gaol allowance may provide themselves with eatables, and a pint of wine or a quart of beer per diem; but not with spirits, except by order of the surgeon. Visitors are permitted daily, with the restriction that none but relatives can remain more than an hour, or be admitted twice in the same day. Bundles and parcels for debtors are liable to be searched, but the search is not generally made.

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HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

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### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

The chaplain (Rev. C. U. Bury) resides within the borough of Hertford, as required by the Rules, and has no other preferment. He reads prayers selected from the Liturgy and expounds the Scriptures every morning at 10 o'clock, and performs Divine service twice on Sundays, with one sermon. He does not administer the Holy Communion. In case of his unavoidable absence, he finds another clergyman as a substitute. After daily prayers, the chaplain remains for several hours in the prison attending the prisoners in private, including those under punishment. He keeps a journal, but not a character-book. An account of the chaplain's duties is subjoined (Appendix D), and our impression of the manner in which he performs them is very favourable; but however faithful may be a chaplain's labours, they must always be more or less in vain whilst association and communication by day and night prevail to so great an extent as in this prison. The chapel is an oblong room, divided into seven pews on the ground floor, and without a gallery. Four of the pews were intended for the gaol, two for the house of correction, and one for the female prisoners; but from want of room it is impossible to classify the prisoners properly in the pews. The reading pulpit and officer's pews are placed in a side gallery opposite to the prisoners, but from the construction of the pews the prisoners cannot all be seen. The chapel is not properly ventilated; and, when full, the air is so offensive as to be scarcely endurable for the period of Divine service. No written list is kept of absent prisoners. They are occasionally detected in talking in chapel, but not often. Three prisoners were punished for misbehaviour in chapel in the last year. The debtors attend occasionally, but are not required to do so. The keeper seldom attends chapel on the week-days, and on Sundays he is in the habit of going round the prison during a part of the time of Divine service. The matron never attends chapel, and the principal reason she assigned was, that there being no distinct seat for her, she should be obliged to sit in the same pew with the female prisoners. Three turnkeys are usually in attendance.

Chapel.

Books.

The prisoners are supplied with Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, under the direction of the chaplain.

Schoolmaster.

A schoolmaster, as one of the officers, is engaged at a salary of 16*s.* per week, for the purpose of instructing the untried prisoners. He is engaged in the gaol for six hours daily. The instruction is not compulsory, but most of the untried are found willing to learn. The chaplain superintends, and is in the habit of giving small sums of money, as rewards, to encourage diligence in learning.

Instruction.

The convicted are not instructed, not even the boys. The chaplain has been desirous that some provision for their instruction should be made; but the magistrates have considered that it would interfere too much with the corrective discipline. In the case of prisoners sentenced for short terms, intimidation should be the main object of imprisonment, and much moral good can be rarely effected by instruction in reading; but exceptions should be made in the cases of prisoners sentenced for terms of sufficient length to afford a reasonable hope of their moral improvement. It appears proper in all cases to instruct juvenile offenders.

The state of elementary instruction among the prisoners may be judged of by the keeper's Return, that of 613 committed in the year ending Michaelmas last, 380 could neither read nor write, and only 12 could read and write well.

The female prisoners do not receive any kind of instruction. The chaplain does not visit them, from the want of a private room, and the necessity for the matron's presence.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon resides in the town of Hertford. He attends and sees every prisoner on Mondays and Thursdays, and comes at other times when sent for. He does not examine prisoners before passed into their wards, but inspects them on his next visit after their admission, and also sees prisoners under punishment when on his general visits. In so large a prison as this, the surgeon's attendance ought to be at least daily, and the duty of examining prisoners on admission ought to be strictly enforced.

Infirmaries.

There are no especial rules for the infirmaries, and silence is not observed in them. The preservation of order is entrusted to the prisoner employed as nurse. We felt it our duty to call the attention of the visiting justices to the improper position of a privy opening into the male infirmary, and are glad to understand that they have since directed its alteration.

Sickness.

There were six infirmary patients at the time of our visit, three of whom were affected with scurvy, and had exactly the same symptoms as were observed at Springfield, viz., purple spots and contractions of the legs, and swelled gums. This disease does not appear until after a prisoner has worked for about six months on the wheel; but it rarely happens that a prisoner so works for eight months without his constitution being affected by it. The surgeon attributes it to continued hard labour, with insufficiency of and want of variety in the diet. A considerable number of prisoners (56 at one time) were lately afflicted by the prevailing influenza; but the state of health in general is favourable, as compared with that in other prisons. In the year ending Michaelmas 1836, the cases of slight indisposition were 9 per cent. upon the total number confined, the infirmary cases 1·49 per cent., and there was no death. The greatest number of sick at one time in that year is stated to have been 7.

Diet.

The gaol allowance is 24 ozs. of bread daily, and nothing else. The house of correction diet for prisoners at hard labour is—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunday,<br>Tuesday,<br>Thursday, | 32 ozs. of bread. |
| Monday,<br>Wednesday,<br>Friday,<br>Saturday, | 32 ozs. of bread,<br>1½ pint of soup,<br>1 pint of milk-porridge. |

The soup contains 6 oz. of meat without bone, in a quart, with rice and onions. The weekly diet thus consists of 224 oz. of bread, 6 pints of soup, and 4 pints of milk porridge; but this, Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

though apparently good fare, is found scarcely adequate to preserve the health of a prisoner at hard labour for six months. The dietary table is affixed in the prison as a part of the rules. The cost of diet is stated at 5*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* per head per annum, or about 2*s.* 1*d.* per week. Untried prisoners and debtors are allowed to be supplied by their friends, or to buy provisions, with no specific restriction, except that they are not to lay in more than a day's supply at a time. They may purchase a quart of beer, but not wine or spirits without the surgeon's order. Upon an average of the last five years, the amount of extra allowances ordered by the surgeon appears to have been 19*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

Prisoners maintaining themselves. Clothing. The prison dress is made of linen or duck, which is manufactured in the neighbourhood. A strong jacket of this substance costs 7*s.*, and a frock and trousers 6*s.* 2*d.* It is not varied by seasons. Shirts, stockings, and shoes are also supplied to such prisoners as need them. They not unfrequently damage their clothing and bedding, and are punished when detected. Only one prisoner appears by the Return (Appendix C) to have been punished for this offence in the course of the last year. The keeper states the cost of the clothing and bedding to be at the rate of 2*s.* per head per annum, which, if correct, appears very low. Bedding. The rugs for the beds cost 2*s.* 9*d.* a-piece. Straw mats are placed under the bedding in winter to save its wear. The supply of bedding was insufficient for the number of prisoners in custody as the time of inspection. It is aired in the yards in summer, but not regularly in winter.

Washing. The prisoners are not uniformly put into the bath on admission; only such as are dirtier than common. They wash daily in their yards several at a time, and are supplied with soap, towels, and combs, but the latter were in a bad state. A part of the linen is washed in the gaol, and part out of it; the latter portion is received and distributed by the turnkey. The day-rooms and cells in the gaol appeared dirty; but we were informed that they were washed three times a-week, and oftener in the summer. The prison is lime-washed twice in the year.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments. A list of the particular offences and punishments in the year 1836 is given in the Return, Appendix C. In the year ending at Michaelmas last, the number of punishments is stated at 50, being 7·31 per cent. upon the total number in confinement in that year. Of these 50, 23 were inflicted upon convicted, and 27 upon untried prisoners. Of the 56 punishments stated in Return, Appendix C, 32 were upon the convicted, and 24 upon the untried. The punishment of whipping is not defined, as the rules require, but the keeper states that the number of lashes is from 30 to 60. The instrument is a cat-o'-nine-tails. The surgeon is not in the habit of attending floggings. In the year ending at Michaelmas 1836, 21 persons were privately whipped in this prison pursuant to their sentences. In regard to boys, the officers say that whipping does them more good than any other punishment.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers. The following is a list of the officers, with their salaries and emoluments:—

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. *s.* *d.* | £. *s.* *d.* | £. *s.* *d.* | |
| Governor | 1 | 475 0 0 | 44 0 0 | 519 0 0 | Bread, debtors' beds, and copies of warrants. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 30 0 0 | .. | 30 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 75 0 0 | .. | 75 0 0 | |
| Clerk | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Paid by Governor out of his salary. |
| Surveyor | 1 | 18 15 0 | .. | 18 15 0 | Poundage on Work done, & plans and estimates. |
| Schoolmaster | 1 | 41 12 0 | .. | 41 12 0 | |
| Chief Turnkey | 1 | .. | .. | .. | Paid, boarded, and lodged by the Governor. |
| Turnkeys, Male | 3 | 52 0 0 | .. | 156 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys, Female | The Matron. | | | | |
| Miller | 1 | 54 12 0 | .. | 54 12 0 | |
| Watchman | 1 | 54 12 0 | .. | 54 12 0 | |
| | 13 | 1001 11 0 | 44 0 0 | 1149 11 0 | |

The gaoler, matron, and one turnkey, are the only resident officers; but there is a night-watchman who parades the yards and balcony, and visits the cells nightly at 10 o'clock in company with a turnkey.

Keeper. The keeper, Mr. William Wilson, has held that office for 12 years, and is 37 years of age. He gives security as gaoler to the sheriff. He does not visit the cells regularly at night, but usually visits all the prisoners daily. His salary is large; but he has to keep a clerk, and to pay, board, and lodge the chief turnkey out of his income; an arrangement which would be better altered by placing those officers on the prison establishment, and allowing the keeper a net salary. His allowances for bread, debtors' beds, and copies of warrants (amounting in the last year to 44*l.*) would also be better included in a fixed salary. The keeper has been concerned to a considerable extent in supplying provisions for the use of the prison; but in consequence of our disapproval, on the occasion of a previous inspection, of this improper practice, it has been discontinued, with the exception of a few trifling articles which the keeper still provides for the sick, &c., and for which he charges in his account of petty disbursements. He keeps a journal, which is regularly exhibited at the Sessions. The keeper is occasionally obliged to be absent in removing convicts sentenced to transportation, for which purpose he hires a stage-coach, there being no van belonging to the prison.

Matron. The matron is the wife of the miller, and resides with him in the prison. She has held the situation 9 years, and is 50 years of age. Her practice in not attending chapel has already been noticed.

Books.

The following books and accounts are kept in the prison, viz. :—

- Keeper's Journal,
- Chaplain's ditto,
- Surgeon's ditto,
- Diet book, and extra ditto,
- Clothing ditto,
- Prisoners' Description book for gaol,
- Ditto for house of correction,
- Mill Book of work and profit,
- Disbursements for gaol,
- Ditto for house of correction,
- Calendar book, and book of discharges, and of relief given on discharge,
- Debtors' book,
- Surveyor's book of repairs,
- Provision book.

### 7.—*Miscellaneous.*

Population of Prison.

The number of prisoners in custody at the following dates was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 25th February, 1835 | 127 |
| „ 1836 | 109 |
| „ 1837 | 171 |

The particular description of the prisoners at the last mentioned date will be found in the Return, Appendix B. The greatest number in custody at one time in each of the three years ending at Michaelmas, was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 | 139 |
| 1835 | 135 |
| 1836 | 114 |

And the total number committed in the course of each of those years respectively was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 | 654 |
| 1835 | 577 |
| 1836 | 613 |

The prison is usually fullest in the winter months from October to February, owing to the difficulty of finding employment in that season.

Recommittals.

The number of prisoners in the last-mentioned year who had been previously committed is stated by the keeper at 33, which is in the ratio of 5·38 per cent. to the total number committed; but the number is so small that we doubt its accuracy, even as regards this prison, as all the officers remark that the same offenders are continually returning.

Juvenile Offenders.

The number of offenders under the age of 17 in the last-mentioned year was 67, being in the ratio of 9·79 per cent. upon the total number in confinement (684). The boys are not separated from the adult prisoners, unless when sentenced to solitary confinement.

Allowances on Discharge.

Small sums of money are given to destitute prisoners on their discharge, according to the distances of their places of residence, but it is not the practice to give passes.

Military Prisoners.

The usual allowance of 6*d.* per diem is received from the War Department for military prisoners, which is given to the prisoner to find himself with. The keeper says that he remembers cases in which prisoners have pretended to be deserters in order to obtain this allowance.

Poachers.

The great influx of poachers to this prison is remarkable. Of 171 prisoners in custody at the time of our visit, 56, or 32 per cent. were committed for poaching.

Borough Contract.

The borough of Hertford contracts for the maintenance of offenders in this prison, paying an adequate proportion of the county rate.

General Observations.

It will be observed, that this prison not only does not furnish the means of separation by day, but is deficient in accommodation for separation by night. The object of the Silent System, which is here most loosely enforced, is thus wholly counteracted in regard to those prisoners who sleep several in a cell.

We beg in conclusion to refer to the following extracts from evidence, and to the several Appendices to this Report, A, B, C, and D.

### *Selections from examinations in Hertford Gaol.*

A. W., a prisoner.—"I am a prisoner in gaol-yard No. 1. I am for trial at Assizes for poaching. I can read a little. I have been 12 weeks in this prison. I have been about a month in yard No. 2, and afterwards in No. 1. I was not washed when I came in. The doctor did not examine or speak to me for a month after I came in, when I wished to see him, being ill, and he then gave me medicine. I slept in No. 2, in a room up-stairs with three others, all in single beds. In No. 1, I sleep in the corner cell on ground floor; we sleep three in a bed. There are six of us and two beds. I believe they are short of bed-clothes. J. B. for housebreaking, and a lad on charge of stealing a sheep sleep in same bed. J. B. for housebreaking, on same charge as Bright, another for keeping 20*l.* entrusted to him, and another for stealing beans, sleep in the other bed. We go to bed at 5, and are unlocked at 7. Clothes are not taken away from us. We cannot sleep all that time: we talk. We hear the watchman, if awake, when he opens the iron gate. He comes into the cell at 10 o'clock. Mr. L. the turnkey comes in with him. I have heard bad language and swearing from other prisoners. I have been once in before for poaching, but now I am innocent. The schoolmaster is generally in from 11 to 12, or thereabouts. At other times turnkey comes in now and then. We clean yard and rooms ourselves. I receive prison allowance, and friends have given me a few eatables. Some others who have things have given me some. I have only seen the maids from the

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governor's house windows, but no female prisoners. My wife has been to see me. The chaplain comes in twice a-week, and hears us read, and so on. He sometimes gives 3*d*. or small sums to those who read or learn well. Some of them now and then play by chucking buttons or halfpence, but the turnkey stops it. The bed-covering is not enough to keep us warm, unless we lie all together. The cell is so near the privy that it makes a bad smell, and the cell itself is close. When I am in such a place as this, I like to have a book rather than any other occupation. I have learned to read a good deal since I have been here. All are willing to learn. I knew the prisoners B. and B. before I came here: they are from my part of the country. The governor comes into our yard often, but not every day. The surgeon comes in twice a-week. I shall get employment with my father when I get out. I ought not to have been committed. I am innocent. I am aged 26. I have a wife and three children, who are now in the workhouse. I shall not be able to earn more than 5*s*. or 6*s*. a-week. I used to get about 2*s*. for a hare. I got them and sold them for bread, which I wanted."

B. T., a prisoner.—" I am a prisoner in gaol-yard No. 1, for trial at Assizes for poaching. I have been ten weeks in prison. I can read. I have a wife and child. When I first came in, I was in No. 4 yard a week for examination. There were twelve in that yard. We slept three in a bed in a room in which twelve slept up-stairs. We had not bed-clothes enough. I sleep now in a cell down stairs, in a bed with two others: three in the cell in one bed. The cell is cold at night. It is close to the privy, which smells: the cell itself smells close in the morning. I have heard swearing and bad talk, but not often. We read when the schoolmaster is gone. The turnkey comes in and out. I am now employed in white-washing. I was asked to white-wash this morning. If awake, we can hear the turnkey and watchman coming into the yard at night. We talk at night. I belong to Hertford. The governor comes daily and oftener into the yard. I was not washed when I came into the prison. I have had the ague since I have been here. I have been three times in this prison before for rows and trespasses. Was in this house of correction last May for two months. I then worked at the wheel: thought it hard labour. Used now and then to say a word whilst shaving on Wednesday and Saturday. I have spoken to the prisoner in the next cell. I knew three men who were in the house of correction. They were in other yards. I saw them in going into the yard at first. I was in No. 4. Sometimes they may speak a word in chapel. On Sunday we are locked up in the house of correction all day except chapel time. Those in adjoining cells front and back speak. I then slept up-stairs: sometimes it was damp: it was a back cell. A man from Chesham for a workhouse offence slept in the front cell. We might speak in going up-stairs together, but not to have any long conversation. Turnkey would always report, but it would be very possible to find an opportunity when he was not by. I have been employed in gas-works. I shall be employed by my brother-in-law as a porter in London. My attorney saw me through the iron gate. There are three others on the same charge, and we are to give our attorney 10*l*., whether we get off or not. I have paid my share, 2*l*. 10*s*. The turnkey took care of the 2*l*. 10*s*. for the lawyer. My brother brought it to me."

J. L., a prisoner.—" I am a prisoner in the house of correction, yard No. 2. I was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour for poaching. I have been sixteen months in prison; 4 months before trial and 12 months after, come Thursday, when my time is out. I was never in any prison before. I can read and write. I am a single man. I was in the gaol No. 2. We slept in single beds then, four in a room; but in the house of correction I have slept single all the time. I sleep in a front cell on the ground floor: one H. sleeps in the back cell. I have spoken to him and others in the yard before breakfast. We wash singly, but are all in the yard together. Sometimes days have passed without my speaking to any one, but not often. I have heard a man swear once or twice, but he is not now here. The turnkey dines when we dine, viz. from 12 to 1. There are three turnkeys for four yards. My mother has been twice to see me after I was here six months. She only brought me clean linen. I am 23 years of age. I have been stable-man to Lord D. I want to get into that line again. I have no other books but Bible and Prayer-Book. The House of Correction is much better for one who wants to read than the gaol. My cell has been damp and cold this winter. I was ill in the infirmary about five months since, but not from scrofula; I was ill with cold. The wheel has weakened me: it weakens generally those who are here long. Locking up quite alone is considered a more severe punishment than the wheel. I saw the women pass through the infirmary-yard to chapel when I was there. I have occasionally been employed in washing for others. The wooden soles to the shoes make the legs ache."

P. G., a prisoner.—" I am a prisoner in the house of correction, in yard No. 2, under two sentences of two months and six weeks. I have been fifteen weeks in prison: was here a week before my committal for poaching. I sleep in No. 5 yard under the miller's house, with two others, viz. C. B. for running away from the workhouse, and J. B. for stealing wood. I have been twice in this prison for poaching, which I do, being out of work: it is better to do that than worse. I bought the ear-drops for a penny of a young chap, before I came into prison. Some of the others told the young man that I had a pair of drops, and he asked me to show them to him, and in so doing I was caught. The prisoners sometimes whisper on the wheel: they often ask each other, " How long have you got to stop?" and so on. The watchman does not come into our cell at night, but comes into the yard. We talk quietly. The governor comes every day. I have seen the women in going from chapel. I caught the itch since I have been here, by sleeping with a dirty man who had it. The doctor saw me, and I kept in my sleeping-cell. We all three had it."

J. M., a prisoner.—" I am aged 15, and am confined in No. 2 gaol-yard for trial for stealing

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a donkey. I was never in prison before, and can read but very little, and cannot write. My father is a donkey-man. I have eight brothers and sisters. I got on the donkey for a ride, and meant to bring him back, not to steal him. I have been six weeks in prison. My friends send me bread, meat, potatoes, &c. I slept for some time six in a room, and three in a bed. My bedfellows were one for pheasant-shooting, and another for horse-stealing. Now I sleep in a single cell."

J. P., a prisoner.—"I am a prisoner, at present confined in gaol-yard No. 3, but belong to the house of correction. I was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour for an assault. I am under summary conviction, and have been five weeks last Saturday in prison. I have been all the time in gaol-yard No. 3, on account of the fulness of the prison. I sleep up above in a room with two others. The cell is very cold, so we lay together, though there are three bedsteads. I have not been for a fortnight or three weeks on the wheel, from its being full. About a dozen of the 27 prisoners in yard No. 3 were on the wheel on Saturday: all those are not on the wheel to-day. I have been ill, but am now well. Those on Saturday worked from 9 till 12: not in the afternoon. They would go on the wheel every other day for three or four hours, unless sick. We dine at 12 o'clock all together in the day-room. We are not employed in the yard. The turnkey does not continue in our yard; he is in and out often. I have been once in prison before for assaulting a constable, but I am sick of prison. I would rather have any occupation but the wheel. I have been used to digging and thrashing. I have a wife and 5 children: they are on the parish whilst I am here. I earn 8*s.*, 9*s.*, and 10*s.* a-week when employed. I don't think I have victuals enough now. I cannot read or write."

E. S., turnkey.—"I am aged 32. I have been 3 years turnkey. I am turnkey of house of correction, with 2 others. We 3 look after 4 yards. I reside in the town. I go home after locking up, and come back at unlocking. I remain in the yards before breakfast from 7 to 8, while the men are washing and cleaning, and crumbing their bread for the milk-porridge. They breakfast in their cells. The men can ask a question or so. It is not in our power to prevent that; but they cannot hold a long conversation. Then they go on the wheel till 12. When they whisper and speak, we sometimes reprimand or report. The prisoners go to their cells during dinner for an hour; then they go on the wheel from 1 to 5. Then every man washes and takes a little water and goes to his cell, and is locked up for the night. I find men not sentenced to labour ready enough to work for extra diet. There is nothing to prevent talking at night but the watchman. One turnkey has charge of 4 wards, and does the best to hear. I have heard bad language. I have been abused by a prisoner, but that has seldom happened. They hate being locked up; they do not like the wheel, but come back to prison for want of employment. There is a vast number of poachers, and a great shoal of navigators from Birmingham Railway."

R. S., a female prisoner.—"I was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for stealing goods from lodgers. My husband is a labourer. I have 3 children. One child 7 months old is with me in prison. I was a month here before trial; I was then in the trial-yard. I have been in the trial-yard all the time since my trial, though I ought to have been in the house of correction, because the house of correction yard was full. To-day I am in my proper yard. A male prisoner brings in coals, but the matron comes to the door with him."

## APPENDIX (A).

RETURN from the COUNTY GAOL at HERTFORD for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year, 613. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | Felons. | | Mis-demeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 60 | 1 | 9 | .. | 127 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 208 | 10 |
| ,, Convicted | 36 | .. | 9 | .. | 83 | 6 | 1 | .. | 129 | 6 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 1 | 5 | .. | 50 | 1 |
| ,, No Bills found | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | 1 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 1 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 148 | .. |
| For Assaults | 35 | 5 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 8 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 23 | 8 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 148 | 19 |
| Total | 363 | 32 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process (* Note) | 23 | 1 |
| In Execution | 10 | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on attachments for Contempt | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side | .. | .. |
| Total | 33 | 1 |

(* *Note.*)—Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

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No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . | 61 | 10 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . . . . . | 564 | 42 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . | 7 | .. |
| Total . . . . | 632 | 52 |

(* *Note.*)—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . . | 27 | 2 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 17 | 1 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . . . | 28 | 3 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | .. |
| Total . . . | 76 | 6 |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | 9 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | 4 | 3 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 |
| Ditto ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 3 | .. | 11 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 1 |
| Ditto ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 3 |
| | | | | | Convicts not then removed | | | | 7 | .. |

No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | 3 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . . | 18 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . . | 44 | 2 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . . | 145 | 9 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . . | 212 | 10 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . . | 149 | 21 |
| Total . . . | 571 | 42 |

No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read or write . . . . . | 352 | 28 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . . . | 88 | 8 |
| Can read or write, or both imperfectly . | 119 | 6 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 12 | .. |
| Total . . . | 571 | 42 |

No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition . . . . . . . . | 62 | .. |
| Infirmary Cases . . . . . . . . | 17 | .. |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time . | 4 | 3 |
| Deaths . . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year . . . . . . . | 107 | 7 |

No. 11.—The number of Prisoners (except debtors) who have been committed before to this, or to other prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 2 |
| Twice . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | .. |
| Thrice . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | .. |
| Four times or more . . . . . . . | 3 | .. |

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour . . . . . . . . . . | 363 | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour . | .. | 32 |
| Not employed . . . . . . . . . | 208 | 10 |

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| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| | 10 | 1 |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 21 | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | None. | None. |
| Day Caps | None. | None. |
| Jackets | 4 | .. |
| Waistcoats | None. | None. |
| Trousers | 33 | .. |
| Shirts | 22 | .. |
| Stockings | 10 | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | None. | None. |
| Shoes | 58 | .. |
| Frocks | 32 | .. |
| Clogs | None. | None. |
| Blankets | 52 | 6 |
| Gowns | None. | None. |
| Petticoats | None. | None. |
| Flannel ditto | None. | None. |
| Shifts | None. | None. |
| Beds | 20 | .. |
| Rugs | 50 | 5 |
| Sheets, only in Infirmary | 2 Pair | |
| Pillow Cases | 8 | .. |
| Towels | 48 | 12 |

There is no given quantity of Clothing allowed, the Prisoners are provided with such Articles as have not the word "None" written against them when necessary.

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells with stoppage of Diet | 23 | .. | 25 | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 23 | .. | 27 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads :—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 631 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 29 | 11 | 2 |
| ,, Bedding | 33 | 19 | 9 |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon | 13 | 8 | 1 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits* | 5 | 14 | 2 |
| ,, Fuel | 75 | 3 | 7 |
| ,, Soap | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Candles | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, Washing | answered by Fuel & Soap. | | |
| ,, Cooking | answered by Fuel. | | |
| ,, Stationery and Books | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, Furniture | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 1149 | 11 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 62 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned. | 56 | 17 | 1 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 2099 | 9 | 6 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | †329 | 1 | 2½ |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 0 | 2 | 0¾ |

*The amount for Spirits during the Year is 2*s.* 3*d.*
†The average of the last five Years.

### No. 18.—Dietary in House of Correction.

Gaol Allowance is 24 ozs. of Bread, and nothing else, daily.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | Ditto. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | Ditto. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday | Men | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 1½ pint each. | .. | .. | 1 pint each Milk Porridge. | .. |
| | Women | Ditto. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| | Boys | Ditto. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. |
| Tuesday | Men | Like | Sunday. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | Men | Like | Monday. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Thursday | Men | Like | Tuesday. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | Men | Like | Monday. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |
| Saturday | Men | Like | Monday. | | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | | | | | | | | | |

* Note.—Describe the kind of Soup, whether Meat or Vegetable, and quantity of Meat per quart.

Soup contains 6 ozs. of Meat in a quart, without bone, with Rice and Onions.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Hertfordshire.*

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 6½ | 32 | 7½ in. | 1½ Revolution. | One-third. | 10,800 | 720 | No set quantity, the whole of the Prisoners are worked in their respective turns. | Not recorded. | Grinding Corn for the use of the Establishment, and Grists for the Public. |
| February . | 5½ | | | | | | | | | |
| March . . . . | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| April . . . . | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| May . . . . . | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| June . . . . | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| July . . . . . | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| August . . | 9½ | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 8½ | | | | | | | | | |
| October . . | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 6½ | | | | | | | | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | No Crank Labour; but very much wanted. | | | | | |
| February . | | | | | | |
| March . . . | | | | | | |
| April . . . . | | | | | | |
| May. . . . . | | | | | | |
| June . . . . | | | | | | |
| July . . . . . | | | | | | |
| August . . | | | | | | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October . . | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor . . . . . . . . | 1 | 475 0 0 | 44 0 0 | 519 0 0 | Bread, Debtors' Beds, and Copies of Warrants. |
| Chaplain . . . . . . . . | 1 | 200 0 0 | . . | 200 0 0 | |
| Matron . . . . . . . . | 1 | 30 0 0 | . . | 30 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines . . . | 1 | 75 0 0 | . . | 75 0 0 | |
| Steward . . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Clerk . . . . . . . . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | Paid by Governor out of his Salary. |
| Assistant-Clerk . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Storekeeper . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Surveyor . . . . . . . . | 1 | 18 15 0 | . . | 18 15 0 | Poundage on Work done, and Plans and Estimates. |
| Schoolmaster . . . . . . . | 1 | 41 12 0 | . . | 41 12 0 | |
| Task-masters . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Task-mistresses . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Superintendent . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Chief Turnkey . . . . . . | 1 | . . | . . | . . | Paid, Boarded and Lodged by the Governor. |
| Turnkeys . . . Male . . | 3 | 52 0 0 | . . | 156 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys . . . Female . | The Matron. | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey . Male . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Infirmary Turnkey . Female . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Engineer . . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Cook (a Prisoner) . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Baker . . . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Miller . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 54 12 0 | . . | 54 12 0 | |
| Carpenter . . . . . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Watchmen or Patroles . . . | 1 | 54 12 0 | . . | 54 12 0 | |
| Other Male Officers . . . . | . . | . . | . . | . . | |
| Total . . | 13 | 1001 11 0 | 44 0 0 | 1149 11 0 | |

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaol.

*Hertfordshire.*

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . . . . | 103 | 9 | 5* |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . | 28 | 9 | 10 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . . . | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Total . . . | 141 | 14 | 3 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . | 2 099 | 9 | 6 |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . . . . | 144 | 14 | 3 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . . . . . | 1954 | 15 | 3 |

Note.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Answer—1*s.* 2¼*d.* per day.

* Independent of grinding 158 Sacks of Flour for the consumption of the Prison.

## APPENDIX (B).

A RETURN of all Prisoners in Custody in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, the 27th day of February, 1837.

### GAOL.

| No. | Name. | Age. | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | R. B. . . . . | 28 | Burglary . . . . | Before. | No. 1 yard. | No. 1 cell in same yard. | Unemployed. | |
| 2 | A. W. . . . . . | 17 | Night poaching, and being armed with a gun | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 3 | J. A. . . . . | 27 | Stealing 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 4 | C. W. . . . . | 35 | Stealing a quantity of beans, oats, and bran. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | W. C. . . . . | 36 | Stealing 2 bushels & a half of peas. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 6 | J. E. . . . . | 19 | Stealing an ass and donkey-cart. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 7 | H. D.. . . . . | 30 | Night poaching, and assaulting the keeper. | ,, | ,, | No. 2 cell in same yard. | ,, | |
| 8 | W. A. . . . . | 19 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | D. P. . . . . | 25 | Night poaching . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | W. C. . . . . | 25 | Stealing a sheep . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | F. B. . . . . | 23 | ,, 2 bush. of oats, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 12 | J. H. . . . . | 22 | ,, a mare . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 13 | J. B. . . . . | 24 | Burglary . . . . | ,, | ,, | No. 3 cell in same yard. | ,, | |
| 14 | A. W. . . . . | 27 | Night poaching and being armed with a gun. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 15 | T. L. . . . . | 15 | Stealing two sheep . | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 16 | G. W. . . . . | 37 | Obtaining 20*l.* by false pretences. | ,, | No. 1 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 17 | G. L. . . . . | 25 | Stealing a sack and a quantity of beans. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 18 | J. B. . . . . | 30 | Burglary . . . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 19 | W. C. . . . . | 19 | Stealing a rabbit-trap. | ,, | ,, | No. 4 cell in same yard. | ,, | |
| 20 | E. P. . . . . | 21 | Night poaching, and assaulting the keeper. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 21 | B. T. . . . . | 25 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 22 | W. S. . . . . | 40 | Absconding from the poor-house at Ware. | Summarily convicted. | No. 3 yard. | No. 4 cell up-stairs. | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells on Tread-wheel. | |
| 23 | J. A. . . . . | 35 | Neglecting his family, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 24 | W. H. . . . . | 20 | Stealing 2 bushels & a half of peas. | Before. | No. 2 yard. | No. 4 cell up-stairs. | Unemployed. | |
| 25 | W. A. . . . . | 34 | Neglecting his work . | Summarily convicted. | No. 3 yard. | ,, | Removed to the House or Correction daily, to work in spells on the wheel. | |
| 26 | W. P. . . . . | 31 | Stealing linen. . . | Before. | No. 2 yard. | No. 2 cell up-stairs. | Unemployed. | |
| 27 | R. C. . . . . | 37 | Stealing a pr. of shoes, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 28 | J. S. . . . . . | 23 | Stealing a watch . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 29 | T. H. . . . . | 21 | Stealing linen. . . | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 30 | T. R. . . . . | 23 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 31 | T. B. . . . . | 18 | Night poaching, and maliciously shooting. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 32 | J. S. . . . . . | 28 | Stealing a gown and pillow-case. | ,, | ,, | No. 3 cell up-stairs. | ,, | |
| 33 | J. L. . . . . | 19 | Stealing a pr. of shoes. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Hertfordshire.*
Hertford County
aol and House of
Correction.

Gaol—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Age. | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The Place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | J. D. | 17 | Stealing poultry | Before trial. | No. 2 yard. | No. 3 cell up-stairs. | Unemployed. | |
| 35 | J. H. | 19 | Rescuing a prisoner | ,, | No. 1 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 36 | B. S. | 24 | Stealing a pr. of shoes. | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 37 | J. D. | 16 | Stealing a piece of pork | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 38 | T. T. | 24 | Careless driving | Summary conviction. | No. 3 yard. | No. 5 cell up stairs. | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells on the wheel. | |
| 39 | W. H. | 30 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 40 | E. C. | 26 | An assault | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 41 | J. B. | 20 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 42 | J. B. | 46 | Stealing turnip tops | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 43 | W. P. | 19 | Stealing a pr. of trousers and some money. | Before trial. | No. 4 yard. | No. 6 cell up stairs. | Unemployed. | |
| 44 | G. B. | 35 | Stealing 8 pheasants | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 45 | G. F. | 20 | Stealing 2 ducks and 1 drake. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 46 | J. G. | 14 | Stealing 2 sovereigns and some silver. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 47 | J. O. | 20 | Night poaching and assaulting keeper. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 48 | H. M. | 16 | Stealing 2 sovereigns and some silver. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 49 | G. G. | 37 | An unnatural crime | ,, | ,, | No. 7 cell up stairs. | ,, | |
| 50 | W. G. | 24 | Stealing 1 drake and 3 ducks. | ,, | ,, | No. 8 cell up stairs. | ,, | |
| 51 | J. J. | 19 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 52 | T. L. | 18 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 53 | J. P. | 31 | An assault | Summary conviction. | No. 3 yard. | No. 9 cell up stairs. | Sweeper. | |
| 54 | W. C. | 21 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | Sweeper. | |
| 55 | T. S. | 16 | Damaging trees | ,, | ,, | ,, | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells on the wheel. | |
| 56 | J. M. | 15 | Stealing an ass | Before. | No. 2 yard. | No. 10 cell up stairs. | Unemployed. | |
| 57 | J. D. | 54 | Stealing turnips | Summary conviction. | No. 3 yard. | No. 11 cell. | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells | |
| 58 | G. D. | 17 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 59 | H. R. | 40 | Neglecting his family, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 60 | T. W. | 18 | Damaging trees | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 61 | H. G. | 19 | Stealing 2 young fir trees, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 62 | S. G. | 40 | Damaging underwood, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 63 | J. S. | 19 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 64 | J. J. | 32 | Neglecting his family, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 65 | T. S. | 22 | Stealing a quantity of pin-wood. | Before trial. | No. 2 yard. | No. 12 cell. | Unemployed. | |
| 66 | W. A. | 22 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | No. 3 yard. | ,, | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells. | |
| 67 | G. G. | 30 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 68 | J. P. | 34 | Obtaining money by false pretences. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 69 | W. H. | 16 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 70 | J. A. | 18 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 71 | J. S. | 18 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 72 | R. H. | 33 | Neglecting his family, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 73 | J. T. | 34 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 74 | W. M. | 22 | Stealing a hammer and two rings. | Before trial. | No. 2 yard. | ,, | 'Unemployed. | |
| 75 | J. T. | 26 | An assault | After trial. | No. 4 yard. | No. 13 cell. | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells on the wheel. | |
| 76 | J. H. | 36 | Want of sureties | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 77 | J. B. | 26 | ,, | Before. | ,, | ,, | Unemployed. | |
| 78 | J. D. | 30 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 79 | J. F. | 52 | Exposing his person | After trial. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Sentence of hard labour commuted by Sec. of State. |
| 80 | W. J. | 21 | Stealing pin-wood | Before. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 81 | D. F. | 42 | Want of sureties | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | Removed to the House of Correction daily, to work in spells on the wheel. | |
| 82 | J. S. | 28 | Burglary | Before trial. | ,, | ,, | Unemployed. | Ordered to be kept in a different yard from the men for trial, he being admitted King's Evid. |

DEBTORS' WARD.

| No. | Name. | Age. | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The Place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | T. F. | 50 | Debtor | .. | Debtors' yard. | No. 1 cell (alone). | None. | |
| 2 | J. C. | 47 | ,, | .. | ,, | No. 2 cell (with John Pedder.) | ,, | |

I.

HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Hertfordshire.*

Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

DEBTORS' WARD—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Age | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The Place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | J. C. | 32 | Debtor. | .. | Debtors' yard. | No. 3 cell (with Hen. Chesher). | None. | |
| 4 | H. C. | 30 | ,, | .. | ,, | | ,, | |
| 5 | J. H. | 60 | ,, | .. | ,, | No. 4 cell (alone). | ,, | |
| 6 | J. P. | 41 | ,, | .. | ,, | No. 2 cell (with John Carter). | ,, | |

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

| No. | Name. | Age | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The Place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | J. S. | 22 | Stealing a quantity of lead, weights, & oats, | After. | No. 1 yard. | A single cell below stairs. | Unemployed. | An invalid. |
| 2 | T. T. | 19 | Stealing 2 pr. of shoes. | ,, | ,, | ,, | On tread-wheel. | |
| 3 | J. P. | 24 | Stealing a great coat | ,, | ,, | ,, | A sweeper. | Ruptured. |
| 4 | J. M. | 20 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | On tread-wheel. | |
| 5 | W. W. | 32 | Stealing a pig | After. | ,, | ,, | Work in garden. | |
| 6 | R. T. | 23 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | On tread-wheel. | |
| 7 | M. B. | 36 | ,, | ,, | ,, | A single cell above stairs. | ,, | |
| 8 | W. B. | 19 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | J. B. | 18 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | J. B. | 26 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | R. S. | 30 | Obtaining money by false pretences. | After. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 12 | J. T. | 24 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 13 | C. A. | 22 | A misdemeanor | After. | No. 2 yard. | A single cell below stairs. | ,, | |
| 14 | T. R. | 30 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 15 | J. A. | 26 | Stealing 3 bushels of wheat. | After. | ,, | ,, | Assisting the miller. | |
| 16 | J. H. | 28 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | On tread-wheel. | |
| 17 | J. L. | 23 | A misdemeanor | After. | ,, | ,, | Washerman. | |
| 18 | W. H. | 30 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | A single cell below stairs. | Unemployed. | Ill. |
| 19 | W. B. | 21 | ,, | ,, | ,, | A single cell above stairs. | On tread-wheel. | |
| 20 | J. S. | 22 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 21 | J. R | 45 | Stealing a quantity of wheat and barley. | After. | ,, | ,, | None. | An invalid. |
| 22 | W. E. | 25 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | On tread-wheel. | |
| 23 | J. B. | 20 | Damaging an ash-tree, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 24 | W. S. | 21 | Stealing onions | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 25 | J. J. | 22 | Stealing a saw | After. | ,, | ,, | None. | Was in the convalescent-room. Belongs to No. 3 yard. |
| 26 | H. E. | 30 | Stealing a quantity of barley and wheat. | ,, | ,, | ,, | Attendant on the sick. | ,, |
| 27 | W. B. alias C. | 23 | A misdemeanor | ,, | ,, | ,, | None. | ditto. Belongs to No. 1 yard. |
| 28 | J. W. | 27 | Stealing a set of chaise harness. | ,, | No. 3 yard. | A single cell below stairs. | On tread-wheel. | |
| 29 | D. W. | 23 | An assault | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 30 | T. B. | 17 | Stealing live wood | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 31 | J. D. | 24 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 32 | T. P. | 26 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 33 | J. E. | 29 | Maliciously damaging gates. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 34 | W. A. | 19 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | A single cell above stairs. | ,, | |
| 35 | J. C. | 16 | Stealing live wood | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 36 | S. N. | 40 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 37 | W. S. | 21 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 38 | J. S. | 26 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 39 | J. A. | 28 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | Cook. | |
| 40 | J. P. | 22 | ,, | ,, | No. 4 yard. | A single cell below stairs. | On tread-wheel. | |
| 41 | G. C. | 19 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 42 | J. P. | 26 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 43 | J. A. | 22 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 44 | R. H. | 25 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 45 | J. A. | 22 | Night poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | A single cell above stairs. | On the tread-wheel. | |
| 46 | W. C. | 31 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 47 | G. S. | 26 | Damaging underwood, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 48 | T. H. | 25 | An assault | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 49 | C. C. | 19 | Stealing a quantity of wool. | After. | ,, | ,, | None. | An invalid. |
| 50 | J. B. | 19 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | On the tread-wheel. | |
| 51 | W. O. | 12 | Absconding from the poor-house at Watton. | ,, | ,, | A single cell | ,, | Occasionally drawing water. |
| 52 | E. N. | 14 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 53 | P. G. | 24 | ,, | ,, | No. 2 yard. | A cell in No. 5 yard. | ,, | Occasionally drawing water. |
| 54 | J. B. | 23 | Vagrancy | ,, | No. 1 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 55 | C. B. | 15 | Absconding from the workhouse. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 56 | J. B. | 20 | ,, | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |

I.
**Home District.**
County Gaols.
*Hertfordshire.*
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

House of Correction—*continued.*

| No. | Name. | Age. | Offence. | Before or After Trial. | The Place of Confinement by Day. | Sleeping Place. | Nature of Employment. | Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | T. S. | 36 | Poaching | Summary conviction. | No. 2 yard. | A cell in No. 5 yard. | Working on the Wheel. | |
| 58 | J. P. | 21 | ,, | ,, | No. 4 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 59 | J. B. | 51 | Neglecting his work | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 60 | G. S. | 19 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 61 | W. C. | 36 | ,, | ,, | No. 4 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| *62 | J. S. | 38 | Stealing 2 sacks of coals, | After. | Infirmary. | Infirmary. | None. | * Very ill. |
| 63 | J. C. | 23 | Stealing a pig | ,, | ,, | ,, | Attendant on the sick in infirmary. | |
| *64 | J. R. | 25 | Vagrancy | Summary conviction. | ,, | ,, | None. | * This man had his toe taken off by the Surgeon. |
| 65 | J. A. | 35 | Neglecting his family, | ,, | No. 3 yard. | A cell in *Borough Gaol. | On the wheel. | * Formerly used for Borough prisoners only. |
| 66 | J. J. | 40 | Stealing a quantity of barley. | After. | No. 4 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 67 | T. F. | 21 | Poaching | Sum. conv. | No. 3 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 68 | N. W. | 17 | Stealing a quantity of underwood. | ,, | No. 1 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 69 | J. G. | 21 | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | On the wheel. | Occasionally drawing water. |
| 70 | J. B. | 19 | ,, | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 71 | W. A. | 34 | Neglecting his work | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 72 | W. L. | — | Poaching | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| | *Females.* | | | | | | | |
| 1 | M. A. R. | 25 | Obtaining goods by false pretences. | Before. | No. 1 females' yard. | Cell in same yard. | Unemployed. | |
| 2 | M. C. | 22 | Stealing a watch | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 3 | M, M. | 24 | Stealing 16 pair of kid gloves. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 4 | S. W. | 35 | Stealing a quantity of billet-wood. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 5 | S. P. | 30 | Stealing turnips | Summary conviction. | No. 2 females' yard. | Cell in same yard. | Washing, and mending prison bedding. | |
| 6 | E. M. | 32 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 7 | M. S. | 23 | Neglecting her family, | ,, | In a yard by herself. | Cell in same yard. | ,, | Ordered by Surgeon. |
| 8 | P. F. | 19 | Stealing turnips | ,, | No. 2 yard. | ,, | ,, | |
| 9 | E. S. | 40 | Stealing the parish clothing. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 10 | R. S. | 24 | Stealing wearing apparel. | After. | ,, | ,, | ,, | |
| 11 | L. P. | 21 | Stealing a quantity of silver coins. | After. | No. 1 females' yard. | Cell in same yard. | ,, | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gaol (No.) | 82 |
| Debtors | 6 |
| House of Correction | 72 |
| Females | 11 |
| | 171 |

W. WILLSON, *Governor*,
H. M. Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford.

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## APPENDIX (C).

A Return of Punishments for Prison Offences within the Year 1836.

| Names. | Tried. | Untried. | Offence. | The Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. P. | Summarily Convicted. | .. | Being noisy and refractory. | 2 days solitary cell on short allowance, on bread and water. |
| W. A. | .. | Untried. | Ill behaviour in chapel. | Ditto. |
| J. D. | Sum. convictd. | .. | Noisy and refractory. | Ditto. |
| T. S. | .. | Untried. | Assaulting a fellow-prisoner. | Ditto. |
| T. D. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. S. | Tried. | .. | Wilfully damaging the bedding. | 3 days solitary cell; short allowance, bread and water. |
| G. N. | Summarily Convicted. | .. | Defacing the rules which were hung up in the prison. | 3 days solitary cell on short allowance, bread and water. |
| J. S. | Ditto. | .. | Wilfully breaking the cell windows. | 3 days solitary cell, short allowance. |
| D. C. | Tried. | .. | Sending out a letter in a clandestine way. | 2 days solitary cell, short allowance. |
| J. H. | Ditto. | .. | Gambling. | Ditto. |
| C. O. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. B. | Sum. convictd. | .. | Blasphemous language. | Ditto. |
| J. D. | Ditto. | .. | Noisy and refractory. | Ditto. |
| J. B. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. B. | .. | Untried. | Ill behaviour in chapel. | Ditto. |
| *D. D., a desperate character | .. | Ditto. | Wilfully damaging the plastering of the wall. | Put in irons and in a solitary cell 3 days; reported him to the visiting magistrates. |
| S. G. | .. | Ditto. | Wilfully pulling down the plastering of the wall. | 3 days solitary cell; short allowance; reported him to the visiting magistrates. |
| D. C. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| W. E. | Summarily Convicted. | .. | Violently assaulting a fellow-prisoner. | 3 days solitary cell; short allowance. |
| J. H. | .. | Untried. | Disorderly behaviour in the school. | 2 days solitary cell; short allowance. |
| J. C. | Tried. | .. | Robbing a fellow-prisoner of halfpence. | 3 days ditto, and reported him to the magistrates. |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Hertfordshire.*
Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.

Return of Punishments for Prison Offences—*continued.*

| Names. | Tried. | Untried. | Offence. | The Punishment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *P. C. | .. | Untried. | Noisy and refractory. | 2 days ditto, and short allowance. |
| J. N. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| *J. D. | .. | Ditto. | Wilfully defacing the prayer-book. | 2 days ditto. |
| *J. D. | .. | Ditto. | A breach of the rules by selling his clothes to a fellow-prisoner. | 3 days ditto, and short allowance. |
| J. B. | .. | Ditto. | Refractory conduct. | Ditto. |
| *P. C. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. P. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. W. | Tried. | .. | Noisy and refractory. | Ordered him on the *tread-wheel,* out of the *cooking-room.* |
| *D. D. | .. | Untried. | Noisy. | 1 day solitary cell; short allowance. |
| J. H. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| G. W. | .. | Ditto. | Making use of blasphemous language towards the chaplain and governor. | Put in irons, and reported to visiting magistrates, who ordered him to solitary confinement for 1 week without irons. |
| G. H. | Tried. | .. | Disorderly behaviour. | 1 day solitary cell. |
| J. H. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| *J. B. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. G. | .. | Untried. | Noisy and refractory. | Ditto. |
| *D. R. | Summarily | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| *J. B. | Tried. | .. | Violently assaulting a fellow-prisoner. | 3 days solitary cell, and short allowance. |
| J. C. | Ditto. | .. | Noisy and refractory. | 2 days ditto. |
| *D. R. | Sum. convict. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| J. B. | .. | Untried. | Defacing the books. | 2 days solitary cell on short allowance. |
| T. R. | Tried. | .. | Assaulting a fellow-prisoner. | Ditto. |
| *W. L. | .. | Untried. | Disorderly behaviour. | Ditto. |
| W. P. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| *W. L. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| W. W. | Summarily Convicted. | Ditto. | Striking a fellow-prisoner without any provocation. | Ditto. |
| J. B. | Ditto. | .. | Ill behaviour in chapel. | 2 days solitary cell; short allowance. |
| J. S. | Ditto. | .. | Noisy and refractory. | Ditto. |
| J. E. | Ditto. | .. | Refusing to work, and blasphemous language. | 3 days solitary cell, and short allowance. |
| J. P. | Tried. | .. | Being impertinent. | Put on short allowance 1 day, and reprimanded. |
| J. B. | Sum. convict. | .. | Disorderly. | Put on short allowance 2 days. |
| J. B. | Ditto. | .. | Refractory conduct. | 2 days solitary cell; short allowance. |
| W. S. | .. | Untried. | Defacing one of the books. | Ditto. |
| J. D. | Ditto. | .. | Violently assaulting a fellow-prisoner. | 3 days ditto. |
| T. S. | Ditto. | .. | Noisy. | 1 day ditto. |
| W. B. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. |

Total . . . . . . . . . 56.

W. WILLSON, *Governor.*

## APPENDIX (D).

SCHEME of DUTIES performed by the Chaplain at Hertford Gaol.

*Sunday.*

Prayers and sermon.—Mat.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Visit those in solitary confinement.

Prayers and sermon, or exposition.—Vesp.

*Monday.*

Prayers and scripture in chapel.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary if any prisoners are seriously ill.

See in private those to be discharged on the morrow.

*Tuesday.*

Prayers and scripture with exposition in chapel.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Scripture in convalescent-room.

Visit those in solitary confinement, and any other particular cases.

See in private new comers, and those to be discharged on the morrow.

Read scripture with men in No. 1 yard, gaol, and with women.

Copy into private journal names, &c. of new comers.

*Wednesday.*

Prayers and scripture, with exposition in chapel.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Scripture in convalescent-room.

Visit those in solitary confinement, and any other particular cases.

See in private new comers, and those to be discharged on the morrow.

Read scripture with men in No. 2 yard; gaol.

Fill up private journal.

*Thursday.*

Prayers and scripture, with exposition in chapel.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Scripture in convalescent-room.

Visit those in solitary confinement, and any other particular cases.

See in private new comers, and those to be discharged on the morrow.

Read scripture with men in No. 3 yard, gaol, and with women.

Fill up private journal.

*Friday.*

Prayers and scripture, with exposition in chapel.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Scripture in convalescent-room.

Visit those in solitary confinement, and any other particular cases.

See new comers and those to be discharged on the morrow.

Read scripture with men in No. 4 yard; gaol.

Fill up private journal.

*Saturday.*

Prayers and scripture, with exposition in chapel.

Inspect Testaments and prayer-books.

Examine scholars.

Prayers and scripture in infirmary.

Scripture in convalescent-room.

Visit those in solitary confinement, and any other particular cases.

See in private new comers, and those to be discharged on Monday.

Fill up private journal.

## KENT.

### Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

I.
Home District.
County Gaols.
*Kent.*
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.
Description.

This prison stands on an elevated situation to the north of the town of Maidstone, and covers no less than fourteen acres of ground. It was built at a cost to the county of about 200,000*l*., and was first occupied in 1819, since which a separate prison for females has been erected within the south-east angle. The material of its construction is the Kentish rag-stone, dug near the spot. It is a massive and substantial building, and has hitherto required little external repair. The Courts in which the assizes and sessions are held stand in front of the prison, and there is a door opening from the back of the court-house into the prison-garden, through which prisoners are taken directly to trial without quitting the prison walls. Some few escapes have been attempted, which will be noticed under another head, as they do not appear to have been attributable to want of security in the prison. The sessions-house and the chaplain's residence are the only buildings adjoining the prison, and a carriage road surrounds and separates it from the neighbouring houses. These are mostly small, but the upper windows of several of them overlook the prison, and a lime-kiln overlooks three of the wards, (Nos. 8, 9, and 10,) the top of which has, in several instances, been used by confederates as a place of communication with prisoners, and for supplying them with tobacco. Nearly the whole of the buildings are fire-proof, with the exception of the chapel. They are not insured. The prison comprises no less than 27 wards for male, and 7 wards for female prisoners, with 39 day-rooms, airing-grounds, and covered colonnades for exercise in wet weather. The common gaol for males contains 17 wards; three of the largest wards have two day-rooms each, the others one day-room each, and to every ward there is a spacious yard. The house of correction for males consists of 12 wards, each having a day-room and airing-yard. There is a large workhouse used as a manufactory, and also a mill-house and tread-mill, divided into eight compartments. The common gaol for females consists of four, and the house of correction for females of three wards, with a day-room and airing-yard to each. The several wards are at present applied to the following purposes, viz.—

Wards.

No. 1. Used either for prisoners committed for trial at the sessions, or for convicts under sentence of transportation; contains 29 arched sleeping-cells, 8 feet 8 inches long, by 7 feet 1 inch wide; height of cells to crown of the arch, in upper tier, 9 feet 1 inch; in lower tier, 9 feet 7 inches. One double cell.

No. 2. Misdemeanants for trial. Twenty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 3. Prisoners for trial at assizes. Thirty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 4. Divided into two parts, A and B. Military prisoners, deserters, and casual misdemeanants committed to the gaol. Thirty-nine cells, in two tiers, of same dimensions as those in No. 1. One double cell.

No. 5. Six condemned cells, for prisoners under capital sentences.

No. 6. Nineteen condemned cells, for the same. Neither of these wards occupied at the time of inspection.

No. 7. Juvenile offenders for trial. Twelve sleeping-cells, 8 feet 8 inches long, by 7 feet 1 inch wide. Height of cells, both tiers, 9 feet 6 inches.

No. 8. Vagrants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 9. Vagrants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 10. Poachers. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 11. Poachers. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 12. Re-committed prisoners for trial for felony. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 13. King's evidences. Ten cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 14. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement. Ten cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 15. Smugglers maintaining themselves. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 16.
No. 17.
No. 18.
No. 19.
} Debtors. Two classes of cells, viz., single cells, 9 feet 3 inches long, by 8 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet 6 inches high, and double cells for three each, 18 feet 5 inches long, by 8 feet 5 inches wide, and 9 feet 4 inches high.

No. 20. Summary convictions. Twenty-seven cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. One double cell. A well and engine-house for raising water.

No. 21. Misdemeanants convicted at assizes and sessions. Twenty-seven cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. One double cell.

No. 22. Juvenile convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 23. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7.

No. 24. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Tread-wheel.

No. 25. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Tread-wheel.

No. 26. Convicted misdemeanants. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Communicates with the manufactory.

No. 27. Convicted felons. Twelve cells, of same dimensions as those in No. 7. Communicates with the manufactory.

Cells.

The seven wards in the female prison contain 38 sleeping-cells, of which 18 are single cells, one is for two, 11 for three, and eight for four prisoners, thus furnishing room for 85, besides the laundry, wash-house, and matron and officers' departments.

The prison has the means of accommodating 453 prisoners with separate sleeping-cells, the dimensions of which are, for the most part, 8 feet 8 inches long, by 7 feet 1 inch wide, and 9 feet 6 inches high, being more than are likely to be required under ordinary circumstances; the greatest number in confinement, at one time, during the last two years, having been 415; although at one period, in the year 1834, the total number in custody reached 533. The male prisoners, therefore, except some of the debtors, usually sleep in separate cells.

Inspection.

The means of inspection are deficient. The windows of the keeper's and turnkeys' houses have a view over some of the airing-yards, and the bridges or passages leading to the chapel have also a view over the yards, which can likewise be looked into from the passages without, through certain small apertures made in the walls for that purpose; but the colonnades can only be partially observed; and the day-rooms can only be inspected by leaving the outer doors of the wards open, in order that the officers may catch a glimpse of the day-rooms through the bars of the inner iron gate; but as the prisoners have generally the wit to retire into that part of the day-room which cannot be seen through the door-way, it is obvious that such a power of inspection as this must be quite worthless. The sleeping-cells can only be inspected by going to them.

Ventilation.

The ventilation of the cells is badly contrived; as although there are pipes for the admission of air from the passages, yet the windows in general do not open, but are composed of small panes of glass, two or more of which are left vacant to receive air, and which, notwithstanding the shutter, will admit a considerable draft of cold wind. A ventilator placed in the window, or even a window which would open and shut, would be a desirable substitute for this clumsy expedient. In the debtors' wards the windows are in a very bad state. The prisoners break them to admit air in warm weather, and they are not repaired lest they should be broken again; which is an additional reason for adopting a different kind of window. The cells used for punishment in the female prison are not sufficiently ventilated. One of them, in which a woman was confined at the time of our visit, smelled closer and stronger than it could possibly have done with a proper supply of air. The temperature of the cells gives us no reason to suspect their being too cold for health, although some of the prisoners complained of cold during the late severe weather. On 11th January, at about six P.M., during a hard frost, the thermometer in several of the cells ranged from 42 degrees to 46 degrees, the upper tiers of cells being colder than the lower. Complaints were made to us by prisoners of their cells and bedding being damp, which seems to have arisen not from any defect in the buildings, but from the admission of damp air during the day, and from the exposure of the bedding also during the day to a current of damp air in the passage, where it is aired.

Soil.

The prison stands on a dry soil, and no part of the buildings appears affected by damp. The drainage is good, by a common sewer to the river Medway. There are wells of 30 feet deep within the walls, which afford a supply of pure water. The whole of the prison is lime-washed every spring, and is now neat and clean.

Opportunity for Improvement.

There is ample space for alterations or new erections within the present boundary-wall. This prison would afford an opportunity for introducing a system of separate confinement, at a moderate expense, for the untried, by throwing down the partitions between the sleeping cells in some of the wards, and making two cells into one, so as to form rooms 14 feet 2 inches long, by 8 feet 8 inches wide. The thickness of the partition walls between the cells, (about 14 inches,) is not indeed such, at present, as to prevent communication; but as there is only a single row of cells in each passage, it would be easy to alter the cells experimentally in any given ward, with a view to the individual separation of any class of prisoners whom it might be determined so to confine. An excess of from 40 to 50 sleeping cells beyond the greatest number requisite for two years past, besides 39 day-rooms convertible into two cells each, and ample building-ground, offer the means of commencing a system of individual separation in this prison, such as few others are likely to afford at so little cost. We submit whether the magistrates might not be required to provide a sufficient number of cells of proper dimensions for the individual separation of the untried?

## 2. *Discipline.*

System.

Classification.

The system of discipline is that of association in classes by day, and separation by night, with the exception of some of the debtors and female prisoners, who sleep respectively in separate beds in the same room. The spaciousness of the prison enables the classification of the Gaol Act to be carried into effect, and there are several subdivisions beyond what the law requires. For instance, in the gaol, prisoners for trial for capital felonies, for felonies not capital, re-committals for felony, and juvenile offenders, are placed in separate

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County Gaols.
*Kent.*
Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.

wards; in the house of correction, prisoners convicted of felony are divided into several classes, according to the length of their respective periods of confinement, and juvenile convicts are also kept in a distinct ward. If classification according to the technical description of the offence were of any value, such subdivisions would be improvements: but regarding the classification of the Act as wholly worthless, we can only consider the further subdivisions as equally delusive. It is quite a mistake to suppose a man committing a capital felony more immoral, on that account, than he who commits a felony not capital. If it were so, the offence of stealing in a dwelling-house implied more depravity in 1833 than in 1834, when it ceased to be capital. It is idle to suppose that the removal of a few re-committed prisoners from the rest can prevent the bad effects arising from a system of association. Nor can the corruption of boys be prevented by classifying them in a juvenile ward together, for this plain reason, that they corrupt each other. We could not find that any practical good had resulted from this extended classification.

Association.

The untried associate at all times of the day, in their respective yards and day-rooms. The convicted also pass the day in association, at washing in the yard, at meals in the day-room, during labour on the tread-wheel, or in the manufactory, during chapel, whilst under instruction, and in fact at all times, except when locked up for the night, or when in solitary cells for punishment. We did not understand it to be in the contemplation of the visiting justices to propose the abolition of the day-rooms. The prisoners have the means of speaking to each other, whilst in their sleeping-cells, from window to window; and a loud voice can be heard through the partition walls. The precautions against talking at night consist in a watchman who goes round outside, and in the wardsman within, whose duty it is to report any noise he may hear. Talking by night is, however, seldom detected, and is probably not much the practice, as the prisoners have opportunities enough of talking by day.

Silence.

We were informed that silence was the rule of the prison; but there is no written or printed rule or order on the subject. It is, in fact, so little enforced, that no one would suppose there was any existing rule of the kind. Its enforcement in the day-rooms, at meals, washing, &c., depends entirely upon the wardsman, himself a prisoner, having other duties, such as sweeping and washing the day-rooms and cells, and bringing the food from the cooking-house, which puts it out of his power to be constantly with the others. But when the wardsman is present, the observance of silence is a mere farce. The wardsmen do not report for ordinary conversation short of a great noise or disturbance. From the statements of the prisoners, they do not seem to have the least difficulty in talking as much as they please with those in the same ward, provided they are not riotous. In chapel, where they are placed according to classes, they have the same facility, particularly as the chapel is so badly constructed that the prisoners in the gallery cannot all be seen either by the chaplain or officers. Even in the condemned cells they would seem to have the opportunity of intercourse; for the chaplain, in the month of March 1836, overheard two prisoners in these cells shouting to each other, and using low and profane language in reference to their trials. Prisoners on the tread-wheel, although under the frequent eye of the turnkey, besides a monitor, who is a prisoner, manage to talk in whispers, but have more chance of being reported and punished. The number of punishments inflicted by the keeper for talking whilst on the tread-wheel, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 89; of whom 21 were confined in a dark cell for three days, 44 for two days, and 24 for one day; but it does not appear that any prisoners have been punished for the mere act of talking at other times; the inference from which agrees with the statements of the prisoners, viz., that they are allowed to talk in a quiet way when not upon the wheel. Whatever benefits, therefore, may be supposed to result from silence rigidly enforced, they have not yet been attained in this prison.

Separation of Sexes.

The position of the female prison separates it effectually from the male yards. Attempts at communication between male and female prisoners are, we believe, rare; but an instance lately occurred of a letter being thrown from the male into the female tread-wheel yard, which was suspected to have been done by a wardsman who had seen the female from the window of one of the cells in the upper tier of his ward. The fact could not, however, be fixed on him with certainty. As affording the means of communication, it should be noticed that the window of the kitchen of the male infirmary looks into the yard of the female infirmary, which, though a blind is used, ought to be stopped up, as instances of intercourse through it have occurred. The wooden partitions, also, between the male and female seats in the chapel, are so thin that holes have been cut and notes passed through them. It should also be remarked, that the head-turnkey, who is the husband of the matron, sleeps in the matron's apartments in the female prison, which are contiguous to the sleeping-cells of the women. The turnkey referred to bears an excellent character; but it is easy to imagine the abuses to which such a practice might lead; and we submit that it is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the present Gaol Act.

Labour.

The only kind of hard labour is the tread-wheel, which is divided into eight separate compartments, and will hold 92 persons at once. During the month of inspection (January) the number of working-hours at the wheel is $6\frac{1}{4}$, and the number of feet of daily ascent by each labourer, 12,000; being about one-third less than in the summer months, when the working-hours are $9\frac{1}{2}$, and the feet of ascent 18,240; so that a man sentenced to two or three months' hard labour in the summer season undergoes one-third more of the tread-wheel than he who is sentenced to the same period in the winter, and that without any difference of diet. This inconsistency is accompanied by another evil, viz., the length of time which the prisoners pass in bed in the winter months, being upwards of 15 hours, when the days are at the shortest—a space of time far too long for the prisoner's welfare either mental or bodily. These inconveniences, however, appear to be inseparable from any system of association, except in so far as that the diet might be better proportioned to the labour than it is at present. The work of the tread-wheel is disliked in itself, but on account of the superiority of the diet of prisoners at hard labour over that of others who do not work, the former generally consider their situation preferable. On a late occasion, when, to make room for an unusual number of male convicts, the females were taken off the wheel, the latter complained that they were not fairly used, as by not working on the wheel they lost the better diet which they had whilst they were on it. Those prisoners who are unfit for the wheel are employed in the manufactory in making sacking, matting, and shoes. The manufactory, although an orderly establishment, does not preclude conversation; and the liveliness attendant upon a work-room renders it anything but a place calculated for punishment. Able-bodied female prisoners are put to the wheel; but the majority of them are employed in washing, ironing, mending, &c. The tread-mill is let for grinding flour; but the gross profits of every kind of productive labour done in the prison, including the rent of the mill, do not exceed 320*l.* per annum, and after deducting the miller's and superintendent's wages, and expenses of repairs, &c., the balance in favour of the county is a mere trifle. The manufactory undoubtedly furnishes the means of labour for prisoners unfit for the wheel, but it has nothing in it of a penal character. Such labour, in society, with facility of conversation, is of course quite a different thing from what it would be in the solitude of the separate cell. The association prevents the labour being penal, or, in other words, renders it wholly useless as an instrument in deterring from crime.

Visits and Letters.

The prison has visiting-rooms for the reception of the prisoners' friends. The visiting-room is divided into three compartments with gratings between them. In one of these the visitor stands, and in the other the prisoner—the intermediate compartment being left vacant. The turnkey might occupy it, if necessary; but it is considered sufficient for him to stand just outside the door, so that he can hear the conversation. Prisoners before trial are allowed to receive visits daily, between the hours of 12 and 2, and at other times, under special circumstances. Debtors' visitors are allowed daily, from 10 till 4 o'clock, the same visitor not being permitted to come twice the same day. Convicted prisoners are only allowed to see visitors by a written order of a visiting justice, which it is not the practice to grant until four months after conviction, and a similar period intervenes before another visit. Prisoners under summary conviction only receive visits by justices' orders. The separation and gratings of the visiting-rooms prevent the possibility of a visitor giving any thing to a prisoner whilst in that situation. No particular proof of relationship is required; it is left to the officer's discretion to refuse admittance to improper persons. Letters are permitted to be received and sent by convicted prisoners as well as others, subject to the inspection of the keeper in cases where he suspects they relate to any crime against the law, or offence against the discipline of the prison. We submit, that convicted prisoners ought not to be allowed this privilege at least until they have been a definite time in prison, except under very special circumstances.

Money.

Money is taken away from all prisoners on the criminal side on their entrance into the prison, and the amount is entered in a book, that it may be returned on their discharge. Prisoners maintaining themselves have their money given them by small instalments for that purpose.

Tobacco.

The use of tobacco is prohibited; but there can be little doubt that it is habitually introduced. Some prisoners contrive to conceal it about their persons, notwithstanding their being searched on admittance; others have it secreted in the provisions which they are allowed to receive. J. J., a convicted felon in ward No. 24, informed us, that once another prisoner assaulted and pulled him down from off the wheel, because he (J. J.) had drawn some tobacco out of the other prisoner's trousers. The keeper's journal contains the following instances of prisoners punished for having tobacco in their possession within the last year, viz.—

1836.
27 March. W. H., poacher; dark cell one day, for having tobacco in his possession.
10 June. . W. A., ward No. 3; dark cell one day, for having tobacco in his possession.
19 June. . J. B., Penitentiary prisoner; punished for having tobacco in his possession.
23 Sept. . J. B., vagrant; punished for having in his possession three papers of tobacco, supposed to have been thrown over the wall by a prisoner discharged this morning, and who was seen on the top of the lime-kiln, opposite to wards 8 and 9.
6 Dec. . A. B., ward No. 20; punished for having tobacco in his possession.
18 Dec. . M. M., in hospital. During Divine service, got over the wall into the garden, and found lying on his back, with five small parcels of tea and tobacco upon him, which had been thrown over the boundary wall by friends, by his desire. The debtors use tobacco, not having been prohibited by the rules.

Newspapers and Books.

The prisoners on the criminal side have access to the publications and religious books authorized by the chaplain. The debtors take in newspapers, without restriction, and are little, if at all, restrained as to books, magazines, or other publications.

Gaming.

We discovered in the day-room of the debtors receiving the gaol allowance a number of small square stones in the form of dice, but not marked. They were evidently intended to be used as dice. The debtors can have little difficulty in obtaining either cards or dice,

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Employment as Wardsmen, &c.

when they wish it, and dice have been observed in their rooms by the chaplain. The prisoners in the criminal wards occasionally cut holes in the wooden benches of the day-rooms, in order to play some games with pegs. This is one of the results of day-room association.

The employment of prisoners as wardsmen, and in menial offices in the prison, prevails here, and is regarded as an inconvenience. The wardsmen are mostly selected from those convicted prisoners who are disabled by infirmity from working at the tread-wheel, and also as a reward for good behaviour. The keeper and turnkeys agreed, however, that the duties of wardsmen would be much more efficiently performed by officers who were not prisoners. All the opinions which we could collect, concur, indeed, that the wardsmen are not to be depended upon; sometimes they secrete improper articles themselves; and it is seldom that they exercise a proper control over the other prisoners. The situation of a wardsman is generally desired, as it confers the advantage of some addition to the diet, besides exemption from tread-wheel labour. The impropriety of allowing such indulgences to any prisoner whatever, however good his conduct during confinement, can admit of no question: it is quite inconsistent with the object for which punishment is inflicted. Undoubtedly, the discontinuance of prisoners as wardsmen would occasion the necessity of having additional officers to perform their duties; but it should be remembered, that in such duties as cleaning the wards, bringing the meals, &c., no economy is justifiable which interferes with the paramount object of rendering a prison a place of punishment. A practice prevailed of the wardsmen selling writing-paper to prisoners, which was stopped by the magistrates; and we have not been able to ascertain that any of the wardsmen now derive profit from any articles sold or let to prisoners. Some of the wardsmen shave the other prisoners, and are paid for it by the county, not by the prisoners. The matron and female turnkey declared they had no confidence in the character of the wardswomen, who did not keep any thing like silence; nor could they do so, if disposed, as they had often occasion to leave the prisoners.

A number of prisoners are employed in casual services about the prison, such as whitewashing, gardening, &c., which are considered labour for punishment. Exclusive of these, the number of prisoners in regular employment as wardsmen, or in menial services, on the 10th February last, was, males 28, females 13, total 41. On that day, the total number in custody was, males 267, females 38, total 305; being a proportion of about 13 per cent. The whole of these employments were under the sanction of the visiting justices, and are particularized in the subjoined Return. See Appendix (B.)

A practice prevails of removing female prisoners from this prison to St. Augustine's, Canterbury, after their conviction; it being customary for the Courts at Maidstone, upon application previously made by the visiting justices of St. Augustine's, to sentence to that prison such female convicts as may be wanted for workwomen, as it frequently happens that there are not female prisoners enough in St. Augustine's to do the prison work. Six women were so removed in the course of the year 1836. The employment of convicted prisoners in any services which do not fall within the description of penal labour, is open to strong objection: magistrates are too prone to view the matter as merely one of economy. Occupations of this kind are sometimes not only improper, but inconsistent with the safe custody of the prisoner. As an instance of this, E. B., a female convict, under sentence of transportation in this gaol, not long since was employed, as nurse, to sit up with a sick prisoner in the female infirmary. In the morning she found means of going to the wardrobe where the clothes used by prisoners before their admission were kept, and changed her prison-dress for ordinary clothing; she then walked coolly to the prison-gate, and deceived the turnkey by telling him that she was no prisoner, but came from the town to sit up with the sick woman. Upon this the turnkey let her out, and she was not retaken till she had proceeded 2½ miles from the prison, on the Chatham road.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain.

Chapel.

The Rev. John Winter has been 15 years chaplain of this prison. He is 48 years of age. Divine service is performed by this officer twice on Sundays; and prayers are read by him, every morning at ½ past 8; the whole Morning Prayer, according to the Rubric, being read on Wednesday and Friday, and prayers selected from the Liturgy on other days. He administers the Holy Communion, from time to time, to such prisoners as he thinks in a proper frame of mind to receive it; and attends especially upon prisoners under sentence of death. His salary is 250*l.* per annum; he has no other preferment, and resides in a house belonging to and adjoining the boundary-wall of the prison; but which has no communication with it, otherwise than by the common prison-gate. A door between the back of the chaplain's house and the prison would be a convenience; but the magistrates consider that such an alteration would be insecure. The chaplain is always accessible, and attends at night, or any other time, if sent for. He visits the prisoners in solitary confinement three times a week, and those in the dark cells daily. He sometimes talks to prisoners in the day-rooms; but from the numbers congregated there, he finds that he can do little good in that way. He superintends the schoolmaster, and himself instructs the female prisoners. The conduct of the prisoners during chapel is in general orderly; but the building is so badly constructed, that neither the chaplain nor officers can see all the prisoners in the gallery. There is no calling over the names of the prisoners before chapel; the wardsman is responsible for the attendance of the prisoners of his ward. It rarely happens that any one absents himself: but not long since, a prisoner contrived, whilst on his way to chapel, to return to his cell, and, during the service, to get over the

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wall of his yard, into the part near the boundary-wall; over which he would probably have escaped, if a turnkey had not seen him from one of the chapel-bridges. The keeper regularly attends chapel; but there are four of the turnkeys, including the two at the gate, who do not constantly attend; their services being required in other parts of the prison. The superintendent of the manufactory and the miller, both of whom are officers of the establishment, are not in the habit of attending, even on Sundays. These two officers, we were informed, stipulated, on their appointments, that they should not be required to attend chapel. The debtors are not obliged to come to chapel, but some of them make their appearance on Sundays. Prisoners confined in the dark cells are not allowed to attend, but those in the solitary cells attend daily. The thinness of the wooden partitions in the chapel is stated, both by the chaplain and officers, to afford easy means of communication, and the prisoners are so situated that they can make holes through them without being seen; so as to frustrate the object of classification, worthless as it is. The different classes have separate passages from their wards into their seats in the chapel; but those of the same class have ready means of intercourse whilst going to, attending at, or returning from, chapel. The chaplain lectures in the infirmary every Sunday and on alternate week-days.

Schoolmaster.

A schoolmaster (not a prisoner) is regularly employed, at the very moderate salary of 12*s*, per week, who instructs daily in reading, in distinct classes, the prisoners committed for trial, and the juvenile offenders. The number receiving instruction was, on 4th January, 60, and on the 11th January, 25, the variation being caused by the intervention of the sessions. On Sundays he instructs such of the convicted prisoners as, being sentenced to labour, cannot attend him during the week. His present number of Sunday pupils is 46. There is no school-room; consequently, the master is obliged to teach in the day-rooms, which is attended with several inconveniences. The chaplain instructs the female prisoners in their laundry every Wednesday and Friday, and says he finds them improve more than the men. Writing is not taught in the prison.

Books.

All books in use among the prisoners are selected by the chaplain, and are purchased from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. A list will be found in the Appendix C.

Effect of Instruction.

Although the acquirement of instruction is left optional with the prisoners, yet there rarely appears any reluctance to attend it; and some of them, particularly the young, make fair progress in learning to read in the course of two or three months. To juvenile offenders instruction has the additional attraction of relieving them, for a short time, from the wheel—an indulgence of which few, perhaps, under the circumstances, will be disposed to disapprove. But, after all, the stock of knowledge that can be obtained in such short periods of confinement as three months and under, must be very small; and when the bad effects of association are taken into account, it is to be feared that the instances of moral and religious improvement are extremely rare. It is the chaplain's opinion that prisoners confined for short periods derive scarcely any benefit from instruction of any kind. Indeed, the best way to impart religious instruction with effect is by private converse with the prisoner; which is impossible, under a system of association; and the labours of the chaplain must therefore be chiefly confined to divine service and to the furnishing of religious books, which the prisoner, if he has time, has seldom the ability or inclination to peruse with advantage. The chaplain, who appears to perform his duties with zeal and fidelity, is decidedly of opinion that no system but that of the cellular separation of prisoner from prisoner, can afford any well-grounded hope of effecting their moral and religious improvement.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon, who has a large private practice in the neighbourhood, has a salary of 200*l.* for his services in the prison, including medicines. He does not appear to attend constantly himself, and had not signed the attendance-book from the 13th November to the 11th January; but his assistant, who is also a regular surgeon, attends daily. The circumstance of the surgeon not performing the whole of his duties in person is irregular and improper. All the wards in which any sickness is reported are visited daily, as well as the infirmary, and patients are attended by night as well as by day. Prisoners under punishment in solitary cells are not visited, unless reported sick; the reason assigned for this is, that prisoners are always ready to complain if anything is the matter with them, and the turnkeys to report it, that there is little fear of their falling ill without its being known. One important duty of the surgeon is not performed, viz., that of examining every prisoner on admission, *before he is passed into his ward.* The prisoner is washed in a bath on his admission; but is allowed to enter the ward and mix with other prisoners before the surgeon has examined him—a practice too common in prisons, but contrary to the Gaol Act, and which might be the means of introducing an infectious disease. The surgeon, however, examines every prisoner before he is placed upon the tread-wheel.

Infirmary.

The sick in the male and female infirmaries are attended by a prisoner of each sex respectively. An instance has been mentioned of a prisoner escaping from the male infirmary during divine service—a circumstance which indicates no great vigilance on the part of the infirmary wardsmen, who are, of course, no better than others of their class. Silence is not required to be observed in the infirmaries, and the surgeon considers that it might have a prejudicial effect upon the recovery of invalids. It is impossible to enforce such rules in an infirmary. The treatment of sick prisoners in separate cells is the only method of avoiding the abuses which at present attend prison infirmaries.

Diseases.

The diseases appear to have been in general of an ordinary kind, such as diarrhœa, bilious affections, disordered lungs, &c. No connection can be traced between these complaints and the locality of the prison, which is believed to be very healthy. At the period of our visit (January, 1837,) only seven male and eight female patients were in the infirmary, whilst great sickness prevailed in the workhouse, the barracks, and generally in the town of Maidstone. The proportion of cases of slight indisposition in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, was about 25 per cent. upon the whole number confined in the year; that of infirmary cases only 8·52 per cent.; and that of deaths only ·32 per cent., or seven in the whole year. The diet is supposed by the surgeon to produce a tendency to diarrhœa. The tread-wheel has the effect of reducing the prisoners in bulk, and few can endure it for long periods, such as twelve months, with the ordinary prison diet, without injury to their constitutions.

Diet.

The average cost of prison diet per head per annum for the year ending Michaelmas last was 3*l.* 17*s.* 8¾*d.*, or 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per week; but as a number of prisoners maintain themselves, instead of receiving gaol allowance, the cost of each individual actually maintained by the county will, in fact, be greater than the above sum. By the dietary table (see Appendix D, No. 18) it appears that a man employed at hard labour receives weekly 174½ ounces of solid food, 13 pints of gruel, and 4 pints of soup made of ox-heads, peas, &c., of good quality. Prisoners for trial receive 168 ounces of bread and 7 pints of vegetable soup in the course of the week. Misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour the same, and two pints of gruel a day when employed. Poor debtors the same, with the addition of one pound of potatoes daily. The dietary table is affixed in the cooking-house and turnkeys' house, but not in any place accessible to the prisoners. Scales and weights are provided, but are rarely asked for by the prisoners.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

The prisoners allowed to find themselves in food, bedding, and clothing, are debtors, prisoners for trial, and convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. Debtors not receiving gaol allowance are permitted to purchase eatables, with no particular restriction in quantity or quality, except that they are not to lay in more than two days' supply at a time. In liquors they are limited to a pint of wine each day, or a quart of ale or strong beer. Other prisoners not receiving gaol allowance are on the same footing, except that prisoners before trial are not allowed wine, and convicts neither wine nor beer. The prisoners write their orders on a slate; a shopman comes and brings the provisions, and the turnkey takes them into the wards. The practice of allowing a convicted prisoner, under any circumstances, to find himself with provisions, notwithstanding the discretionary power vested in the justices by the 15th regulation of the Gaol Act, is extremely objectionable, particularly when the prisoners associate, and where it is not uncommon for those maintaining themselves to give a part of their provisions to others maintained by the county. The poorer prisoners do not appear to think it unfair for their richer associates to have their own eatables, but they complain of not being permitted to receive such occasional presents as their friends may be able to bring them; the rule being that prisoners must maintain themselves either entirely, or not at all.

Clothing.

The cost of clothing each prisoner is estimated at 15*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum. Some prisoners, however, clothe themselves. There is only one sort of prison dress, and it is not varied by seasons. It is a coarse woollen dress, which costs about 11*s.*, and lasts upwards of a year. The shoes and shirts are the only articles of clothing made in the prison. The keeper goes into the wards every Sunday morning before chapel, and inspects the prisoners' clothing: it is not frequently destroyed, but, when it is, the offenders are punished by solitary confinement.

Bedding.

The cost of bedding is estimated at 18*s.* 3*d.* per head per annum; but some prisoners find their own. It is bought in the town, and is every morning taken out of the sleeping-cells, and aired in the passages, or in summer in the yards. We have already observed that at this season of the year, (the winter,) the bedding frequently becomes damp by the air in the passages, and that some different mode of ventilating the cells and passages would be an improvement. Private bedding is not taken out of the cells to be aired in the same way as that of the prison.

Washing.

The prisoners' washing is not conducted with regularity, as we were informed by more than one prisoner that they now and then fall out about the use of the pail, and it is a time when the prisoners converse pretty freely together. The combs are in a bad state throughout the prison. The allowance of two combs to each ward is not sufficient, and it would be but an inconsiderable expense if every prisoner were allowed a comb to himself. The whole of the linen is washed in the prison by the female prisoners.

Cleanliness.

The personal cleanliness of the prisoners is as great as can be reasonably expected. The prison was generally clean at the time of this inspection, and the whole is lime-washed annually, as required by law. Chloride of lime is used for purifying the infirmary.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

The total number of punishments inflicted in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, for offences within the prison, was 510, or about 23 per cent. on the whole number of prisoners. They appear to have consisted almost entirely of confinement in dark cells. Only one man was whipped in the year. The instrument of whipping is a cat-of-nine-tails made of cord. It is performed by a turnkey, in the presence of the keeper and surgeon, and two dozen is the number of stripes ordinarily inflicted. The number of punishments for breach of silence on the tread-wheel was 89, or 17 per cent. upon the whole number of punishments; but we could not ascertain that any punishments had been inflicted for mere breach of silence at other times. The inference is, as we have before remarked, that the

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wardsmen scarcely ever report for mere conversation, and that prisoners are not habitually punished for talking, unless it is during labour at the wheel, or accompanied by noise or outrageous conduct. This is further confirmed by observing the very small number of punishments inflicted on the untried, being only 29 in the year, or about 6 per cent. on 434, being the number committed for trial in the year, exclusive of debtors. A discipline of silence, to make it of any value, should be enforced with the utmost rigour, and punishment should be inflicted with certainty for breach of it: the discipline of this prison is not, in this respect, what it professes to be.

The keeper remembers only one instance of an unnatural offence attempted within this prison, which was 14 years since. The parties were tried for it by the ordinary course of law, and acquitted.

Solitary Confinement.

The punishment of locking-up in a dark cell, with reduced diet, is undoubtedly dreaded; and the imprisonment in solitary cells, pursuant to sentences of courts, is regarded as a severe punishment. R. B., a military prisoner, who had been nearly two months in solitary confinement, under sentence of a court-martial, told us that he thought his punishment much worse than the tread-wheel. The solitude of such prisoners is, however, broken by removal to a different sleeping-cell at night; where they, no doubt, find opportunities of communicating with prisoners in the adjoining cells.

### 6. *Officers.*

A list of the officers, with their salaries and allowances, will be found in the Return, No. 2.

Keeper.

The keeper, Mr. Thomas Agar, has filled that office above 15 years. He is 63 years of age, and is a lieutenant in the army. He gives security to the sheriff in the penalty of 5,000*l.* He visits the prisoners in their wards daily, or as often as practicable in so large a prison. He is not in the habit of visiting at night after locking-up. He does not make it a constant rule to examine the bedding, locks, &c., himself, but receives reports of their state from the turnkeys. He receives the complaints of all prisoners, whether made through the turnkeys or to himself directly. He never absents himself from the prison, unless upon duty or by leave of the visiting justices. He superintends the several journals, character, and account-books, kept in the prisons.

Turnkeys.

All the turnkeys but one reside within the prison. Having perceived by the chaplain's journal that information had lately been given, by a discharged prisoner, in regard to beer and tobacco alleged to have been introduced a twelvemonth before, with the knowledge of one of the turnkeys and his wife, we thought it right to make some inquiries into the matter, and found that the visiting justices had dismissed the charge against the turnkey and his wife, it being unsupported by any evidence beyond that of the discharged prisoner, whom the justices deemed unworthy of credit. There is reason to believe that one of the prisoners, employed as a cook, found the means of obtaining beer twice in a soup-pail, whilst the turnkey in question was engaged at the sessions-house; but the justices did not think there was any ground for questioning the fidelity of the turnkey, and made no entry in their minute-book upon the subject.

We have already noticed the impropriety of the head turnkey sleeping in the female prison.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Re-committals.

The proportion of prisoners previously committed to this or other prisons was, upon the total number of prisoners committed, in the course of the year ending—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Michaelmas | 1835 | 18 per cent. |
| „ | 1836 | 19 „ |

Juvenile Offenders.

It appears, that, out of 1,706 committals to the criminal side of this prison in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1836, 192 were under the age of 17, and 452 between the ages of 17 and 21. Juvenile felons are kept in separate wards both before and after trial, and they are also separated from others on the tread-wheel and during instruction. The juvenile misdemeanants and minor offenders are not, however, in general separated. In inquiring into the histories of many of these boys, we found them almost always the same. Brought up with scarcely any instruction, and imbued with no religious principles, their homes usually uncomfortable from disunion in the family, or from ill treatment; friendless outcasts upon the world, they have begun their career of crime on the first impulse of want, and continued it from inability to obtain employment. Their situation on being discharged from prison is truly pitiable, as they rarely know which way to turn, to obtain a livelihood. An instance occurred during our visit, of three boys who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing two silk handkerchiefs, and were on the point of their discharge. Their conduct had been good whilst in prison, and one of them particularly had made great progress in instruction, and was, in the chaplain's opinion, a very promising lad. These boys were most anxious to go to sea, or anywhere to be actively employed, but did not know how to set about it, or to whom to apply. They would gladly have accepted an offer of emigration immediately upon their discharge, and might probably have turned out well. Such cases are so common, that it is impossible for private charity to render any effectual assistance, and any public provision that could be made for them on their discharge would be highly desirable.

Military Prisoners.

The number of military prisoners committed to this prison in the year ending Michaelmas last has been very considerable, being 245. The county receives 6*d.* per head per

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diem for their subsistence, and they are maintained as other prisoners. The visiting justices consider them a great incumbrance, as they are usually a very troublesome class of offenders. They are kept in a separate ward.

Smugglers.

The Commissioners of the Customs allow 4½*d.* per diem for the maintenance of every smuggler committed to the gaol. It is paid at the gate by an officer of the Customs, and with it the prisoner maintains himself. For those offenders against the revenue laws who are sentenced to the house of correction and hard labour, the Board of Customs pays 1*s.* per head per diem, to the credit of the county, and they are then maintained by the county in the same way as other prisoners.

Population of the Prison.

The number of prisoners in custody was—

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 11th January 1835 . . . . | 378 |
| „ 1836 . . . | 361 |
| „ 1837 . . . | 294 |
| 10th February 1837 . . . | 305 |

A gradual diminution is here exhibited, which appears to be confirmed by a comparison of the numbers committed to the prison in the course of the three years ending Michaelmas 1836. The number committed was—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the year ending Michaelmas 1834 . . . | 2,167 |
| „ 1835 . . . | 1,977 |
| „ 1836 . . . | 1,832 |

For the remaining statistical and other information relating to this prison we beg to refer to the Appendix D. We have appended also copies of the printed rules affixed in various parts of this prison (Appendix A.), having omitted only those portions of the rules which consist of extracts *verbatim* from the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. We have examined a number of the prisoners as well as the officers upon the state of the prison, but do not consider it necessary to incumber this report with the evidence taken.

## APPENDIX (A).

### *General Regulations.*

The keeper shall constantly attend the prisoners when in chapel and at the distribution of provisions, and shall, as far as may be practicable, visit every ward, and see every prisoner, and inspect every cell, once at least in every twenty-four hours.

The keeper shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter an account of every article taken from any prisoner at the time of his or her being clothed with the prison dress; which account shall be signed by the keeper and by such prisoner, or on his or her refusal, by some credible witness.

The walls and ceilings of the wards, cells, rooms, and passages used by the prisoners throughout every prison, shall be scraped and lime-washed at least once in the year; the day-rooms, work-rooms, passages, and sleeping-cells, shall be washed or cleansed once a week, or oftener, if requisite. Convenient places for prisoners to wash themselves shall be provided, with an adequate allowance of soap, towels, and combs.

Prisoners of every description, who are entitled to the prison allowance, shall be fed according to such dietaries as the court of general session shall from time to time direct for the several classes.

No dogs, poultry, pigeons, pigs, or rabbits, shall be admitted or kept within the prisons.

Every prisoner seized with any disorder shall be forthwith removed to the hospital, and in case of any putrid or infectious disorder, to the fever-ward therein. The cell from which he or she was taken shall be immediately cleansed, fumigated, and whitewashed.

Such allowance of fire shall be ordered by the visiting justices for the different wards as experience shall prove to be requisite.

Clean shirts and shifts shall be allowed to prisoners once a week.

A coal-tub, mop, broom, soil-pail, and water-bucket, shall be kept in each court, under the care of the wardsman.

The hours of beginning and of leaving work, of meals, and of return to labour, shall be notified by ringing a bell.

A warning-bell shall be rung every morning half an hour before the cells are unlocked, and every prisoner shall be required to leave his or her cell as soon as it shall be unlocked. A warning-bell shall also be rung every evening half an hour before the cells are locked.

The keeper shall not take or receive to his own use any fee, except as per Table:—

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| For every copy of the writ or warrant under which any debtor is committed | 2 | 6 |
| For every copy of each additional detainer lodged against such debtor - - | 1 | 0 |
| For every copy of a warrant under which any other prisoner is committed - | 1 | 6 |

Or such other sums as the court of general session shall from time to time direct: nor shall he take or receive any gratuity or emolument from any prisoner or other person whatever.

### *Prisoners committed for Trial.*

Prisoners committed for trial shall be divided at the least into four separate classes; to one of which a ward with twelve cells shall be attached, solely for juvenile offenders; the others shall be classed according to character and conduct, as well as to the nature of the charges on which they are committed.

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No prisoner before conviction shall, under any pretence, be employed at the tread-mill, either with or without his consent.

All prisoners of this description shall have every facility for labour afforded them. Those who receive any prison allowance shall, under the above provisions, be employed in some labour which is not severe, on account of the county, and shall be entitled to half their earnings; the risk and trouble of selling their goods shall rest with the county. The above proportion of their earnings shall be paid to them weekly, or carried to their account and paid to them at their discharge, at their option.

No wine shall be admitted, except in cases of sickness and under the order of the surgeon, entered in his journal.

Prisoners of this description, while they do not receive any prison allowance, and are strictly obedient to order, shall be allowed to procure for themselves and to receive any unprohibited article of diet, or any greater indulgence in bedding, linen, or other necessaries, at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices; but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain that such articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission; but in respect of liquor, no prisoner of this description shall be allowed to send for or to drink more than one quart of ale or strong beer in twenty-four hours, and if any such prisoner shall be detected in making use of the names of others to obtain a greater quantity, all parties concerned shall forfeit their claim to any future indulgence.

The hours of work in each day shall be as many as the season of the year will permit, but in no case to exceed ten hours, exclusive of half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner.

The cells shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and at sun-rise during the remainder of the year.

Prisoners of this description shall be locked into their cells at sun-set during the whole of the year.

No lights shall be allowed in the sleeping-cells, except by special permission from the keeper.

Visitors to prisoners committed for trial or for want of sureties shall be admitted to the gratings of their respective wards, (except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday,) between the hours of twelve and two; but under special circumstances, connected with the preparation for the prisoner's trial, they may be admitted at other times, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall also have power to refuse admission at all times to persons who have lately been discharged from prison, or to any person of suspicious character, noting every such refusal in his journal.

If any prisoner of this description shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper or other officer of the prisons, in the execution of his or her duty, or the rules laid down for the government of the prisons; or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper or other officer; or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, or irreverent conduct at chapel; or shall use abusive words; or assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner; or shall pass the fences of his or her court; or shall attempt to escape or conspire with any person so to do; or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him or her to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prison; such prisoners shall be punished by confinement in one of the dark cells for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal; if, on investigation, a visiting justice shall consider the offence to require it, he shall have power to inquire upon oath thereon, and to continue such punishment for any time not exceeding one month, noting the circumstances of the case and his order thereon in the visiting justices' book.

Accomplices admitted evidence for the crown, persons committed for want of sureties, and all other unconvicted prisoners, shall be confined in the separate wards prepared for them, and subjected to the rules for prisoners committed for trial.

Prisoners committed on charge of desertion shall in all cases be kept separate from other prisoners, and shall receive every encouragement to induce them to work.

### *Convicted Prisoners.*

All convicted prisoners shall be placed in the wards allotted for them immediately on sentence being passed.

Prisoners sentenced to confinement, but not to hard labour, shall have every facility for labour afforded them; but if they receive the prison allowance, they shall be employed in some labour which is not severe, on account of the county, shall be entitled to half their earnings, and shall wear the plain coarse cloathing of the gaol.

Prisoners sentenced to confinement, but not to hard labour, while they do not receive any prison allowance and are strictly obedient to order, shall be allowed to procure for themselves and to receive any unprohibited article of diet, or any greater indulgence in bedding, linen, or other necessaries, at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices; but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain that such articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission.

In the case of prisoners convicted of offences against the laws of customs or excise, who receive a daily allowance from Government, the keeper shall require each of them to repay to the county such sum as his food has actually cost; or on refusal, such prisoner shall maintain himself entirely: such prisoners may be assigned to such class of convicted prisoners, for whom a separate ward is therein provided, as the visiting magistrates in their discreton may think fit, regard being had to the character of the prisoner and his or her conduct while in prison.

Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall, unless prevented by sickness, be employed every day, except on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good-Friday, and on any days appointed by public authority for fasting or thanksgiving, for as many hours as the season of the year will permit, but in no case to exceed ten hours, exclusive of half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, in such manner as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct; and if such employment require previous instruction, proper persons shall be appointed to afford the same; and such prisoners shall on their discharge receive, by way of reward, such portion of their earnings as the visiting justices shall direct.

And for the purpose of encouraging persons of this description, who have been discharged from prison after undergoing the punishment to which they have been sentenced therein, to return to habits of order and regularity, the visiting justices are further authorized to retain any portion of such earnings which they would otherwise have given to such prisoner on his discharge, and to pay it to him on his coming to claim it at any period which they shall fix, and on his producing such certificate of his good behaviour as they shall require, such conditions being made known to such prisoner on his discharge.

No wine, ale, beer, or tobacco shall be admitted, except in case of sickness and under the order of the surgeon, entered in his journal.

The cells shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September, and at sun-rise during the remainder of the year.

Prisoners of this description shall be locked into their cells at sun-set during the whole year.

No lights shall be allowed in the sleeping-cells.

Visitors shall be admitted (except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday,) between the hours of twelve and two, in rooms prepared for that purpose, but only under the order of a justice of the peace for the county.

If any prisoner of this description shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper, or other officer of the prisons in the execution of his or her duty, or the rules laid down for the government of the prisons; or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper or other officer; or shall be guilty of profane cursing, swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, or of irreverent conduct at chapel; or shall use abusive words; assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner; or shall pass the fences of his or her court; or shall attempt to escape or conspire with any person so to do; or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him or her to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prisons; such prisoner shall be punished by confinement in one of the dark cells for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal.

If on investigation a visiting justice shall consider such offence to require it, he shall have power to inquire upon oath thereon, and to continue such punishment for any time not exceeding one month; or (4th Geo. 4, cap. 64, sec. 42) in the case of prisoners convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour, he shall have power to order such offender to be punished by personal correction.

Soldiers committed in execution of the sentence of courts martial shall be treated as other convicted prisoners.

Prisoners under charge or conviction of any crime shall attend divine service on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness, or by other reasonable cause to be allowed by the keeper, or unless their attendance shall be dispensed with by one of the visiting justices.

Due provision shall be made for the admission at proper times, and under proper restrictions, of persons with whom prisoners committed for trial may desire to communicate, and such rules and regulations shall be made by the justices in general quarter sessions assembled, for the admission of the friends of convicted prisoners, as to such justices may seem expedient; and the justices shall also impose such restrictions upon the communication and correspondence of all such prisoners, with their friends, either within or without the walls of the prison, as they shall judge necessary for the maintenance of good order and discipline in such prison.

The keeper shall have power to open any letters addressed to or coming from any prisoner, in cases where he shall have just cause to suspect that such letter relates to any crime which either has been committed or is in contemplation, or to any matter connected with the security or discipline of the prisons.—The keeper shall enter a minute in his journal of every case in which he shall exercise this power.

## *Penitentiary Wards.*

Such parts of the house of correction as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct shall be denominated the penitentiary wards, and set apart for the confinement of prisoners lawfully convicted of any grand or petit larceny, or of any other crime for which they shall be liable by law to be transported. (19th Geo. 3, cap. 74, sec. 1.)

The term of imprisonment of each prisoner in the penitentiary wards of the house of correction shall be divided into three equal parts, whence three classes will arise.

As far as the arrangement of the prison will allow, the confinement and labour of those in the first period of their confinement shall be most strict and severe; of those in the second more moderate; and of those in the last period still more relaxed.

The time of removal from the first to the second, and from the second to the third class, may, either in cases of extraordinary good behaviour, or the reverse, be hastened or retarded by the visiting justices, regard being always had not to defeat the general ends and objects of these regulations; and, in case of gross or repeated instances of misconduct, the visiting justices shall have power to remove a prisoner from the third to the second, or from the second to the first class; and, upon amendment of conduct, may restore such prisoner to the class to which he or she belonged.

Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall, unless prevented by sickness, be employed every day, except on Sundays, Christmas-day, Good-Friday, and on any other days appointed by public authority for fasting or thanksgiving, for as many hours as the season of the year will permit; but in no case to exceed ten hours, exclusive of half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, in such manner as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct. And if such employment require previous instruction, proper persons shall be appointed to afford the same, and such prisoners shall, on their discharge, receive by way of reward, such portion of their earnings as the visiting justices shall direct.

Prisoners of the first class shall, as far as the nature of their employment and the arrangement of the prison will allow, be kept apart; those of the second and third classes may work in company.

Prisoners of each class shall be clothed in coarse uniform apparel, with certain obvious marks or badges affixed, as well to humiliate the wearer as to facilitate discovery in cases of escape, and to distinguish the classes; their own clothes being restored at their discharge, unless in a foul or impure state, in which case they shall be supplied with plain coarse clothing.

No person shall have access to a prisoner in health while in the penitentiary wards, except the sheriff, the visiting or other justices of the county, with such persons as they may think fit to bring with them, the chaplain, surgeon, and other officers and servants of the prison, unless under a special order in writing from a visiting justice, granted on substantial grounds of necessity, to be noted in the keeper's journal; but in case of illness and removal to the hospital, the friends of such

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sick prisoner may be admitted by leave of the keeper, at his discretion, who will note the same in his journal.

If any prisoner of this description shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper or other officer of the prisons, in the execution of his or her duty, or the rules laid down for the government of the prisons; or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper or other officer; or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain; or of irreverent conduct at chapel; or shall use abusive words to, assault, quarrel with, or defraud a fellow prisoner; or shall pass the fences of his or her court; or shall attempt to escape, or conspire with any person so to do; or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him or her to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prisons; such prisoner shall be punished by confinement in one of the dark cells, for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal.

If, on investigation, a visiting justice shall consider such offence to require it, he shall have power to inquire on oath thereon, and to continue such punishment for any time not exceeding one month, or (4th Geo. 4, cap. 64, sec. 42,) in case of prisoners convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour, he shall have power to order such offender to be punished by personal correction.

The visiting justices shall report any extraordinary merit or diligence in any convict to the justices at any general or quarter sessions, that such justices may, if they think proper, recommend any such offender to the royal mercy.

Such convicts as have been obedient, industrious, and orderly, shall, on their discharge, receive a certificate of good behaviour, signed by a visiting justice, and such sum of money as the visiting justices shall deem necessary for subsistence to their place of legal settlement, or usual abode, but in no case less than five shillings; and if any convict shall, after his or her discharge, enter into the service of any respectable and substantial housekeeper, and serve therein faithfully for the space of one year, and shall produce a certificate to that effect from his or her said master or mistress (witnessed by the minister of the parish, testifying that he believes the contents of such certificate to be true,) the visiting justices may direct any sum, not exceeding three pounds, to be paid to such applicant, as they in their discretion shall think fit.

The cells shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, from the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September, and at sun-rise during the remainder of the year.

Prisoners of this description shall be locked into their cells at sun-set during the whole year.

No lights shall be allowed in the sleeping-cells.

No prisoner of this description shall be allowed to receive any tobacco, food, or liquor, except that which is prescribed by the dietary of the prisons, unless under the order of the surgeon, noted by him in his journal.

Convicts sentenced to transportation shall be treated as prisoners in the penitentiary wards, until their sentences shall be executed or commuted.

Prisoners under charge or conviction of any crime shall attend divine service on Sundays, and on other days when such service is performed, unless prevented by illness, or by other reasonable cause to be allowed by the keeper; or unless their attendance shall be dispensed with by one of the visiting justices.

Due provision shall be made for the admission at proper times, and under proper restrictions, of persons with whom prisoners committed for trial may desire to communicate, and such rules and regulations shall be made by the justices in general quarter sessions assembled, for the admission of the friends of convicted prisoners, as to such justices may seem expedient; and the justices shall also impose such restrictions upon the communication and correspondence of all such prisoners with their friends, either within or without the walls of the prison, as they shall judge necessary for the maintenance of good order and discipline in such prison.

The keeper shall have power to open any letters addressed to or coming from any prisoner, in cases where he shall have just cause to suspect that such letter relates to any crime which either has been committed or is in contemplation, or to any matter connected with the security or discipline of the prisons.—The keeper shall enter a minute in his journal of every case in which he shall exercise this power.

### *Debtors.*

Debtors, who do not receive any allowance from the county, may procure for themselves and receive at hours to be regulated by the visiting justices, any food, bedding, linen, or other necessaries; but the same must be previously examined, to ascertain that such articles are not in a foul or impure state, or improper for admission: but in respect of liquor, no debtor shall be permitted to send for or to drink more than one pint of wine, or one quart of ale or strong beer, in twenty-four hours, and if any debtor shall be detected in making use of the names of others to obtain a greater quantity, all parties concerned shall forfeit their claim to any future indulgence.

Debtors inclined to work, may, on application to the keeper, be employed, and will in such case be entitled to half of their earnings, and the risk and trouble of selling the goods shall rest with the county; or they may work entirely on their own account, and without the interference of the officers of the prison, provided their materials and tools be not from bulk or quality inconvenient or unfit for admission.

Debtors destitute of friends, unable to work, or incapable of supporting themselves by industry or otherwise, may, till they shall obtain their sixpences, receive the prison allowance, on application to and by order of a visiting justice, such order being entered in the visiting justices' book.

The rooms and cells of the debtors shall be unlocked at six o'clock in the morning, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and at sun-rise during the remainder of the year.

Debtors shall retire to their wards at sun-set during the whole of the year. They shall retire to their rooms at ten o'clock at night, at which hour their bell shall be rung, all lights shall be extinguished, and none permitted afterwards.

Visitors to debtors shall be admitted to their visiting-rooms from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, except on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday; but no such visitors shall be allowed to enter the prisons twice in any one day, nor shall any food or liquor be admitted into the visiting-rooms on any pretence whatever.

No visitors shall be admitted within the debtors' wards, unless all the visiting-rooms be occupied, except under a written order from the sheriff or from a visiting justice.

Care shall be taken that the debtors' visiting-rooms be sufficiently warmed in cold weather.

If any visitors to debtors shall refuse to go out when required so to do, or shall misbehave or act improperly towards the keeper or other officer of the prisons, the keeper may compel them to go out, and refuse them admittance in future, till the facts shall be inquired into by a visiting justice, who shall have power to continue or to take off such denial of admittance, and shall enter orders accordingly in the visiting justices' book.

If any debtor shall refuse to obey the orders of the keeper or other officer of the prison in the execution of his or her duty, or the rules laid down for the government of the prisons; or shall strike, threaten, or forcibly resist the keeper or other officer; or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of disrespectful behaviour to the chaplain, or of irreverent conduct at chapel; or shall use abusive words; or assault, quarrel with, game with, or defraud a fellow prisoner; or shall pass the fences of his or her court; or shall attempt to escape, or conspire with any person so to do; or shall wilfully waste, spoil, damage, or destroy any goods committed to him or her to manufacture, or the beds, bedding, clothes, or utensils of the prison; such debtor shall be punished by confinement to his or her cell or room for any time not exceeding three days, at the discretion of the keeper, who shall note the same in his journal; and if at the time of committing the offence, such debtor shall occupy one of the rooms of superior accommodation, the keeper shall have power to remove such debtor to the common debtors' ward, for any time not exceeding three days, noting the same in his journal; and if, on investigation, a visiting justice shall consider the offence to require it, he shall have power to inquire upon oath thereon, and to continue such punishment for any time not exceeding one month, noting the circumstances of the case and his order thereon in the visiting justices' book.

## *Appointment and Duties of Turnkeys.*

Turnkeys shall be appointed by the court of general session, in such numbers and at such salaries as the court shall from time to time direct.

They shall examine the state of the cells, locks, bolts, bedding, &c., as soon as the prisoners have left their cells in the morning; and, after the cells are swept and beds made, they shall lock the gates at the foot of the stairs, that no prisoner may have access to his or her night-cell during the day, unless by order or special leave of the keeper.

They shall discharge such duties as may be ordered by the keeper.

They shall not enter the ward or cell of any female prisoner, except in the presence of the matron or some other female officer of the prison.

They shall not be permitted to receive any fee or gratuity on any account whatever.

No turnkey shall at any time go out of the prisons without leave from the keeper, nor remain out of the prisons after ten o'clock at night.

## *Appointment and Duties of Wardsmen.*

The keeper shall appoint as wardsmen one prisoner in each court, or more if so directed by the visiting justices.

Wardsmen for the penitentiary wards of the house of correction shall be selected from the penitentiary prisoners; those for the other prisons may be selected from the debtors (if willing), from persons committed for misdemeanors, or from prisoners in the house of correction.

The wardsmen shall sweep the cells, day-rooms, staircase, and galleries of the classes under their care once every morning, and shall wash them at least once in every week.

They shall, in dry weather, see that all the wooden doors and the windows be kept open, and the bedding frequently beat and put out to air.

They shall attend to the cleanliness of every part of the wards committed to their care, and to the maintenance of decency and good order therein.

They shall, for the performance of these duties, receive such increased prison allowance as the visiting justices shall from time to time direct, and shall be entitled to such share of their earnings as the rule of their classes shall respectively prescribe.

They shall, like all other officers of the prisons, be enjoined not to hold any unnecessary conversation with prisoners confined in solitude; and for neglect of that order, or of any other part of their duty, they shall be punished as other prisoners are in cases of disobedience.

They shall not be permitted to receive any fee or gratuity on any account whatever.

## APPENDIX (B).

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners now Employed in Menial or Domestic Services in or about the Prisons.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Kent.*

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| Number of Male Prisoners Employed. | Description of Employment. |
|---|---|
| 1 | Misdemeanor, not sentenced to hard labour, employed in cleaning offices and other domestic services at keeper's house. No extra diet allowed. |
| 3 | Cooks. No extra allowance of diet. |
| 1 | Wardsman at debtor's prison, allowed 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. |
| 2 | Debtors, employed as monitors to superintend prisoners while working at tread-wheel, for which they are allowed the sum of 5*s.* each per week. |
| 19 | Prisoners employed as wardsmen, one to each ward; they receive as extra diet 2 pints of oatmeal gruel per day and ½lb. of cheese per week. |
| 1 | Prisoner employed to wash and clean the prisoners, previous to their being passed to their several wards. |
| 1 | Prisoner employed as nurse at the infirmary, and, under the directions of the surgeon, is allowed extra 1 pint of porter per day and 2½lbs. of meat per week. |
| 28 | Total Number of Male Prisoners Employed. |

| Number of Female Prisoners Employed. | Description of Employment. |
|---|---|
| 1 | Prisoner employed as nurse at the infirmary, under the direction of the surgeon, is allowed extra 2 ounces of tea and 1lb. of sugar per week, and 2½lbs. of meat per week. |
| 4 | Prisoners' wardswomen; they are allowed extra 2 pints of oatmeal gruel per day and ½lb. of cheese per week. |
| 8 | Prisoners employed in washing the prisoners' linen and the prison bedding, and washing and ironing for two of the officers and turnkeys. No extra diet allowed. |
| 13 | Total Number of Female Prisoners employed. |

*Removed to Saint Augustine's Gaol.*

2 Females tried at Lent assizes, 1836.
2 do. do. Midsummer sessions, 1836.
2 do. do. Michaelmas sessions, 1836.

*Prisoners in Custody* 10*th February*, 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males . . . . . . . . . | 267 |
| Females . . . . . . . . | 38 |
| Total . . . | 305 |

10*th February*, 1837.

THOMAS AGAR, *Keeper.*

## APPENDIX (C).

BOOKS in Use among the Prisoners in Maidstone Gaol.

The wards are supplied with Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Tracts.

The Lending Library consists chiefly of the following Books—

13 Vols. of Tracts.
2 Vols. of the Cheap Repository Tracts.
2 Vols. of Bishop Wilson's Sermons.
1 Vol. Bishop Horne on the Psalms.
1 Vol. Law's Serious Call, &c.
2 Vols. Josephus on the Jewish Wars.
2 Vols. Bishop Burnet on the Psalms.
1 Vol. Bishop Watson's Apology.
1 Vol. Bishop Porteus's Evidences.
1 Vol. Jones on the Trinity.
Bishop Hall's Comfort to the Afflicted.

Books used in the School—

Bibles; Testaments; Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling-Books, &c.; Crossman's Introduction; Watts's Divine Songs; Catechisms, &c.

I.
**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Kent.*

**Maidstone County Gaol and House of Correction.**

## APPENDIX (D).

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at Maidstone, for the Year ending Michaelmas Sessions 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial . . | 116 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 193 | 27 | 58 | 4 | 381 | 53 |
| ,, Convicted . . . | 75 | 11 | 8 | .. | 154 | 16 | 36 | 1 | 273 | 28 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | 28 | 4 | 3 | .. | 25 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 59 | 11 |
| ,, No Bills found. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 4 | 3 | .. | 16 | 4 |
| ,, Not Prosecuted . | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | .. | 16 | 2 | 39 | 8 |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . . | 196 | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | 49 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | 85 | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . . | 132 | 28 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 5 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | 281 | 126 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | 71 | 11 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . | 56 | 12 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . . . | 3 | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | 123 | 22 |
| Total . . . . | 1,001 | 199 |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* . . . . . . . | 47 | .. |
| In Execution . . . . . . . . | 75 | 4 |
| Forfeitures of Recognisances, or on Attachments for Contempt . . . | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors, or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on criminal side . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . | 122 | 4 |

* Those prisoners, who have been confined on mesne process, afterwards charged in execution, within the same year, are not to be included in this column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 4 *.—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . . | 292 | 54 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 1,513 | 256 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . . | 43† | 20† |
| Total . . . . | 1,848 | 330 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of *other Keepers*, for the offence for which they are then received.

† From Central Criminal Court, 41 males, 20 females; Canterbury, 1 male; Dover, 1 male.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . | 8 | 1 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 117 | 7 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . | 105 | 27 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . | 37 | 1 |
| Total . . . . | 267 | 36 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 141 | 32 | 90 | 19 | 135 | 9 | 52 | 5 | 15 | 8 |
| ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | 125 | 26 | 16 | 1 | 40 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 58 | 14 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 78 | 20 | 210 | 38 | 429 | 115 | 129 | 11 | 101 | 9 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 433 | 73 |
| ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | 30 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 1 | Transports.<br>88 | 7 | 418 | 72 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 39 | 2 | 13 | 4 | .. | .. | Soldiers.<br>2 | .. | 1,001 | 199 |

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### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 12 | 5 |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 36 | 3 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 122 | 14 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 371 | 81 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 548 | 90 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 345 | 79 |
| Total | 1,434 | 272 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 106 | 11 |
| Can read only | 126 | 22 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 143 | 17 |
| Can read and write well | 9 | .. |
| Total | 384 | 50 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Death within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 432 | 132 |
| Infirmary Cases | 122 | 61 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 12 | 7 |
| Deaths | 7 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 333 | 54 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 151 | 34 |
| Twice | 69 | 15 |
| Thrice | 26 | 12 |
| Four Times or more | 33 | 15 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 920 | 187 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 513 | 81 |
| Not Employed | 4 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 24 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | *Nil.* | |
| Privately | 20 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 446 | 25 | 27 | 2 |
| Solitary Cells | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 452 | 29 | 27 | 2 |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night-Caps | .. | .. |
| Day-Caps | .. | 10 |
| Jackets | 137 | 26 |
| Waistcoats | 118 | .. |
| Trousers | 114 | .. |
| Shirts | 405 | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | 146 | 30 |
| Clogs | 7 | 12 |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | 26 |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | 84 |
| Beds | 275 | 54 |
| Rugs | 399 | 56 |
| Sheets | .. | 34 |
| Pillow-Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 53 | .. |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 1,233 | 16 | 10 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 128 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, Bedding | 41 | 17 | 11 |
| ,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon | 14 | 13 | 9 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 9 | 14 | 8 |
| ,, Fuel | 274 | 5 | 10 |
| ,, Soap | 41 | 16 | 10 |
| ,, Candles | 18 | 0 | 11 |
| ,, Washing, done by Prisoners | .. | | |
| ,, Cooking, done by do. | .. | | |
| ,, Stationery | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| ,, Books | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 1,763 | 3 | 8 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners, to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | None. | | |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| ,, Sundries, not mentioned | 546 | 11 | 10 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 4,099 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum | 537 | 13 | 10 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 3 | 17 | 8¾ |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 1 | 13 | 8 |

NOTE.—Bedding 18*s.* 3*d.*, Clothing 15*s.* 6*d.*, which lasts for more than one year.

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### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup*. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday . . | Men . . | 16 | 6½ bone included. | 2 | 8 per week, to Tradesmen only. | .. | 1 | *Nil.* | *Nil.* | Prisoners for trial are allowed 1½ lbs. of bread, and one pint of vegetable soup, per diem. Misdemeanors not sentenced to hard labour the same, and one pint of gruel night and morning when employed. Poor debtors the same, with the addition of 1 lb. of potatoes. |
| | Women. | 16 | | 2 | | .. | 1 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | | 2 | | .. | 1 | | | |
| Monday. . | Men . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Tuesday . | Men . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Wednesday | Men . . | 16 | 6½ bone included. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | | | |
| | Women. | 16 | | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | | | |
| Thursday . | Men . . | 24 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | | | |
| Friday . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Saturday . | Men . . | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Women. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Boys . . | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | | | |

* The soup is made from ox-heads of 25 lbs. each, in the proportion of three heads for 120 pints, to which is added peas, ground rice, and oatmeal, the cost of which per quart is 1¾*d.*

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months Employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . | 6¼ | 92 | 8 inches. | 32 feet. | Nearly . ¼ | 12,000 | 750 | 9,000 | A dial-register is affixed to the tread-wheel, by reference to which the rate of labour is ascertained, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. | Grinding Corn. |
| February . | 7¼ | | | | Little more ¼ | 13,920 | 870 | 10,440 | | |
| March . . | 9 | | | | ⅓ | 17,280 | 1,080 | 12,160 | | |
| April . . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| May . . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| June . . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| July . . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| August . . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| September . | 9½ | | | | ⅓ | 18,240 | 1,140 | 12,160 | | |
| October . | 8½ | | | | ¼ | 16,320 | 1,020 | 12,240 | | |
| November . | 6¾ | | | | ¼ | 12,960 | 810 | 9,720 | | |
| December . | 6¼ | | | | ¼ | 12,000 | 750 | 9,000 | | |

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.—*Nil.*

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| OFFICERS. | No. of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. *s.* *d.* | £. *s.* *d.* | £. *s.* *d.* | |
| Governor, including the Expense of a Clerk . . . . . . . | 1 | 500 0 0 | .. | 500 0 0 | House within the prison, fire, and candles. |
| Chaplain . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 250 0 0 | .. | 250 0 0 | House allowed outside the prison, annexed to the boundary wall. |
| Matron . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 40 0 0 | .. | 40 0 0 | Apartments in the prison, firing, and candles. |
| Surgeon and Medicines . . . . | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | |
| Steward . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk, paid by Keeper, none allowed | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper . . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor for all the County Work. | 1 | 200 0 0 | .. | 200 0 0 | |
| Schoolmaster. . . . . . . . | 1 | per week.<br>0 12 0 | .. | 31 4 0 | |
| Task-masters . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Task-mistresses . . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendents . . . . . . | 1 | 1 1 0 | .. | 54 12 0 | None; not allowed apartments in the prison; no emoluments. |
| | 1 | 1 0 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | |
| Chief Turnkey . . . . . . . | 1 | 1 8 8 | .. | 74 10 8 | Apartments in the prison, fire, and candles. |
| Turnkeys . . . Male . . . | 5 | 1 1 0 | .. | 273 0 0 | Four turnkeys have apartments in the prison, fire, and candles; and one resides out. |
| Turnkeys . . . Female . . | 1 | 0 12 0 | .. | 31 4 0 | Apartments in the prison, firing, and candles. |

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Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.—(*continued*).

| OFFICERS. | No. of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Female Superintendent | 1 | 25 0 0 | .. | 25 0 0 | Apartments in the prison, but no allowance of firing and candles. |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey — Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | 1 | per week. 1 1 0 | .. | 54 12 0 | Apartments in the prison, firing, and candles. |
| Carpenter | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Gate-keeper | 1 | 1 5 0 | .. | 65 0 0 | Gate-keeper has apartments in the prison, firing, and candles. Porter resides without the prison, no allowance of firing, &c. |
| Porter and Gate-keepers | 2 | 1 1 0 | .. | 54 0 0 | |
| Watchmen or Patroles | 2 | 0 10 0 | .. | 52 0 0 | Reside out of the prison; no allowance of fire and candles. |
| Other Male Officers | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 22 | 1,224 11 8 | .. | 1,764 4 8 | |

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison | 329 18 5 |
| Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners | 441 18 0 |
| Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract | 249 16 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | *Nil.* |
| Amount received for the Support of Vagrants | *Nil.* |
| Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children | *Nil.* |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports | 82 12 1 |
| Other Receipts | 32 1 0 |
| Total | 1136 5 6 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 4099 0 0 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 1136 5 6 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 2962 14 6 |

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per day.

Average cost of each prisoner per day a little exceeding sixpence.

(Signed) WM. DANIEL TYSSON,
Visiting Justice.

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## CANTERBURY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

Description. This prison, situated in St. Augustine's, a suburb of the city of Canterbury, was erected in the year 1808, and is on the radiating plan, with the keeper's house and chapel in the centre. It adjoins the Court-house, in which are held the Quarter Sessions for East Kent; and its locality renders it a convenient receptacle for prisoners from the eastern division of the county. It is in good repair, and a great part of it, though not the whole, is fire-proof. It is surrounded by a boundary-wall of the height of 20 feet. The only escape that has been made from it of late years was by means of a ladder accidentally placed against the wall. The prison may be overlooked from a churchyard and field, which are on rising ground above it, but not near enough to admit of communication otherwise than by signals. Shutters have been placed against the windows of the cells opposite to this churchyard by way of precaution against communication.

Inspection. The means of inspection are deficient, as they extend only to the yards, and not to the day-rooms or sleeping-cells. Some of the day-rooms may indeed be inspected through the ventilators in the passages above them; but this only partially, and not so as to see the whole room.

Wards. The prison is divided into eight male wards, and one female ward, with a day-room and airing-yard to each of the male wards, and an airing-terrace on the leads adjoining the laundry in the female department. The eight male wards are appropriated as under-mentioned, and contain the following number of sleeping-cells. Cells. The dimensions of the single cells are 9 feet 4 inches long, by 6 feet 3 inches wide, and 9 feet 2 inches high. The partition walls between the cells are 14 inches thick.

Ward No. 1. Summary Convictions. Nine single cells and one treble cell. Twelve prisoners sleeping in this ward at time of inspection. Tread-wheel in this yard.

No. 2. Convicted felons. Nine single cells and one treble cell. Twelve prisoners sleeping in this ward. Tread-wheel in this yard.

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No. 3. Convicted felons. Seven single cells and one treble cell. Ten prisoners sleeping in this ward.

No. 4. Vagrants. No sleeping-cells.

No. 5. Convicted felons. Five single cells, and one treble cell. Eight prisoners sleeping in this ward.

No. 6. Prisoners for trial. Six single cells. Six prisoners sleeping in this ward.

No. 7. Summary convictions and misdemeanors. Eight single cells. Eight prisoners sleeping in this ward.

No. 8. Misdemeanants for trial, or want of sureties. No sleeping-cells.

Female apartments. Two ordinary sleeping-rooms, and an infirmary-room used occasionally for the same purpose. Laundry above. Occupied by five female prisoners at the time of inspection.

The prison thus will accommodate only 48 male prisoners and 3 females (together 51), with separate sleeping-rooms; consequently the four larger male cells were occupied by three prisoners each at the time of inspection. Now the greatest number of prisoners at one time during the last three years has been:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas, 1834 | 96 |
| ,, 1835 | 105 |
| ,, 1836 | 73 |

and the numbers in custody at the following periods were:—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25th October, 1834 | 56 | 3 | 59 |
| ,, 1835 | 48 | 4 | 52 |
| ,, 1836 | 57 | 3 | 60 |
| 9th February, 1837 | 52 | 9 | 61 |

There is, therefore, a deficiency of separate sleeping-cells, which might in some measure be remedied, by converting each of the nine day-rooms into separate sleeping-cells for male prisoners, and by turning the upper part of the mill-house into sleeping-cells.

The female prison not only requires enlargement, but it is inconveniently situated; the access to it being through the male wards Nos. 1 and 2. If the mill-house were taken for the female prison, the present female apartments might be altered into cells for males.

The readiest means of introducing some degree of individual separation, by day as well as by night, would be by materially enlarging the present small sleeping-cells, by converting the day-rooms into separate cells, and by extending the present buildings to the boundary-wall, in order to make up the requisite number of cells. But the space between the present buildings and the boundary-wall is only about 25 feet, and we have great doubts whether, by resorting to the means referred to, it would be practicable to convert the present structure into even a tolerably good prison on the separate system.

Soil, &c. The soil is gravel and chalk. The drainage is good, and the prison was dry and clean at the time of inspection. The locality is considered very healthy.

## 2. *Discipline.*

System. The system is association by day, and separation by night, as far as the number of sleeping-cells will admit of it. The rules of the prison are understood to be the same as those of Maidstone; but there are no rules fixed for general view in any part of this prison.

Classification. The classification is according to the Gaol Act, with the exception of the females, who are sometimes employed together in washing, &c., without reference to the technical classes. It also occasionally happens, when particular wards are full, that prisoners sleep in the same wards with others of different classes; but this cannot always be avoided. As an instance of the fallacy of classification, we found J. T., a notoriously bad character, convicted of uttering base coin, (a misdemeanor,) who had been connected with a London gang, and been in prison before, associating in the same ward with prisoners summarily convicted for petty trespasses, and sleeping in the same cell with two countrymen summarily convicted for cutting wood.

Association. The most numerous class of prisoners are those under summary conviction. These, as well as the convicts sentenced to imprisonment at the assizes and sessions, associate in their respective classes, during labour, washing, meals, and at all times, except at night or whilst under punishment. The untried, of whom there are but few, also associate freely. The precautions against communication at night consist in the watchman, who goes his rounds outside, and the wardsman sleeping within; and it does not probably prevail to any great extent. The convicted as well as the untried take their meals together in the day-rooms.

Silence. There is no written rule on the subject of silence; but attempts are made to enforce it in some degree, and a certain quiet prevails, as at Maidstone, although it falls very far short of what is understood by the silent system. The intercourse in the day-rooms and yards is only stopped by the wardsman when it becomes noisy; consequently there is room for communication of any kind, however improper, provided it is carried on in a quiet way. According to the statement of prisoners, there is occasionally, though not often, bad language and swearing, and the prisoners frequently talk of what they intend to do when they get out. Silence on the tread-wheel is however enforced more rigidly than elsewhere, and there appears no indisposition on the part of the keeper to punish for breach of it, since he states that he punished 73 prisoners for breach of silence (viz. talking on the wheel and in the cells and *loud* talking in day-rooms,) in the course of the last year, principally by confining them

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in dark and solitary cells. This number amounts to more than half of the whole number of punishments in the year ending at Michaelmas last, which is returned at 131. The prisoners, however, as we are informed, whisper to each other on the wheel as they may have occasion.

We have no reason to believe that communication prevails between the male and emale prisoners; but a male prisoner informed us that he had several times been employed to scrub in the laundry and female prison, and had then seen, though not conversed with, several of the females. This is obviously improper, and we have before remarked that the access to the female apartments ought not, as at present, to be through the male wards.

Labour. The description of hard-labour consists of the four tread-wheels, which together will hold 42 prisoners, and a crank-mill for grinding bark. This latter instrument is well adapted for labour in solitude. Contrasting the labour performed on the tread-wheel at different periods of the year, it appears that in December and January the number of working-hours is 7, and the feet of ascent 11,088; whilst in the summer months, from April to August, the prisoners work 9¾ hours, with 14,478 feet of ascent, being about one-fourth more than in the winter. We cannot but regret here also the number of hours which the prisoners pass in bed in the winter season, when they are locked up at sunset for the night. Female convicts are sometimes placed on the wheel, but are more usually employed in washing and needle-work. The prisoners on the wheel require the watchful attention of the surgeon; it generally reduces them in bulk, and if the labour is too long protracted it is injurious to their constitutions.

Employment as Wardsmen, &c. Prisoners are constantly employed here as wardsmen, and in menial services. Of 52 male prisoners in custody on the 9th February last seven were occupied as wardsmen, one as cook, and one in cleaning the lodge, bakehouse, &c. The cook and six of the wardsmen were receiving the same diet as if they were working at the tread-wheel. The whole of the cook's time is occupied in the prison-kitchen; but the wardsmen in the convicted classes are employed about half the day in winter, and three hours in summer, in cleaning their wards, and the remainder of the day they work on the tread-wheels as the other prisoners. The other wardsman was a prisoner for trial, employed in his class, and receiving three-quarters of a pound of meat, and three quarts of soup extra per week. The prisoner employed in the lodge, &c. was a smuggler, receiving the tread-wheel allowance, and repaying the county for the same, being allowed 4½*d.* per diem from the Customs' revenue.

Removal of Females to Maidstone. The practice of removing females from Maidstone Gaol to this prison has been already noticed. On the 9th February last, there were nine women in custody here who had been so removed; the Courts at Maidstone having, at the request of the visiting justices of this prison, sentenced them to imprisonment here, instead of at Maidstone, where they would have been confined in the ordinary course. These nine women formed the female population of this prison, there being none sentenced here in the regular way, and were employed in washing and repairing the bedding and clothing, for which purpose they had been sent for. In the employment of female prisoners, the repression of crime is an object too generally lost sight of; and it seems to be considered by the magistrates sufficient if they can occupy them so as to effect a saving of labour to the county. There is nothing penal in the employment of a number of women together in a wash-house. If they had remained at Maidstone these women might have been placed on the tread-wheel; but the very motive of bringing them here shows they are not likely to undergo anything like correction, in the proper sense of that term.

Visits and Letters. There are visiting-rooms in the lodge for the reception of the prisoners' friends. There is a window opening into the lodge, through which the keeper or turnkey overhears the conversation, and a space is barred off between the prisoner and his visitor. The untried are allowed to receive visits daily from 12 to 2 o'clock. The convicted can only be visited by a magistrate's order, which it is not the practice to grant until four months after conviction, and subsequently only once a month. The ascertainment of relationship is left to the discretion of the keeper. Letters are usually inspected by the keeper; but convicted prisoners ought not to be allowed to receive letters at all, until after a definite term of imprisonment.

Money. Convicted prisoners are not allowed to have money. What is taken from them is accounted for on their discharge. The prisoners here are mostly poor, and bring very little money with them.

Tobacco. Tobacco has been occasionally, but rarely, introduced into the prison.

Newspapers. We could not ascertain that newspapers were admitted.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain. The Rev. John Metcalfe has been fifteen years chaplain of this prison. He resides in the precincts of the cathedral, being a minor canon. Prayers from the Liturgy are read on Wednesdays and Fridays, and the church service, with a sermon, on Sundays. The Holy Communion is never administered. The chaplain keeps a journal of his attendance, but not a character-book. He visits and converses with the prisoners separately in cases where he thinks he can do any good, including those in the solitary cells; but he does not appear to consider that his labours are generally attended with much benefit. He thinks that solitary confinement as a punishment has a great effect, and that solitude and association alternately form the best discipline. If he has occasion to be absent, he provides another clergyman to do his duty. He states the conduct of the prisoners during chapel to be in general good. Those under punishment do not attend. The keeper, taskmaster, two turnkeys, and matron,

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attend chapel on Sundays, and the keeper and two turnkeys on week-days. The classes are separated during chapel, and males from females.

Schoolmaster.

None of the prisoners were receiving instruction at the time of our inspection. A schoolmaster is occasionally selected from the prisoners to teach the boys, and keep them out of mischief. Of the prisoners lately so employed one was in custody for embezzlement, the other for want of sureties to keep the peace. The schoolmaster is on the same footing as a wardsman in regard to diet, &c. The number in this prison constantly exceeding 50, the schoolmaster, according to the 16th resolution of the Lords' Committee of 1835, ought not to be a prisoner. It should, however, be borne in mind, that, as the majority of offenders are under summary conviction, and the periods of imprisonment seldom exceed three months, little good can be expected from the labours of a schoolmaster, whether a prisoner or not.

Books.

The books used by the prisoners are entirely selected by the chaplain from the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. They consist of—

Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-Books.
Whole Duty of Man.
Great Importance of a Religious Life.
Kettlewell's Penitent.
Bishop Wilson's Principles of Christianity.
„ Maxims.
Pious Country Parishioner.
A volume of Miscellaneous Tracts, religious and entertaining, judiciously selected by the chaplain, and a favourite book with the prisoners.
Prisoners' Manual.
Watts's Hymns.
Manual of Prayers.
Nelson's Fasts and Festivals.
Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling Books, Catechisms, &c.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon.

The surgeon or his assistant attends daily. The assistant is also a regular surgeon. On the admission of a prisoner he is first washed in a day-room, and then placed by himself in the reception-room until examined by the surgeon. Prisoners in solitary confinement are not visited, unless reported sick. The infirmary patients, both male and female, are attended by the matron, but are kept in separate rooms. There are seldom more than one or two infirmary patients at a time, and there is no particular regulation in regard to silence. The room used as a male infirmary is situated too near the females' apartments, being in fact in the female prison. At the time of inspection divine service was performed in it, on account of many of the prisoners not having been perfectly recovered from the prevailing influenza. The women attended separately after the men had withdrawn.

Infirmary.

Diseases.

Ten men and one woman were on the sick-list at the time of our visit. The proportion of cases of slight indisposition to the whole number of prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, appears to have been about 20 per cent., that of infirmary cases only 1·13 per cent.; and there was no death within that year. The average number of days which each invalid remained on the sick list was about 15. The most prevalent diseases have been itch, ague, and venereal. The prisoners had recently been affected by the prevailing epidemic, in common with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. There is no particular complaint connected with the locality of the prison; but the men on the wheel for long periods require to be relieved to prevent injury to their health, and the surgeon sometimes finds it necessary to order exercise for prisoners in solitary confinement. There are seldom more prisoners than one in the infirmary at a time, and they are generally attended by the matron, who has the assistance of a male turnkey when she thinks it necessary.

Diet.

The cost of the prison diet per head per annum for the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 3*l.* 18*s.* 1¼*d.*, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; but an allowance should be made for prisoners who maintained themselves in the course of that year. The diet, however, appears to be superior to that of Maidstone Gaol, male prisoners at hard labour receiving here weekly 216 oz. of solid food (including 64 oz. of potatoes), 21 pints of gruel, and 6 pints of ox-head soup; and prisoners before trial receiving weekly 252 oz. of solid food (including 112 oz. of potatoes), and 21 pints of gruel. See Dietary Table, Appendix, No. 18. The dietary table is not affixed in any of the wards, but scales and weights are provided in case of application.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

Untried prisoners, and the convicted not sentenced to hard labour, are allowed to maintain themselves under the same regulations as at Maidstone. Thirty prisoners maintained themselves in the course of last year. Either the provisions are brought by the prisoners' friends, or purchased for them by a turnkey in the town. No good reason can be given why a turnkey should be employed in such a service; and, in regard to convicts, the practice is obviously improper under any circumstances.

Clothing.

The cost of the prison-clothing is returned at 13*s.* 5*d.* per head per annum. The woollen winter dress is the same as that used at Maidstone; but a lighter dress is used here in summer. Prisoners rarely destroy their clothing; when they do, they are punished by being locked up in the dark cells.

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The bedding is aired in summer in the yards, but not in the winter. The straw mattresses are very apt to be affected by damp air.

The whole of the linen is washed in the prison by the female prisoners. Soap, towels, and combs are supplied, but the combs were generally broken.

The prison was clean at the time of inspection, and the whole is lime-washed every spring. The day-rooms are washed daily, when the weather permits; and the cells every other day.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

The proportion of punishments for offences within the prison to the whole number of prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was about 30 per cent., of which we have seen that above one-half are stated to have been for breach of silence; the rest were for refusing to work and other disorderly conduct. The most usual punishment is confinement in the dark cells. These are two in number, situated in the lodge. Their dimensions are,—one 6 feet 10 inches square, the other 6 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches. The height of both is 8 feet 4 inches to the crown of the arch. The instrument of whipping is a cat-of-nine-tails. The number of lashes is not defined, but seldom exceeds three dozen. The keeper, surgeon, turnkeys, and convicted prisoners, are present at floggings.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

A list of the officers with their salaries and allowances will be found in Return, Appendix, No. 21.

The keeper, Mr. Joseph Bone, has filled that office 14 years. The keeper, matron, taskmaster, and turnkeys, reside in the prison, and a watchman is employed at night. The keeper and turnkeys are not in the habit of visiting the cells constantly at night.

Account Books.

The following is a list of the Account Books kept in the prison:—

The Visiting Justices' Minute and Report Book.
Keeper's, Chaplain's, and Surgeon's Journals.
Commitment Book.
Re-committal and Discharge Books.
Keeper's Receipts and Disbursements Book.
Bill Book.
Labour Book.
Clothing and Bedding Book.
Bread, Meat, and Oatmeal Books.
Extra Diet and Diet Check Books.
Milk, Salt, and Pepper Books.
Wheat Account Book.
Grist and Cash Books.
Prisoners' Receipt, Signature, and Weight Books.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Re-committals.

The proportion of prisoners who have been previously committed, to the total number of prisoners in custody during the year was,—

| | |
|---|---|
| Year ending Michaelmas 1835, . . . | 21 per cent. |
| ,, 1836, . . . | 23 ,, |

Juvenile Offenders.

There were very few juvenile offenders at the time of inspection. There have been in the last year 36 prisoners under the age of 17, being about 8 per cent. upon the whole number in custody in the year.

Military Prisoners.

The proportion of these has also been about 8 per cent. in the last year. The usual allowance of 6*d*. per diem is paid by the War-Office.

Smugglers.

The allowance for these is 4½*d*. per diem if in the gaol, and 1*s*. if in the house of correction.

Population.

The total number in custody was—

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 25th October 1834 . . . . | 59 |
| ,, 1835 . . . | 52 |
| ,, 1836 . . . | 60 |
| 24th January 1837 . . . | 61 |
| 9th February 1837 . . . | 61 |

The number committed in the course of each of the following years, ending at Michaelmas respectively, was—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1835 . . . | 409 |
| 1836 . . . | 383 |

The population has been of late years somewhat stationary.

## APPENDIX.

RETURN from the County Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1836.

### No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 95 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 115 | 5 |
| „ „ Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 115 | 5 |
| „ „ Remains for Assizes | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| „ „ Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| „ „ No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | | |
| „ „ Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| „ „ Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | | |
| „ „ Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| „ „ Removed to the Assizes at Maidstone, and Convicted | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

### No. 2.—Summary of Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | 32 | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 34 | .. |
| For Assaults | 22 | 1 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 4 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 41 | 6 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 21 | 7 |
| Under the Larceny Act | 32 | 2 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 49 | 3 |
| Total | 235 | 19 |

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—*Nil.*

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the Commencement of the Year | 48 | 4 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 357 | 25 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | .. | 6 |
| Total | 405 | 35 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the keeper should be careful to ascertain from the officer delivering prisoners into his custody, whether the prisoners so received have, or have not, been in custody of other keepers, for the offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 1 | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 22 | 3 |
| Summary Convictions | 32 | 1 |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 55 | 4 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) | 36 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 9 | .. |
| „ after Trial (except Debtors) | 11 | .. | 20 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 3 |
| „ from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 52 | 6 | 119 | 6 | 72 | 8 | 54 | 7 | 42 | 3 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial, (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 5 |
| „ after Trial, (except Debtors) | 7 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 9 |
| „ from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 10 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 357 | 31 |

*Note.*—In addition to the number expressed in Divisions, Nos. 1 and 2, six prisoners were committed for further examination, five of whom were discharged, and one committed to the gaol at Maidstone, in this county, for trial at the assizes. There were also six females received from Maidstone Gaol after their conviction, who are enumerated in Division No. 4. There were also a male and a female committed in default of finding sureties for their appearance at the sessions to give evidence. The whole of these fourteen are included in Division No. 6.

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### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 3 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 9 | 1 |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 19 | 4 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 88 | 6 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 117 | 13 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 121 | 7 |
| Total | 357 | 31 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 173 | 13 |
| Can read only | 51 | 10 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 122 | 8 |
| Can read and write well | 11 | .. |
| Total | 357 | 31 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 72 | 17 |
| Infirmary Cases | 5 | .. |
| Greatest Number of Sick at one time | 4 | .. |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 68 | 5 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 60 | 3 |
| Twice | 18 | .. |
| Thrice | 10 | 1 |
| Four times or more | 9 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 242 | 21 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 29 | 7 |
| Not employed | 86 | 3 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 4 | .. |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Publicly | .. | .. |
| Privately | 4 | .. |

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 75 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 23 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Stoppage of Diet | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Other Punishments | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Total | 104 | 12 | 13 | 2 |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night-Caps | .. | .. |
| Day-Caps | 12 | 10 |
| Jackets | 6 | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | 24 | .. |
| Shirts | 66 | .. |
| Stockings (Pairs) | 24 | 4 |
| Handkerchiefs | 24 | .. |
| Shoes | .. | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | 6 |
| Shifts | .. | 12 |
| Beds | .. | .. |
| Rugs | .. | .. |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow-Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 44 | .. |
| Linen Frocks | 22 | .. |
| Flannel Drawers | 6 | .. |
| Ditto Jackets | 8 | .. |
| Aprons | .. | 12 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 196 | 2 | 1 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 35 | 3 | 11 |
| ,, Bedding | .. | | |
| ,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon | 6 | 0 | 8½ |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 2 | 14 | 5 |
| ,, Fuel | 59 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Soap | 17 | 0 | 3 |
| ,, Candles | 2 | 1 | 11½ |
| ,, Washing | .. | | |
| ,, Cooking | .. | | |
| ,, Stationery | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| ,, Books | 6 | 15 | 7 |
| ,, Furniture | .. | | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 655 | 9 | 3 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 107 | 13 | 2½ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 1,108 | 19 | 7½ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 46 | 3 | 9 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 3 | 18 | 1¼ |
| Prison Clothing, per Head, per annum | 0 | 13 | 5 |

*Note.*—There was not any bedding purchased during the year in question.

The fourteen prisoners mentioned in the Note on the first page are included in Divisions, Nos. 7, 8, and 12.

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### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | | | | | | | | | | Prisoners for Trial. | | | Prisoners Sentenced to Solitary Confinement. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup*. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. | Bread. | Potatoes. | Gruel. | Bread. | Potatoes. | Gruel. |
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | Pts. | | ozs. | lbs. | Pints. | | | |
| Sunday | Men | 20 | 4 | 1 | Nil. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | Twenty ounces daily. | One pound daily. | Two pints daily. |
| | Women | 20 | 3½ | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Monday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Tuesday | Men | 20 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | 3½ | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Wednesday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Thursday | Men | 20 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | 3½ | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Friday | Men | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |
| Saturday | Men | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Women | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Boys | 13 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | . | .. | 13 | 1 | 1½ | | | |

* The soup for the male prisoners and boys is made of ox-head; ½ lb. (including bone) is allowed for each quart, and 1 lb. of oatmeal, and 5 lbs. of potatoes, are added to every 10 quarts. The soup for the females is made from the meat boiled the preceding day, with the addition of 1 lb. of oatmeal, and 5 lbs. of potatoes, for every 10 quarts.

Note.—Three pounds of mutton (before it is cooked) is allowed for every 10 prisoners who work on the tread-wheels, and 2½ lbs. of mutton (before it is cooked) for the convicted females.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour as performed on Two of the Wheels by Male Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour in these Prisons.

| Months Employed. | From | To | No. of Working Days. | No. of Working Hours per Day. | No. of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total number Employed. | No. of Feet in ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How Recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1st | 10th | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | One-fifth. | 11088 | 840 | 11088 | The velocity of the wheels is regulated by the task-master. | Grinding and dressing corn, crushing malt, and turning a fly-repeller. |
| ,, | 11th | 24th | 12 | 7¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11484 | 870 | 11484 | | |
| ,, | 25th | 31st | 6 | 7¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12276 | 930 | 12276 | | |
| February | 1st | 7th | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12672 | 960 | 12672 | | |
| ,, | 8th | 14th | 6 | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13464 | 1020 | 13464 | | |
| ,, | 15th | 2d March | 15 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | One-fourth. | 13365 | 1080 | 13365 | | |
| March | 3d | 9th | 6 | 9¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13736·3 | 1110 | 13736·3 | | |
| ,, | 10th | 16th | 6 | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 14107·6 | 1140 | 14107·6 | | |
| ,, | 17th | 31st | 13 | 9¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 14478·9 | 1170 | 14478·9 | | |
| April<br>May<br>June<br>July<br>August | .. | .. | .. | 9¾ | 16 | Inches 8½ | Two turns of the wheels, or 48 steps. | ,, | 14478·9 | 1170 | 14478·9 | | |
| September | 1st | 20th | 17 | 9¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 14478·9 | 1170 | 14478·9 | | |
| ,, | 21st | 27th | 6 | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 14107·6 | 1140 | 14107·6 | | |
| ,, | 28th | 4th Oct. | 6 | 9¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13736·3 | 1110 | 13736·3 | | |
| October | 5th | 9th | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13365 | 1080 | 13365 | | |
| ,, | 10th | 16th | 6 | 8¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12993·9 | 1050 | 12993·9 | | |
| ,, | 17th | 25th | 8 | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12622·6 | 1020 | 12622·6 | | |
| ,, | 26th | 8th Nov. | 12 | 8¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12251·3 | 990 | 12251·3 | | |
| November | 9th | 13th | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | One-fifth. | 12672 | 960 | 12672 | | |
| ,, | 14th | 1st Dec. | 16 | 7½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11880 | 900 | 11880 | | |
| December | 2d | 12th | 9 | 7¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11484 | 870 | 11484 | | |
| ,, | 13th | 31st | 17 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11088 | 840 | 11088 | | |
| TWO OTHER WHEELS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 1st | 10th | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | One-fifth. | 10528 | 840 | 10528 | | |
| ,, | 11th | 24th | 12 | 7¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 10904 | 870 | 10904 | | |
| ,, | 25th | 31st | 6 | 7¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11656 | 930 | 11656 | | |
| February | 1st | 7th | 6 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12032 | 960 | 12032 | | |
| ,, | 8th | 14th | 6 | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12784 | 1020 | 12784 | | |
| ,, | 15th | 2d March | 15 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | One-fourth. | 12690 | 1080 | 12690 | | |
| March | 3d | 9th | 6 | 9¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13042·6 | 1110 | 13042·6 | | |
| ,, | 10th | 16th | 6 | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13395 | 1140 | 13395 | | |
| ,, | 17th | 31st | 13 | 9¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13747·6 | 1170 | 13747·6 | | |

Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour, &c.—(*continued*).

| Months Employed. | From | To | No. of Working Days. | No. of Working Hours per Day. | No. of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the total number Employed. | No. of Feet in ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The Daily amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How Recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April .<br>May .<br>June .<br>July .<br>August . | .. | .. | .. | 9¾ | 16 | A little exceeding 7¼ in., the wheels being 15 ft. 8 in. in circumference. | Two turns of the wheels, or 48 steps. | One-fourth. | 13747·6 | 1170 | 13747·6 | The velocity of the wheels is regulated by the task-master. | Grinding and dressing corn, crushing malt, and turning a fly-repeller. |
| September . | 1st | 20th | 17 | 9¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13747·6 | 1170 | 13747·6 | | |
| ,, . | 21st | 27th | 6 | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13395 | 1140 | 13395 | | |
| ,, . | 28th | 4th Oct. | 6 | 9¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 13042·6 | 1110 | 13042·6 | | |
| October . | 5th | 9th | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12690 | 1080 | 12690 | | |
| ,, . | 10th | 16th | 6 | 8¾ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12337·6 | 1050 | 12337·6 | | |
| ,, . | 17th | 25th | 8 | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11985 | 1020 | 11985 | | |
| ,, . | 26th | 8th Nov. | 12 | 8¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11632·6 | 990 | 11632·6 | | |
| November . | 9th | 13th | 4 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 12032 | 960 | 12032 | | |
| ,, . | 14th | 1st Dec. | 16 | 7½ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 11280 | 900 | 11280 | | |
| December . | 2d | 12th | 9 | 7¼ | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 10904 | 870 | 10904 | | |
| ,, . | 13th | 31st | 17 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | ,, | 10528 | 840 | 10528 | | |

The convicted prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour, and those who are sentenced to hard, but from debility or any other cause are, in the opinion of the surgeon, incapable of performing hard labour, are at moderate labour on the tread-wheel, in the proportion of one-third off the wheel to the total number employed during the summer months; and when the work of the hard-labour prisoners is increased to one-fifth of their number off the wheel, the employment of the moderate-labour prisoners is increased to one-fourth of their number.

They are employed the same number of hours per day, and on the same wheels, mentioned in the scale.

## No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

The only crank-mill in these prisons is a small one for grinding bark; it has 2 handles, and will employ 1 prisoner at each. Those who are employed at this description of labour are from age or infirmities unfit for the tread-wheel; they are under the superintendence of the task-master, and their labour is regulated according to their strength, &c. They work the same number of hours per day as the prisoners on the tread-wheel.

## No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | | No. of each. | Salaries. £. | s. | d. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. £. | s. | d. | Total. £. | s. | d. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | | 1 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 220 | 10 | 8 | Fuel, candles, soap, and garden; the garden is not included in the £20. 10*s.* 8*d.* |
| Chaplain | | 1 | 100 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 100 | 0 | 0 | |
| Matron | | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 35 | 7 | 7 | Bread, fuel, candles, and soap. The matron and one of the turnkeys have the care of the bedding, clothes, &c. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | | 1 | 40 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| Steward | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Clerk | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Assistant Clerk | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Storekeeper | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Surveyor | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Schoolmaster | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Task-masters | | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 55 | 15 | 9 | Bread, fuel, candles, and soap. |
| Task-mistresses | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Superintendent | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Chief Turnkey | | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 55 | 15 | 9 | Ditto ditto |
| Turnkeys | Male | 2 | 93 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 101 | 3 | 6 | Ditto ditto |
| | Female | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Infirmary Turnkey | Male | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| | Female | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Engineer | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Cook | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Baker | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Miller | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | The task-master performs these duties. |
| Carpenter | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Porter and Gate-keepers | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | The head turnkey performs these duties. |
| Watchmen or Patroles | | 1 | 46 | 16 | 0 | .. | | | 46 | 16 | 0 | |
| Other Male Officers | | .. | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | | |
| Total | | 9 | 614 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 3 | 655 | 9 | 3 | |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Kent.*

Canterbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . . . . | 26 | 12 | 4 |
| Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 11 | 6 |
| Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . . . . . | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| Amount received for the Support of Vagrants . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . . | | .. | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports . . . . | | .. | |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . | 101 | 18 | 7 |
| Total . . . . . . | 158 | 5 | 11 |

No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . | 1108 | 19 | 7½ |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . . . . | 158 | 5 | 11 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions . . . . | 950 | 13 | 8½ |

NOTE.—Divide this sum by the aggregate number of days for which the whole of the prisoners have been in custody during the year, and insert the quotient, which will be the cost of each prisoner per day.

The cost of each prisoner per day during the year was $11\frac{1}{4}\frac{15}{100}$*d.*

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## DOVER TOWN AND CINQUE PORTS GAOL.

### 1. *Site, Construction, &c.*

Dover Town and Cinque Ports Gaol. Description.

This prison occupies the basement of an ancient building, at the entrance of the town of Dover on the London road, formerly the hospital of a priory, called the *Maison Dieu*, and of late years used as a Victualling-office by the Ordnance Department. The premises were lately purchased by the Corporation of Dover, who have converted the upper part of the building into their sessions-house, and the ground-floor into their gaol, which previously stood in the market-place, and was an edifice very ill adapted for that purpose. The mayor and jurats of Dover have criminal jurisdiction, not only within the town, but over a considerable part of the district of the Cinque Ports, including Margate and Ramsgate, from whence prisoners are committed to this gaol. It was first used on the 1st December 1835. It is a substantial stone building, and its yards are enclosed within a boundary-wall, of the height of 24 feet. There has been no escape, or attempt to escape from it. The yard on one side of it is overlooked by the windows of a private residence, formerly attached to the *Maison Dieu*, but which was sold separately, and is not now connected with it. It would be possible to communicate by signals from these windows to the windows of the cells which face it; but there is little reason to apprehend this, under present circumstances.

Wards.

The prison is divided into five wards for males, and two for females, with day-rooms and airing-yards. The dimensions of the day-rooms are 18 feet by 12, and 9 feet high. The partition-walls are 18 feet thick. The airing-yards are 30 feet long by 11 feet 6 inches wide.

Cells.

There are 14 sleeping-cells, 12 used for males, and 2 for females, of the dimensions of 11½ ft. by 9, and 9 feet high. Three males, or three or more females, usually sleep in each of these.

There are also six dark cells, of the dimensions of 10 feet by 6½, which are used both for punishment and as single sleeping-cells, and two more dark cells detached from the rest of the prison, intended to be used for peculiar offenders, not fully committed.

Inspection.

The means of internal inspection are wanting, but there are apertures in the walls through which the airing-yards can be privately seen, and they can also be looked into from the windows of the town-hall, to which the keeper has access.

Ventilation, &c.

The prison is ventilated by air-holes from the town-hall above it, and by the windows. The dark cells are, however, close, and want some further supply of air.

The thickness of the walls secures the dryness, as well as warmth, of the prison. At the locking-up at half-past five P. M. on the 26th of January, the temperature of the sleeping-cells was 25°. The drainage is good, the water excellent, and the locality healthy.

Opportunities of Improvement.

There is sufficient ground within the boundary-wall to admit of any requisite extension or enlargement of the prison. At present, it cannot, at the utmost, accommodate more than 22 prisoners with separate sleeping-cells; whereas the total number in custody at the time of our visit was 31, and on the 6th February, immediately previous to the sessions, it reached 37.

It should be observed, that there are already 14 cells of sufficient dimensions for the separation of prisoners by day as well as by night, and that the day-rooms are convertible into separate cells. It would, therefore, not be necessary to construct many new cells, if the corporation were required to alter and enlarge this prison, so as to introduce the system of entire individual separation, both by day and by night. From what will be stated on the subject of its discipline, the desirableness of a new system may, in some measure, appear.

### 2. *Discipline.*

This prison is not within the regulations of the Gaol Act, and has not hitherto been governed by any written rules, but is frequently visited by the magistrates of the town.

I.
Home District.
County Gaols.
*Kent.*
Dover Town and Cinque Ports Gaol.
Classification.

The following was the classification adopted at the time of inspection:—

1st Ward. Felons for trial; 8 prisoners, whose offences were—

1 Selling stolen Goods. Wardsman. Had been 3 months in gaol.
1 Stealing herrings.
1 Stealing a jacket.
2 Stealing lead; aged 15 and 16.
2 Stealing shrimps; both aged 15. Had been 9 weeks in gaol.
1 Stealing a watch; a Fleming, unable to speak English.
—
8
—

2d Ward. Felons for trial; 7 prisoners; viz.—

2 Stealing lead; aged 13 and 15.
1 Stealing shrimps; aged 13. 9 weeks in gaol.
1 Stealing a purse.
1 Obstruction in a road; aged 14. Not felony. 7 weeks in gaol.
—
5
—

3d Ward. Convicted Felons; 4 prisoners; viz.—

1 Stealing herrings. Sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and hard labour. Employed as wardsman in cleaning.
1 Stealing two shoes. Same sentence } Employed in the kitchen as
1 Stealing rope . . ditto } cooks.
1 Stealing potatoes . ditto . Employed in sweeping.
—
4
—

4th Ward. Misdemeanants; 3 prisoners; viz.—

1 Obtaining goods on false pretences.
1 Deserting workhouse.
1 Assault; aged 14.
—
3
—

5th Ward. Miscellaneous; 2 prisoners; viz.—

1 Misdemeanant, for trial for assault.
1 Debtor. Committed for 80 days by Court of Requests. Debt 4*l.*
—
2
—

N. B. These *two* slept in one room, the night before our visit, without any other person.

6th Ward. 1 Debtor in the Tower (to be afterwards noticed).

7th. Females' Ward. Felons for trial; 4 prisoners; viz.—

1 Stealing from the person.
2 Stealing potatoes.
1 Stealing a sheet. 3 months in gaol.
—
4
—

8th. Females' Ward. Felons for trial; 4 prisoners; viz.—

1 Stealing a sheet.
1 Stealing potatoes.
1 Stealing a brass tap.
1 *Convicted of theft*, and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.
—
4
— 31 . . Total.

One cannot but be struck with the very trifling nature of the offences in the above calendar. With the exception of the watch charged to have been stolen by the Fleming, the value of the whole of the articles stolen would probably not amount to 5*l.* Here are 9 boys, all under the age of 17, suffering imprisonment for weeks and months, upon the most paltry charges. Three boys had been 9 weeks in gaol, for taking a handful of shrimps out of an open shop-window! Four others had been in custody several weeks, for being concerned in taking 7 lbs. of lead out of a yard, which they sold for 7*d.*, and they were brought here from Broadstairs, 24 miles! The sentences also of the four convicted men, to 12 months' imprisonment, and hard labour, each, are apparently very severe, with reference to the offences; but the nature of their employment as cooks and cleaners defeats that part of the sentence which intended that they should be placed at hard labour. But the evil of imprisonment is enormously magnified, when, as in this gaol, the prisoners associate the whole day in their respective day-rooms, and sleep three in a cell at night. The results of this association are,—the contamination which must necessarily sometimes follow unrestricted conversation, bad language, quarrelling and fighting, and playing at games. The

Association.

preservation of order is left to the wardsmen, and in the first-mentioned ward, the wardsman has been in the habit of keeping order by the corporal chastisement of the other prisoners. Several of the boys complained that the wardsman had beaten them with a rope's end, which he constantly used, besides striking them with his hands. Now, it may not be easy to keep a number of idle boys in order; but that one prisoner should be permitted thus to castigate another is not only improper, but also illegal. The wardsman admitted the fact, but said that he was authorized by the turnkey, who also admitted he had heard of it, but did not know that it was improper.

Silence. Silence is not enforced, the prisoners being allowed to talk quietly in the day-rooms, but they are punished for any great noise or disturbance. At night, the prisoners occasionally sing in their cells, and crow in imitation of a cock. There are two ranges of cells in the same passages opposite each other. The shutters of some of them are left open at night; consequently, the prisoners can communicate in some cases from cell to cell. The day-rooms, also, have open bars from the passage, so that the prisoners in one day-room can, and sometimes do, talk to those in another.

Separation of Sexes. The separation of males and females is not effectual. They can speak to each other from their day-rooms; they see each other in chapel; the females who may be under punishment, or who may sleep in the solitary cells, constantly pass the men's day-rooms; and, on a late occasion, a woman stopped and conversed with the men in an indecent manner. (*See evidence.*) The sleeping-cells of the women are only separated by an open-barred gate from those of the men, and they could speak to each other from the sleeping-cells. The keeper and turnkey are in the habit of going into the women's apartments, and of locking up and unlocking them, without the presence of the matron or any female officer.

Employment. The only regular employment is picking oakum, or beating hemp. The convicted are assigned 3 lbs. of oakum to pick per diem. We found some of the untried also employed in oakum-picking; such employment, if not compulsory, appears by no means unsuitable to untried prisoners, and of course the absence of any employment always adds to the mischiefs of association. The picking 3 lbs. of oakum is no very hard labour; in the summer season a healthy convict ought to pick at least 5 lbs. to make the labour burthensome; indeed in the Westminster Bridewell there have been prisoners who have made no difficulty in picking 5½ lbs. a day. This gaol having been occupied little more than a year, the profits from the oakum cannot yet be exactly ascertained.

Wardsmen, &c. Prisoners are constantly employed as wardsmen, and in menial and domestic services about the prison and town-hall. Of the four males convicted of felony at the time of our visit, two were employed as cooks, one as wardsman, and one as sweeper, and the female convict was cleaning the keeper's kitchen. Of 25 prisoners in custody on 9th February last, (22 males, including one debtor and three females,) five males were employed as wardsmen, two as cooks, and two in cleaning and whitewashing, and the three females in washing and cleaning. As an instance of the abuses arising from the employment of wardsmen, we may again refer to the conduct of the wardsmen in striking other prisoners, which has already been noticed.

Visits and Letters. There is a visiting-room, in which the prisoners' friends are allowed to visit them by order of a magistrate, and in the presence of the gaoler or turnkey. Letters are allowed to be received and sent, under the inspection of the gaoler, who in doubtful cases shews them to the mayor.

Money. The prisoners are not allowed to have money in their possession, except the debtors, who find themselves.

Tobacco. Tobacco is not permitted to be used, but seems notwithstanding to be occasionally introduced. For instance, there is evidence of its having been used by the wardsman and the Fleming in the ward of felons before trial. It used often to be brought in by workmen, before all the work of the building was finished; but that is now stopped.

Newspapers, &c. The debtors are allowed newspapers by the magistrates, but not books, except with the chaplain's approval.

Gaming. There does not seem to be any play, within the strict description of gambling; but the prisoners amuse themselves by playing a game with buttons, which, like any other amusement, is inconsistent with the proper discipline of a prison.

Upon the head of the general discipline of this gaol, we beg to refer to the annexed memoranda of the evidence taken by us, which furnishes sufficient proof of laxity of management and of abuses requiring correction.

### 3. *Religious and other Instruction.*

Chaplain. The chaplain resides in the town of Dover, and is curate of the neighbouring parish of St. Margaret's at Cliffe. He reads prayers selected from the Liturgy, in the chapel, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and performs divine service, with a sermon, once on Sundays. He never administers the Holy Communion. He does not keep any journal or character-book. He converses with and endeavours to instruct the prisoners, setting them lessons
Books. from time to time. He selects the books used by the prisoners, being Bibles, Prayer-books, and the Tracts of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. All the prisoners,
Chapel. except the debtors, are obliged to attend chapel; the keeper and turnkey also attend regularly.

### 4. *Health.*

Surgeon. The surgeon or his assistant attends when required, and is paid according to his attend-
Infirmary. ance. He does not keep any journal, or sign any attendance-book. There is an infirmary,

Sickness.

Diet.

Prisoners maintaining themselves.

but it has not yet been found necessary to use it. Six prisoners were slightly indisposed at the time of inspection, but the number of sick has hitherto been very few, and it can hardly be said that there is any prevailing disease. The labour being light and the diet good, the imprisonment seems to operate favourably upon the prisoners' health. The cost of diet is stated at no less than 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per head per annum, or about 2*s.* 4*d.* per week. The diet, indeed, appears excessive, with reference to the kind of labour. It consists weekly of 122½ oz. of bread, 16 oz. of meat in soup, and 112 oz. of potatoes, being 250½ oz. of solid food, besides 14 quarts of gruel. This is not only superior to the ordinary fare of a labouring man, but considerably exceeds even the tread-wheel diet of neighbouring prisons: viz., those of Maidstone and St. Augustine's. We are quite aware of the evils arising from insufficient diet; but here it really seems in the other extreme, and no distinction is made in regard either to age or sex. The diet table is not affixed any where in the prison. The debtors are the only prisoners who find themselves. They are allowed eatables and beer as they want them, without any particular rule as to the quantity.

Clothing.

There is not at present any prison clothing, but a dress is said to be in the contemplation of the magistrates.

Bedding.

The bedding appeared in good order. It is aired occasionally in the yards, according to the weather.

Washing and Cleaning.

The whole of the linen is washed in the gaol by the female prisoners. The day-rooms and cells are washed twice a week and swept daily. The prison has been several times lime-washed, and appeared clean at the time of inspection.

### 5. *Prison Punishments.*

Punishments.

No record or journal of punishments is kept, consequently the number inflicted cannot be stated. We were informed that the magistrates have not ordered the punishment of any prisoner since the gaol was opened; but that the gaoler has punished from time to time by confinement in a dark cell for a time not exceeding one day. The dark cells are so near one of the day-rooms that there may be talking between them. There is a cat-o'-nine-tails, but no prisoner has yet been whipped. The gaoler admits that he himself has occasionally cuffed the boys to keep them in order, but has never hurt any of them. No gaoler, however, ought ever to strike a prisoner, whether boy or man, unless in self-defence, or when the prisoner is regularly whipped by the magistrates' authority.

### 6. *Officers.*

Officers.

The establishment consists of the gaoler, the matron, (his wife,) and the turnkey, all of whom reside in the prison. For their emoluments see Appendix No. 21. The gaoler has been employed 11 years in that capacity in the late and present gaol. He keeps only two books, being a register of prisoners and of expenses, and no journal of punishments or occurrences. The keeper and turnkey are in the habit of visiting the females without the matron, the impropriety of which has been already noticed.

### 7. *Miscellaneous.*

Juvenile Offenders.

It has been seen that, out of 31 prisoners in custody at the time of inspection, 8 were boys under the age of 17, who were suffering long periods of imprisonment before trial in the midst of bad associates, for very trifling offences. It is a perfect delusion to suppose that such a system is conducive either to the prevention or repression of crime. If these boys had been well whipped and discharged, without any imprisonment, the interests of justice and of humanity would both have been gainers.

Debtors.

Debtors within the general jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports are not confined here, but in Dover Castle. This gaol, however, receives debtors committed by the Court of Requests, and also occasionally debtors taken upon process out of the Court of Record of the Mayor of Dover. There has been a debtor in custody for upwards of four years upon process out of this court for a debt of 20*l.*, of which he has the means of payment, as he receives the half-pay of a lieutenant in the navy, and is supposed to have other resources. He lives by himself in a large airy apartment in the tower of the Maison Dieu, which he seldom leaves, but takes exercise when he pleases. He maintains himself, and is allowed to buy beer and occasionally spirits. He is in all respects as comfortable as if in private lodgings, and appears not at all inclined to leave his quarters, but has been frightened at times when the magistrates have threatened to place him below with other debtors.

### *Examinations taken in Dover Gaol.*

W. L., a prisoner.

*W. L., a prisoner.*—"I am a prisoner for trial for felony, aged 13: I am a native of Dover: my father is a porter: my mother is living: I have eleven brothers and sisters: I went to school for three months, but can read very little, and cannot write: I have been a voyage to Blyth in a collier, and have also been to sea in a fishing-boat. As I and two others were coming down the street from the fair we went up to a fish-shop, and one of the boys put his hand into the window, which was open, and took some shrimps off the counter. Nine weeks ago I was committed for trial at the sessions, which will be in about a week. I have always been in the same ward: we are unlocked at seven; then we wash, and do nothing till half-past eight, when we have breakfast: in that interval we talk to each other, or walk about the yard: after breakfast we pick oakum till twelve, then have dinner, then pick oakum till four; then supper, and in half an hour we go to bed: we sleep three in a cell, two boys committed for stealing lead sleeping in the cell with me. I have sometimes

Dover Town and Cinque Ports Gaol.

heard the prisoners in other cells 'jawing' one another. The wardsman is not very strict: sometimes he reports for talking loud, or quarrelling, in the day-room: we are not punished for talking quietly: we talk quietly when at work: we talk at night in a moderate manner: when I was in the dark cell one day, it was next the ward where other prisoners were, I heard them talking; but I did not talk to them."

A. T., a prisoner.

*A. T., a prisoner.*—"I am a prisoner for trial, from the first ward, aged 15, belonging to Broadstairs: my father is a sailor: I have a mother and four brothers and sisters: I can read a little, and write very little: I used to be employed in cleaning knives. We took seven pounds of lead out of a yard, and got 7*d.* for it: four besides me were engaged in it, and we shared the 7*d.* amongst us: four of us were committed about three weeks ago: picking oakum is easy work: we are not forced to pick any particular quantity. I have twice been punished for ——— my bed, but I could not help it: a man was punished on Sunday for speaking to his brother, in the next ward: that is now and then done: we are allowed to talk in a quiet way: about a week since I and another boy took some kingsmark, or worsted, out of the oakum, and put it into our pockets to mend our stockings: the other boy and I quarelled about it, because he wanted to have it all; the wardsman, thereupon, took up a rope and struck me across the hip once, and hit the other boy twice,—the other boy's name was R. T., the wardsman's name is E.: the wardsman has often hit me before with his hand: he often strikes the boys in the ward; he gave C. a stripe with a rope the other day: the lad said he should report it up at the Court when he had his trial: the wardsman said if he did not hold his tongue he would hit him again. The Fleming often plays with the boys,—he makes some amusement. Mr. E., the wardsman, had a little tobacco, as he said he had the toothache: he gave the Fleming some: the man for stealing herrings hit me once in this way: one of the boys ——— ——; he hit a boy, saying 'it was you,' but it was not the right lad; I said it was a shame; the man then hit me with his fist and knocked me against the wall: I kicked him afterwards: I believe the wardsman did not report it, as neither of us were punished. The countryman said he did not care for a man in the gaol. When we have more than we can eat we give it to whom we like. We play a game with buttons: the wardsman sometimes is spiteful and will not let us; at other times he will let us play. I was once punished for singing in the cell: G., the cook, heard me, and reported me to Mr. P., the turnkey: it is a common thing in the morning for prisoners to crow in their cells like a cock. A woman called Fishgate came lately to the door of our room, after unlocking, and a boy who was a sweep said, 'Is your man going to appear against you?': she made some answer and used the word 'b——:' The boy called the wardsman, and he spoke to her, and she asked him about some girl, and the wardsman said 'She is gone on the town.'

R. T., a prisoner.

*R. T., a prisoner.*—"I am a prisoner for trial, for stealing lead with A. T. and others: I am aged 16: from Broadstairs: I cannot read or write: my father is a sailor: I have one brother and one sister: I used to work at unloading colliers, and sometimes at herring-catching with my father. What the prisoner A. T. stated is true, that the wardsman E. struck me twice with a rope: I did not complain to any body, for I was afraid: I saw the wardsman strike C.; I was coming into the room at the time. The wardsman sometimes reports when prisoners are saucy to him: we must not make a noise or row, but we may talk: we talk when at work and at other times in a quiet way: sometimes we amuse ourselves by playing at buttons in the yard: I brought my buttons with me. I have been punished for singing at night: when I first came I heard some one singing, and I thought I might too: I have heard crowing like a cock in the cells. We sometimes speak to those in the adjoining day-rooms: A. T. spoke to R. this morning who was in the next day-room: the shutter is not put up in our bed-room at night. I see the women as I go into chapel: I have seen two of them going to the solitary cells. I saw Mr. E., the wardsman, give the Fleming some tobacco one day. I have been punished once for daubing another lad with coal, once for getting on R.'s bed, and another time for singing in bed."

T. E., a wardsman.

*T. E., wardsman.*—"I am a prisoner committed for trial for selling stolen goods in Dover: I am 36 years of age: I belong to Windsor, but I have lived abroad since the peace: it is three months since I was committed. I was made a wardsman a fortnight after I came in: Mr. Pay, the turnkey, knew me, having often seen me at Dover when I crossed with horses from France: I wash the day-room twice a week, and keep order: I pick oakum as the others. I have reported five or six times for making a noise and fighting, but allow them to talk quietly: I admit that I have struck the boys with a rope and with my hand, but have never hurt them: the turnkey told me I might do it to keep them quiet: after I had struck the boys A. T. and R. T., I told the turnkey, and he did not say it was wrong, but approved of it: I recollect striking C. once with a rope for being against the white of the wall: I remember the boy saying he would complain to the Court, and I told Mr. Pay. The Fleming brought tobacco into the prison, and gave me some of it. There is a great deal of bad talking and swearing, which obliges me to strike the prisoners. C. and the chimney-sweeper sleep in the cell with me. I have often heard talking in the cells near me. I see the women in chapel."

E. W., a wardsman.

*E. W., a wardsman.*—"I am a convicted prisoner, aged 20: was tried at Folkestone sessions: I was here five weeks before trial and three weeks since: I am sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour: I am a seafaring man: my father was a blacksmith: I cannot read or write: I was drunk when I took the hens. I was first put into the ward for trial with eight others, and after trial into my present ward: three others belong to my ward: one is a cook, engaged all day in the kitchen: another is cook's mate, always in the kitchen: the third is employed every day in sweeping up, and I am wardsman, and clean the day-room and yard: the other young man has his meals with me, but not the cooks.

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My task is three or four pounds of oakum to pick a-day: no one weighs or knows exactly how much I pick: I judge of the quantity for myself. In the ward before trial there is sometimes quarrelling and bad language: we were allowed to talk without noise, and so in the present ward. E. was wardsman of the former ward: E. used to tell the master if they did not mind, and master would put them in the dark cell: sometimes E. would give the lads a cut with a rope: now and then he would give them a slap with his hands. I know nothing about tobacco: no visitors or friends, but I saw my sister at trial: when the women sleep in the dark cells they go by our wards in the morning, and then we see them, and also in chapel. The woman called Fishgate was known to several prisoners before she came here. I sleep in a cell with the cook and sweeper. I have heard crowing like a cock in one of the sleeping-cells. The work at picking oakum is not hard: I would rather have it than the tread-mill: I would rather pick oakum than be idle, and so would most: I have heard the cook's mate speak of Canterbury gaol, which was much worse than this. I live here as well as at home: I know there are many poor people who do not live half so well as they do here; whilst I was locked up at Folkestone I was obliged to keep myself. I had no money when I came here. I could find an opportunity of speaking to a prisoner in any ward, especially the next to this."

**Henry Pay, a turnkey.**

*Henry Pay, Turnkey.*—"I am 38 years of age, and have been turnkey since December, 1835, and reside in the prison. The wardsman's duties are to keep the rooms clean, and to keep the prisoners in order: I knew that the wardsman once struck a boy with a rope: I told him he must not hit them hard: I did not inform the master; I knew that he had a piece of line: I never expressly authorized it, but did not know that it ought not to be done: I am not aware that the master knew of it: the most refractory boys are put with E., for the purpose of keeping them quiet: I knew E. before he was in prison. I never knew of tobacco, except some taken away from the Fleming: some months ago a convicted felon was punished for having tobacco, which was thrown over the wall. No visitor is admitted but by order of the mayor. I have occasionally sent letters from prisoners; but now it is not done without their going through the governor's hands: the debtors are allowed newspapers by order of the mayor. I call out 'Silence' 50 times a-day: bad language is very common. The cells do not smell close or offensive in the morning. I go sometimes into the females' apartments alone: the governor does the same: there is no order to take a female officer with us: the women can now and then speak to men from the day-rooms, and could from the sleeping-cells, but it is rarely done. I think the story about the woman *Fishgate* likely: that is not her real name, but a nickname."

**Wm. Molland, keeper.**

*William Molland, Keeper.*—"I have been keeper of this and the late gaol for 11 years: my wife is matron. I visit the wards constantly by day, and occasionally the cells at night: I go into the females' apartments without the matron. I admit it to be likely that the wardsman E. was in the habit of striking the other prisoners, but I was not informed before of the facts now stated to me: I never authorized the wardsman to do it: I promise that it shall be discontinued in future: I admit that I myself may occasionally have given the lads a cuff with my hand, but have never hurt any of them. The female convict employed in the kitchen, and the other prisoners in menial services, are so employed by the authority of the magistrates."

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## APPENDIX.

RETURN from the Town Gaol at Dover, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 8 | 15 | .. | 35 | 8 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 7 | 4 | .. | 18 | 7 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 11 | .. |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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### No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route . . . . | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws . . . . . | .. | .. |
| For Assaults . . . . . . . . . | 28 | 2 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act . . . . . | 27 | 5 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act . . | 3 | 1 |
| Under the Larceny Act . . . . . | 5 | 3 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes . . | 18* | .. |
| Total . . . . . . | 82 | 11 |

* Without ten cases of smuggling.

### No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| On Mesne Process* . . . . . . . | 1 | .. |
| In Execution . . . . . . . . . | 7 | .. |
| Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachments for Contempt . . . | .. | .. |
| Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal side . . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . . . | 8 | .. |

* Those Prisoners, who having been confined on Mesne Process, afterwards charged in Execution within the same year, are not to be included in this Column, but in that entitled "In Execution."

### No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . . . . . . . . | 25 | 3 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others . . . . . . . . . . | 130 | 24 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns . . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Total . . . . . . | 155 | 27 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody, whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

### No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial . . . . . . | 13 | 7 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . | 5 | 1 |
| Summary Convictions . . . . . . | 4 | 1 |
| Debtors . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Total . . . . . . | 23 | 9 |

### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) . | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| ,, after Trial (except Debtors) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 2 | .. | 7 | 2 | 11 | .. | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment, before Trial (except Debtors) . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 8 |
| ,, after Trial (except Debtors) . | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 7 |
| ,, from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) . . . . . . | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 8 |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years . . . . . . . . | 3 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 . . . . . | 2 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 . . . . . | 13 | 1 |
| 17 Years and under 21 . . . . . | 17 | 6 |
| 21 Years and under 30 . . . . . | 35 | 8 |
| 30 Years and upwards . . . . . | 47 | 4 |
| Total . . . . . . | 117 | 19 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Column 1, no Account having been kept of those in Column 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write . . . . | 6 | 2 |
| Can read only . . . . . . . . | .. | .. |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 22 | 5 |
| Can read and write well . . . . . | 7 | 1 |
| Total . . . . . . | 35 | 8 |

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No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year. *Nil.*

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 29 | 2 |

o. 11.—The number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been Committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 2 | 1 |
| Twice | .. | .. |
| Thrice | .. | .. |
| Four times or more | 1 | .. |

No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 82 | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | .. | 18 |
| Not employed | 34 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 3 | .. |

No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped. *Nil.*

No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year. *Nil.*

No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | Each male and female is furnished with a bed, two blankets, one rug, and one pillow. The other articles are not at present furnished, but a regular prison-dress is in contemplation. | |
| Day Caps | | |
| Jackets | | |
| Waistcoats | | |
| Trousers | | |
| Shirts | | |
| Stockings | | |
| Handkerchiefs | | |
| Shoes | | |
| Clogs | | |
| Gowns | | |
| Petticoats | | |
| Flannel do. | | |
| Shifts | | |
| Beds | | |
| Rugs | | |
| Sheets | | |
| Pillow Cases | | |
| Towels | | |

No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 132 | 19 | 9 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, Bedding | 22 | 18 | 8 |
| ,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon | | .. | |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | | .. | |
| ,, Fuel | 12 | 17 | 3 |
| ,, Soap | 6 | 17 | 4 |
| ,, Candles | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Washing | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| ,, Cooking | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| ,, Stationery | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Books | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Furniture | | .. | |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 231 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 49 | 17 | 4 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | | .. | |
| ,, Sundries, not mentioned | 13 | 7 | 8 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 502 | 3 | 8 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per annum* | | .. | |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per annum | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| ,, per day | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum† | | .. | |

* No calculation can be made, the gaol having been built and inhabited only one year.

† No prison dress is yet adopted, this item therefore is not capable of calculation.

No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men. | 17½ | 4 Ounces of *uncooked* Meat every alternate day to each Person, except Vagrants. | One Pound every day to each Person. | None. | The Meat furnished to the Prisoners is made into Soup. | 2 Quarts each Person per day. | None, except ordered by Surgeon. | None, except ordered by Surgeon. | The necessary quantity of Salt. |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Monday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Thursday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| Saturday | Men. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Women. | 17½ | | | | | | | | |
| | Boys | 17½ | | | | | | | | |

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### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

There is no Tread-Mill.

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour.

There is no Crank Labour.

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| Officers. | | No. of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emolument and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | | 1 | 95 0 0 | about<br>13 10 0 | 108 10 0 | Two shillings on every Indictment, and 4*d.* every Recognisance. |
| Chaplain | | 1 | 30 0 0 | .. | 30 0 0 | |
| Matron | | 1 | 10 0 0 | .. | 10 0 0 | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | | 1 | .. | 26 4 0 | 26 4 0 | No Salary, but he is paid according to his attendance. His Bill for the year ending Michaelmas 1835, was £26. 4*s.* |
| Steward | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Assistant Clerk | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Storekeeper | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Surveyor | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Schoolmaster | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Taskmasters | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Taskmistresses | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Superintendent | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chief Turnkey | | 1 | 50 0 0 | about<br>6 10 0 | 56 10 0 | |
| Turnkeys | Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Infirmary Turnkey | Male | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Engineer | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Cook | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baker | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Miller | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Carpenter | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Porter and Gatekeepers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Watchmen or Patrols | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Other Male Officers | | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | | 5 | 185 0 0 | 46 4 0 | 231 4 0 | |

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison | .. |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners | .. |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract | .. |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate | 0 15 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants | .. |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children | .. |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports | .. |
| Other Receipts | 138 9 0 |
| Total | 139 4 0 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year | 502 3 8 |
| Total Receipts of ditto | 139 4 0 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions | 362 19 8 |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day,
About 10¾*d.*

WILLIAM COCKE, Mayor.

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## DEBTORS' GAOL, DOVER CASTLE.

Description

This prison is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle. The keeper is called the Bodar, and is appointed by the Lord Warden. It is used exclusively for debtors arrested within the limits of the Cinque Ports, and not for any criminals. It is not very secure.

The prison consists of the following apartments,—

1. Room, 14 feet 8 inches long, 11 feet 6 inches wide, 9 feet 6 inches high; fitted with beds or sleeping-berths for six persons. Four prisoners were sleeping in it at the time of inspection.
2. Room, 20 feet 6 inches long, 12 feet 6 inches wide, 11 feet 3 inches high; fitted with sleeping-berths for eight persons. Two were sleeping in it at the time of inspection.
3. Room, 14 feet long, 12 feet wide, 8½ feet high. Not occupied.
4. Another room of same dimensions as the last. Not occupied.
5. Females' room, 18 feet long, 11 feet wide, 10 feet high; occupied by two women at the time of inspection.

Within the prison are also the keeper's apartments and office, and an airing-yard for the prisoners 45 feet long by 20 wide, surrounded by a high wall.

The prisoners were eight in number, six males and two females: viz.—

*Males:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. F. | In execution. | Debt., 40*l*., and costs. | Had been confined 14 days. |
| J. E. | In execution. | Debt, 22*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*., and costs. | Had been confined 7 weeks. |
| R. L. | In execution. | Debt, 5*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*., and costs. | Had been confined 1 week. |
| W. H. | In execution. | Debt, 48*l*., and costs. | Had been confined 10 weeks. |
| W. M. | In execution. | Debt, 20*l*., and costs. | Had been confined 7 weeks. |
| J. L. | In execution. | Debt, 24*l*., and costs. | Had been confined 12 weeks. |

*Females:*

S. A. For bail on *mesne* process. Debt, 220*l*. Had been confined 14 weeks.
S. C. In execution, for 238*l*. Had been confined only a few days.

Association, &c.

The males and females are separated, but there is otherwise no restraint upon association. The male debtors all smoke. In the room No. 2 the following printed placard was on the wall:—

> SMOKING.
>
> [*Figure of a Man smoking.*]
>
> FINEST HAVANNA CIGARS.
>
> Thompson Jones,
>
> 10, King-street, Dover.

They may buy beer or wine, but not spirits. They take in newspapers. "Bell's Life in London" was one of those in the room No. 1. There were two Bibles in the same room, which were all the books in use.

Chaplain.

The chaplain's duties appear to be limited to performing Divine service, with a sermon, once on Sundays. He does not attend on the week-days. The Holy Communion is never administered.

Provision for Poor Debtors.

Provision has been made for the maintenance of poor debtors confined in this prison by the Act 54 Geo. III. cap. 97, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Poor Debtors, and others, confined within the Gaol of Dover Castle." This statute authorizes the raising of 300*l*. annually, within the Cinque Ports, by apportionment among the several towns within the same, and directs the application of it, by the Bodar, under the orders of the justices, to provide bedding, medical attendance, medicines, and food, for such prisoners as are proved on oath to be not of sufficient ability to procure them for themselves. The Act requires that each such prisoner shall be supplied with 2 lbs. weight of good wheaten bread per diem, which is done accordingly. The intention of the Act appears to have been limited to destitute prisoners, but, in practice, those receive the 2 lbs. of bread, who also supply themselves with meat, and other articles. Medicines and medical attendance are also generally paid for out of this fund. In regard to bedding, it is provided by the Bodar at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| With sheets . . . . . . . . . . | 2*s*. 6*d*. | per week. |
| Without sheets . . . . . . . . . | 1*s*. 6*d*. | ,, |
| For the mere wooden bed-place . . . | 1*s*. 0*d*. | ,, |

for which he is usually paid by the prisoners themselves.

Restriction of Relief.

There is a clause in the Act restricting prisoners from receiving the relief after the first day of the term following the time when they may be charged in execution, or after they may become supersedable, or entitled to take the benefit of the Insolvent Acts.

Neild's Gift.

There is also a fund of 800*l*. Three per Cent. Consols, bestowed by deed of gift dated 2nd May 1810, by the late benevolent James Neild, Esq. of Chelsea, in trust for the maintenance of poor debtors in this Gaol, and to enable them to obtain their discharge under the Insolvent Acts. The income of this fund is applied to the latter purpose, as the Act of Parliament provides sufficient for the debtors' support in the gaol.

Bell.

The debtors constantly receive alms from the visitors of Dover Castle, which they solicit by ringing a bell attached to a box affixed at the entrance of the Castle, when they see visitors approaching. In the summer, when many strangers visit the castle, the bell produces as much as 13*s*. or 14*s*. per week.

Bodar's Fees.

By a clause in the general Act, 56 Geo. III., c. 116, abolishing fees payable by debtors, an exception is made in favour of the Bodar of Dover Castle, who is to continue to receive his fees out of the funds of the Local Act already mentioned.

I.
Home District.

County Gaols.

*Surrey.*
House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames.

# SURREY.

## House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames.

### *Construction.*

This prison is situate on a small plot of ground within the borough of Kingston-upon Thames, and is under the jurisdiction and management of the Quarter Sessions and eleven Visiting Justices. It consists of three or four detached buildings, badly constructed and arranged. The portion appropriated to male prisoners consists of four sleeping-rooms, a day-room, store-room, and an airing-yard; the day-room and store-room being used also as work-rooms. The portion occupied by the females consists of four rooms and an airing-yard; two of the rooms being used as sleeping-rooms, one as a day-room and work-room, and one as a punishment or refractory room for both male and female prisoners, and sometimes a receiving-room. The female apartments are detached and separated by a high partition from those of the other sex. There is a chapel, in which the seats of the women are screened from view of the men by a calico curtain, an infirmary over the chapel, a cooking-room, and a bakehouse. There are no cells, nor is there any regular receiving-room.

There are several inconveniences connected with the construction, some of which require particular notice. The approach to the females' ward is through the cook-room, (only eight feet long, and five feet six inches wide,) where two male prisoners are employed throughout the day in preparing the messes, and performing various services for the officers of the prison; so that the female prisoners on their admission and discharge—in going to and returning from chapel—in procuring water when engaged in washing, &c.—in attending to their employment in the bakehouse—and in seeing visitors—must continually be brought in contact with these male prisoners, or the latter, on such occasions, must be removed; and, whatever precautionary measures are taken, there must be frequent opportunities of intercourse between them; and the keeper admits that the women, especially, often take great advantage of them. There being neither a receiving nor a refractory room, male prisoners, on their admission, if they require to be cleansed, are placed to sleep in a room in the females' ward, opposite to which, on the same floor, is a room occupied by the women, the landing-place between these two rooms being only 5 feet 10 inches wide, so that conversation can then be carried on between the sexes under and through the doors. Moreover, when it happens that the receiving-room is occupied by prisoners under punishment, this small landing-place is used as a receiving-room for male prisoners, where they are only separated by a wooden door from the women. Nothing can be more inconsistent with good discipline than such an arrangement. There are ventilators in the walls of the females' ward, whereby the male prisoners in the cook-house, and others occasionally employed in the garden, and in various offices about the prison, might hold communication, and exchange letters, &c., with the female prisoners. One small room is used as a bakehouse and bath-room, and in it is an oven, which is employed both for the purpose of fumigating the prisoners' clothes and baking their bread. Nearly the whole of the prisoners committed to this prison are such as have been summarily convicted by magistrates, and ordered to be punished by labour not severe: there is, therefore, very little intermixture of the classes: but, occasionally, prisoners intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown, and others charged with felony or misdemeanors, are confined in it; upon which occasions, when the inmates are numerous, the construction is such as not to admit of so effectual a separation as to prevent intercourse between them. The accommodation for the officers is so defective, that the keeper, matron, and turnkey, are obliged to use one small kitchen in common; in which, also, water is boiled for washing the prisoners' clothes, and a portion of their food is cooked.

See dimensions of wards, &c., Appendix (A). The keeper states that the prison is not sufficiently capacious for the few inmates who from time to time occupy it; but it appears to possess sufficient capabilities for enlargement. It is in a tolerably good state of repair. There is no night supervision. The governor, turnkey, and matron, frequently visit the prisoners in their work-rooms by day, but have various other duties to perform. There are no means of inspection. The prison is badly adapted for employment: the day-rooms, and one of the store-rooms, are also used as work-rooms. It appears to be dry, and well ventilated and drained. It was not particularly cleanly; but the keeper stated that, from the circumstance of the day-rooms being used as work-rooms, and the airing-yards not being paved or properly gravelled, which caused the dirt to be carried to every part of the prison, it was impossible to keep it more so, although he continually used his best endeavours to effect that object.

## System.

### *Discipline.*

The prisoners are classed in the following manner:—

1. Prisoners under summary convictions, not ordered to be punished by hard labour; the reputed fathers of bastard children before order of filiation; and deserters.
2. Prisoners intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown.
3. Prisoners charged with felonies or misdemeanors for re-examination.

(See Appendix A. and B.) It does not often happen that there are any prisoners in classes 2 and 3, and when there are they are kept separate from the first class both by day and night so far as the construction and other circumstances will admit. Prisoners of the first class

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associate in their day-rooms, at their work and meals; and sleep, several together, in rooms. Nevertheless, the silent system has been introduced; and although it is not, and cannot, (as the keeper admits,) be so enforced as to prevent intercourse and moral contamination, it is said to have produced somewhat more order and quietness than when there was no prohibition upon conversation. No hard labour is performed, and the employment consists of picking oakum, and making door-mats and vent-pegs, the profits of which are inconsiderable, and applied to the county fund. The quantity of oakum required to be picked is 2½ lbs. in winter, and 3 lbs. in summer. Labour is regarded as an alleviation of imprisonment. Some of the females are also engaged in washing and needle-work, both for the prisoners and officers; and a few of the first class, of both sexes, are occupied in cooking, and as servants to the keeper, matron, and turnkey (see Appendix C); and although two of these are described as wardsmen, they are not required to exercise any control over, or to enforce silence or order among, the prisoners. They merely clean the wards, &c. All the prisoners take this office in rotation, daily. Untried prisoners, (when there are any,) at their own request, sometimes pick oakum in their own rooms; visitors, with the keeper's permission, are admitted to prisoners of the first class on all days, (Sundays excepted,) between 12 and 1; but not to any others without orders from the magistrates; and then only on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, between the same hours. They are not searched, but any articles which they bring openly are examined. They remain only a short time, and are received in presence of an officer. Prisoners are not allowed the possession of money. All letters and written communications to or from, and all books used by, them, are subject to the keeper's inspection. Such only as are committed for re-examination may provide themselves with food. Spirituous liquors, beer, meat, tobacco, and newspapers, are inadmissible to all classes; and sufficient vigilence is, we believe, observed to prevent the introduction of them. Prisoners have two or three times been detected playing at draughts or cards, which they had contrived to make.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

The Chaplain reads prayers every morning; and on Wednesdays and Fridays examines the prisoners in the Church Catechism. It is optional with them whether they will or not attend, and it appears they generally exercise that option by absenting themselves; none had attended for about four months past. He preaches two sermons on Sundays. He visits the two wards about two or three times a-week, remaining in each about 10 minutes, but does not see the prisoners separately. He has no other duties than those of the prison. He keeps a journal, but no character book. He says the prisoners are respectful to him, are desirous of his visits, are orderly in chapel, and that both they and the officers regularly attend divine service. There are three or four Bibles and Prayer-books for the men, and as many for the women; and all books are submitted either to the chaplain or governor before they are read by prisoners. We examined these Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, and in a sadly torn and dilapidated condition they were; but we fear that, if they were entire, they would be little used. The chaplain is 85 years of age.

### *Health.*

The surgeon (who is in private practice in the town) attends the prison never less than three times a-week, and daily when any prisoners are sick. He examines them before they are passed to their wards, only when it is reported by the keeper to be necessary. If the prisoners or their clothes are in a dirty condition, the former are properly cleansed in a bath, and the latter are immersed in salt and water, or baked. He keeps a journal in strict compliance with the Act, and gives written orders for extra allowance for the sick. There are seldom any infirmary cases. The prevailing complaints are colds, the venereal disease, and indisposition arising from dissolute conduct before imprisonment. Only one case of illness originating in the prison occurred during the last year. During the same period 262 prisoners were admitted, of whom 43 were on the sick-list. The average number of days during which each remained sick was 30. The situation of the prison is considered healthy. There appears to be a sufficient supply of soap, towels, and combs, for the purposes of personal cleanliness. The prisoners wash at the pumps in the open yards; but those of opposite sexes cannot see each other. The walls and ceilings throughout the prison are limewashed once a-year, and the floors are washed once a-week with water. The prison bedding and linen is washed by the females. The prisoners take air and exercise, daily, for a short period; there are no prescribed rules as to time, but the working hours are not allowed to be encroached on.

### *Diet—Clothing—Bedding.*

See Dietary, Appendix, Return 2, No. 18. The surgeon considers the diet sufficient both in quantity and quality. There is no distinction as to age, sex, or class. Prisoners committed for re-examination may support themselves: see Discipline. The cooks and wardswoman, or charwoman, receive a small extra allowance; the wardsman does not. The total cost of diet for the last year was £100. 2*s.* 10*d.*, or 7*s.* 7*d.* per head.

See Clothing Table, Appendix, Return 2, No. 16. No clothing is allowed, except in cases of utter destitution, or temporarily, whilst the prisoner's clothes are being fumigated, when that process becomes necessary. The cost of prison dresses for the last year amounted only to £2. 15*s.* 7*d.*, or 2½*d.* per head.

See Bedding Table, Appendix, Return 2, No. 16. The supply of bedding appeared to be insufficient. It was discoloured, and not particularly clean; and we found that it arose from the circumstance of there being no changes to admit of its being washed, without waiting for the discharge of prisoners. The prisoners generally sleep in separate beds; but in some few cases two had been placed in one bed, in consequence of the deficiency of bedding. In other

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cases rugs had been given instead of blankets. No expense was incurred during the last year for bedding.

### *Prison Offences and Punishments.*

The usual prison offences are stated to be, insolence to the officers, irreverent behaviour at chapel, and talking; which are punished by solitary confinement on bread and water, or by partial privation of food without confinement, according to the magnitude of the offence. Sometimes, in order to discover the offenders, when one or more prisoners had been noisy at night, and the others refused to disclose their names, the keeper had been obliged to punish a whole class by reducing their allowance. This, at first, produced the desired effect, and he had afterwards less difficulty in fixing on the right party in similar cases. But the prisoners also adopted a plan, by which they completely neutralized the punishment. They very readily disclosed the name of *an offender*, and when he was punished, by having his allowance of food reduced, they contributed a portion of their own to make up his loss. To obviate this inconvenience, the turnkey, so far as his duties will allow, now remains with them during meals. It appears that whipping, and the use of irons, are not resorted to. Since the observance of the silent system the punishments have increased nearly 600 per cent., and no beneficial effects of a moral kind appear to have been the result.—See Appendix D, and "Effect of Imprisonment, &c."

### *Officers.*

The officers are, the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and turnkey; of whom the chaplain and surgeon only reside out of the prison.—See officers' salaries, fees, &c., Appendix, Return 2, No. 21. They all appear to be highly respectable according to their respective stations. As to the duties of chaplain and surgeon,—see "Moral and religious instruction, health." The governor seems to be an intelligent and active officer, and to possess qualifications which fit him for the management of a better prison. The matron's apartments are too far distant from the female prisoners' ward; she has no means whatever of overhearing or checking any disorderly conduct among them at night. The governor states that five turnkeys, instead of one, would be required to enforce the silent system, viz. three by day, and two at night; that he has tried what he could do with wardsmen, but that the system utterly failed; that not the slightest reliance could be placed on them, that they neglected their duty and deceived him on all occasions, and that he therefore discontinued the use of them altogether, at least for the purpose of watching and reporting the other prisoners.

The regulations of the Gaol Act, which have not been expressly adverted to, appear to have been complied with.

### *Effect of Imprisonment on the Prisoners and the Criminal Population of the Neighbourhood.*

The governor states that no benefit has resulted from the discipline of the prison, as regards either the moral improvement of its inmates, or any deterring influence produced on the criminal population of the neighbourhood; that, with respect to the former, their obscene and demoralizing conversation is such, notwithstanding the attempt to enforce silence (an attempt found to be wholly impracticable where the opportunities of association are so great), that contamination prevails as much as when there was no prohibition on conversation; that not only has the discipline failed to produce either dread of punishment or reformation, but in almost all cases the prisoners have quitted the prison more depraved than when they entered it; and that, in some cases, the advantages it has afforded them in point of diet, lodging, &c., have even induced a desire to return. He appeals to the large number of recommitments, as one proof that no deterring influence or reformation has been produced; and he speaks with confidence as to the fact (a fact often admitted by prisoners) that when employment cannot be procured they commit petty offences, expressly for the purpose of obtaining admission to the prison as a home and habitation, losing sight of it altogether as a place of punishment. This latter observation is meant to apply, not only to discharged prisoners, but also to the criminal population of the neighbourhood who have never been in custody; for he states his conviction that it is a common case. Moreover, his statement is strengthened by the respectable testimony of Dr. Roots, the medical officer of the establishment, who entertains the same persuasion.

### *Miscellaneous.*

The books of account and journals in use are the following:—Magistrates' Visiting Book, Governor's Daily Journal, Surgeon's Journal and Visiting Book, Commitment Register, Journal of Daily Issue of Food, Cash Book, General Disbursement Ledger, Work and Sale Book, Time Book, and Oakum Book.

The number of prisoners in custody during the last year was 282, of whom 75 had before been committed to this or other prisons. The proportion of recommittals was therefore very large.—See "Effect of Imprisonment, &c."

No passes are granted to discharged prisoners. A trifle is paid them at the discretion of the governor, according to the distance they have to travel to their homes.

No prisoners during the last year have been recommended for pardon.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws receive only the usual allowance.

There are no insane prisoners in custody.

The total expenses of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas 1836 will be found in the Appendix, Return 2, Nos. 22 and 23.

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## APPENDIX (A).

### *Description of the Classes, Wards, &c.*

*Classes.*

1.—Male and female prisoners, under summary convictions of magistrates, not ordered to be punished by hard labour; the reputed fathers of bastard children before any order of filiation made; and deserters.

2.—Male and female prisoners intended to be examined as witnesses on behalf of the Crown in any prosecution.

3.—Male and female prisoners charged with felony or misdemeanor for re-examination.

*Wards, &c.*

**Male side**:—
- 4 sleeping-rooms, each 17 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, 9 ft. high.
- Landing on the stairs, 8 ft. long, 6 ft. wide.
- 1 mess-room, also used for picking oakum, 16 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, 13 ft. high.
- 1 store-room, used also for beating junk and making vent-pegs, 16 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, 12 ft. high.
- 1 airing-yard, 62 ft. long, 51 ft. wide.

**Female side**:—
- 4 rooms, each 15 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, 9 ft. high.
- Landing on the stairs, 9 ft. 6 in. long, 5 ft. 3 in. wide, 9 ft. high.
  One of these rooms is used always as a punishment ward, and another as a mess or day and work-room.
- 1 airing-yard, 51 ft. long, 40 ft. wide.
- 1 shed in the same, used for coals, wood, &c., 26 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, 13 ft. high.
- A pump in each yard, with a plentiful supply of very excellent water at all seasons of the year.

*Receiving or Sleeping Rooms for the Unclean.*

The landings on the stairs, on both sides of the prison, are at times used for such purposes.

*Baths.*

One (in the bakehouse), 7 ft. long, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, 2 ft. deep.

*Infirmaries.*

One (over the chapel), 19 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, 8 ft. 9 in. high.

*Chapel.*

No gallery. Its dimensions, 30 ft. long, 16 ft. wide, 9 ft. 6 in. high.
The females screened from view of the males by a calico curtain.

*The Chapel-yard*, 47 ft. long, 27 ft. wide. Used at times for the exercise of prisoners committed on charges of felony or misdemeanors for re-examination.

*Kitchen*, or outhouse, 17 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 7 ft. high. For general use of domestic purposes for the governor, matron, and turnkey, cooking part of the prisoners' food, and boiling water for the prisoners' washing.

*Cooking-house*, adjoining the kitchen, 8 ft. long, 5 ft. 6 in. wide; in which the prisoners' meat is boiled, and their soup and gruel made, and through which the female prisoners are compelled to pass to chapel, in admission to or discharge from the prison, there being no other communication with their side of the gaol, excepting through the governor's private apartment.

*Garden-yard*, 100 ft. long, 39 ft. wide.

*Bakehouse*, 15 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, 10 ft. high.

*Garden*, 77 ft. long, 52 ft. wide; and

*Slip*, 80 ft. long, 20 ft. wide.

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## APPENDIX (B).

PRISONERS in Custody at the House of Correction at Kingston-upon-Thames, 1st Feb. 1837.

| Prisoners. | Age. | Offences. | | If Convicted. | When Committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Misdemeanors, &c. | Felony. | | |
| | | 1st CLASS. | | | |
| J. G. . . . | 27 | Smuggling . . . . . . . | . . | Yes. | 27 August 1836. |
| J. T. J. . . | 23 | „ . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 12 November „ |
| J. H. . . . | 30 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 14 December „ |
| W. L. . . . | 21 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 15 „ „ |
| T. B. . . . | 29 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 16 „ „ |
| W. B. . . . | 50 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 16 „ „ |
| M. M. . . | 30 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 17 „ „ |
| M. B. . . . | 12 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 17 „ „ |
| W. J. . . . | 74 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 19 „ „ |
| J. H. . . . | 16 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 19 „ „ |
| E. B. . . . | 33 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 19 „ „ |
| A. B. . . . | 21 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 20 „ „ |
| H. R. . . . | 24 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 31 „ „ |
| G. H. . . . | 16 | Wilful injury . . . . . . | . . | „ | 4 January 1837. |
| W. G. . . . | 28 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 4 „ „ |
| E. C. . . . | 27 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 6 „ „ |
| S. S. . . . | 48 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 6 „ „ |
| J. G. . . . | 53 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 9 „ „ |
| B. H. . . . | 25 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 10 „ „ |
| R. C. . . . | 33 | Assault . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 14 „ „ |
| J. H. . . . | 16 | „ . . . . . . . . | . . | „ | 14 „ „ |
| M. H. . . . | 21 | Unlawful possession . . . | . . | „ | 17 „ „ |
| T. J. . . . | 25 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 17 „ „ |
| J. D. . . . | 46 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 21 „ „ |
| I. G. . . . | 50 | „ „ . . . | . . | „ | 28 „ „ |
| | | 3d CLASS. | | | |
| R. T. . . . | 19 | For re-examination on charge of felony | | . . . . | 28 January 1837. |

## APPENDIX (C).

PRISONERS employed in various Offices.

| Prisoners. | Class. | Their respective Duties. |
|---|---|---|
| Two male prisoners, called Cooks. | 1st Class. | Occupied daily and wholly in preparing meals and cooking for all the prisoners; cleaning knives and forks, boots and shoes, washing dishes, &c., for the governor, matron, and turnkey; cleaning lamps, and carrying water for general uses, *viz.* washing, cooking, and domestic purposes. |
| One male prisoner, called Wardsman. | 1st Class. | Employed during the forenoon daily, in lighting the lobby and chapel fires, cleaning out the same, cleaning and mopping the gateway and entrance and other passages, and, occasionally, the whole day afterwards in cutting up wood for oven and lighting fires. When this man is not so occupied, he is with the other male prisoners in his proper yard. |
| One female prisoner, called Wardswoman. | 1st Class. | Employed every morning till breakfast-time charing, lighting fires, &c., for the governor and matron; after chapel till dinner-time (12 o'clock) frequently in finishing such work; after dinner-hour generally employed in cleaning the wards, &c., on the women's side; in addition to these duties, on *Tuesdays* and *Wednesdays* she is actively employed as principal at the washing, conveying the water, the linen, &c., from the kitchen to the women's ward where they wash. |
| | | N.B.—Prisoners, either male or female, belonging to the class of felons, are *never* permitted to be employed in any office. |

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## APPENDIX (D).

**RETURN** of the Number of Punishments for Disobedience of the Prison Rules, for Five Months, ending 31st August 1836, being previous to the introduction of the Silent System.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Punished by bread-and-water diet in the refractory ward, for profane language, assaulting another prisoner, and other disorderly conduct | 7 | 2 |
| Punished by loss of certain meals, without confinement, for making a noise and disturbing the order of the prison | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 9 | 2 |

Punishments for Prison Offences since the Silent System has been attempted, during Five Months, ending 31st January 1837.

| | Males. | Females |
|---|---|---|
| Punished by bread-and-water diet in the refractory ward, for bad language and other disorderly conduct | 17 | 8 |
| Punished by loss of certain portions of meals, without confinement, for talking and otherwise breaking silence and order | 16 | 21 |
| Total | 33 | 29 |

## APPENDIX (E).

**RETURN** from the House of Correction at Kingston, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | Assizes. | | | | Sessions. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | 2 | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 2 | .. |
| For Assaults | 46 | 55 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | .. | .. |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 9 | .. |
| Under the Larceny Act | 40 | 11 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | 11 | 6 |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 71 | 6 |
| Total | 182 | 78 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.
*Nil.*

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 12 | 8 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 109 | 63 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns | 75 | 15 |
| Total | 196 | 86 |

* Note.—For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | .. | .. |
| Summary Convictions | 16 | 16 |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 16 | 16 |

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### No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners, comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 1 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 2 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 6 | 6 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 35 | 17 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 67 | 29 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 63 | 36 |
| Total | 174 | 88 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read or write | 52 | 37 |
| Can read only | 16 | 11 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 101 | 26 |
| Can read and write well | 15 | 4 |
| Total | 184 | 78 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | 28 | 10 |
| Infirmary Cases | 3 | 2 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 5 | 2 |
| Deaths | .. | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10.—The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 22 | 9 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 6 | 5 |
| Twice | 2 | 1 |
| Thrice | 37 | 20 |
| Four times or more | 3 | 1 |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners, in Columns 1 and 2, have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | .. | .. |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 184 | 78 |
| Not employed | .. | .. |

### No. 13.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement.—*Nil.*

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.—*Nil.*

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells<br>Solitary Cells | 10 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 16 | 3 | .. | .. |

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### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | .. |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | .. | .. |
| Shirts—12 purchased for general use during the year 1836. | | |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | .. | .. |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel do. | .. | .. |
| Shifts—Four for general use during the year, each 9½*d.* | | |
| Beds—None bought during the year. | | |
| Rugs Ditto. | | |
| Sheets | .. | .. |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels for use of males and females cost 10*s.* | | |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 100 2 10 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 2 15 7 |
| ,, Bedding | .. |
| ,, Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon, Beer and Spirits | 10 8 1 |
| ,, Fuel, Coals and Wood | 45 12 0 |
| ,, Soap, Oil, Candles, &c. | 18 1 9 |
| ,, Washing | .. |
| ,, Cooking | .. |
| ,, Stationery, Books | 10 16 6 |
| ,, Furniture | .. |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 346 12 0 |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes, Sessions, &c. | 3 0 0 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | .. |
| ,, Sundries not mentioned | 78 7 0 |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 615 15 9 |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison per annum | 17 4 0 |
| Prison Diet only, per Head, per annum, about | 0 7 7 |
| Partial Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per annum | 0 0 2½ |
| No bedding bought during the period, and clothing is only had for temporary emergencies and uses, and therefore confined to very few articles. | |

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday | Men | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday | Men | .. | .. | ¾ | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday | Men | .. | 4 | ¾ | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday | Men | .. | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday | Men | .. | 4 | ¾ | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday | Men | .. | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday | Men | .. | 4 | ¾ | .. | .. | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Note.—Describe the kind of soup, whether meat or vegetable, and quantity of meat per quart.——The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat is boiled (a quarter of a pound of meat to each quart), thickened with Scotch barley, onions, and celery or parsley. The quantity of barley given is the sixth part of a pound to each person.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour. No Tread-Wheel Labour at this Gaol.

### No. 20.—Scale of Crank Labour. No Crank Labour at this Gaol.

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c.

| Officers. | Number of each. | Salaries. | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | Total. | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| Governor | 1 | 100 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 115 0 0 | Attending sessions and assizes. |
| Chaplain | 1 | 100 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | |
| Matron | 1 | 25 0 0 | 20 0 0 | 45 0 0 | For baking the prison bread. |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 1 | 45 0 0 | .. | 45 0 0 | |
| Turnkeys Male | 1 | 41 12 0 | .. | 41 12 0 | |
| Turnkeys Female | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 5 | 311 12 0 | 35 0 0 | 346 12 0 | |

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### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive labour done in the Prison . . . . . | 31 | 10 | 11 |
| Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . . . | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Amount received for the support of Vagrants . . . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Parishes for the support of Illegitimate Children . . | .. | | |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the subsistence of Transports . . . . | .. | | |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . . | .. | | |
| Total . . . . | 37 | 17 | 5 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . | 615 | 15 | 9 |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . . . . | 37 | 17 | 5 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions. . . . . . . | 577 | 18 | 4 |

NOTE.—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

Aggregate number of days, 5,914. Quotient, 1*s.* 11¼*d.*, being the Cost of each Prisoner per day.

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## COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, GUILDFORD.

### *Construction.*

County House of Correction, Guildford.

THE construction of this prison is described so far only as it is conceived to have any relation to its discipline and government.

The prison (which is built of brick and was completed in 1822) stands on extra-parochial ground, on the declivity of a hill, within a quarter of a mile of the town of Guildford, and commands from its upper galleries a fine view of the river Wey and surrounding scenery. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates and twelve visiting justices.

Wards.

With the exception of the chapel and one small day-room for female prisoners, the whole prison is divided into separate cells, of which there are altogether 89. They are in single ranges, and approached by a corridor in each gallery, extending from one extremity of the building to the other. There are seven wards,—five for males, and two for females. Each ward has a separate staircase from the lower to the middle and upper galleries, and is divided from the adjoining wards, from the roof to the basement, by partition walls, in which are doors of communication, for the passage of the officers through the corridors, into all the other wards. In the door of each cell there is a ventilator, and another in the wall next the corridor. At night, one of the ventilators is always closed on the outside; there are no means of closing the other, which is twelve inches square. The distance between the respective open ventilators is only five feet six inches, and will admit of conversation in a low tone of voice from cell to cell. At night, one watchman, in list shoes, traverses the corridors, which are lighted up. It takes him fifteen minutes to go through them. But the prisoners can hear his approach, and see his shadow under the cell doors. They listen for the sound of his footsteps; and when he is in a distant part of the building, conversation goes on. Sometimes several prisoners sleep in one cell. The prisoners can converse, and their conversation is frequently of a most demoralizing character. The watchman does not go into the female wards, and the prisoners there are under no night supervision after the hour of 9.

When any one class is overcrowded, some of the prisoners are brought into another ward; and two classes are then mixed. See Appendix A, which shows that convicted felons, misdemeanants, and prisoners summarily convicted, are placed together in ward 3; and untried and convicted felons, in ward 5. There is no ward for juvenile offenders; and boys charged with felony are mixed with men convicted of that crime. The female wards are so small that the classes are generally mixed throughout the year; and sometimes female felons and misdemeanants sleep together, not only in one cell, but one of each class in the same bed. There is no accommodation for untried prisoners of either sex, who are therefore mixed with the convicted.

The cells and passages are cleaned by wardsmen and wardswomen (prisoners), who, for that purpose, have access to them for about five hours every day. There are grated windows (unglazed), which open into the garden from the corridors, and also from some of the staircases. One of these windows is in the passage of the lower gallery of one of the female wards, and immediately under it, in the garden, is a coal-hole, to which a male prisoner, called the lobby-man, frequently goes for coals; and several prisoners, taken from all classes, are occasionally brought into the garden to work. Through these windows the cleaners might converse with prisoners in the garden, and the female cleaners with the lobby-man. The cleaners, when in their respective wards, can also converse with, and see, and be seen by, each other, through the key-holes in the doors separating some of the wards. Female cleaners have repeatedly been detected, before the silent system was introduced, conversing with male cleaners by this medium.

In many of the sleeping cells there are open-grated windows (with wooden shutters, which the prisoners can open on the inside) overlooking the garden and surrounding country: they are only 4 feet 2 inches apart; and from some of them prisoners in different wards can see and be seen, and converse with each other. Before the adoption of the silent system, such conversations were frequent.

There is a public bowling-green almost close to the boundary-wall: it can be seen into from the windows of some few of the cells, in which conversation in the bowling-green might also be distinctly heard. It has often afforded amusement to prisoners occupying these cells

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to watch parties playing at bowls in the summer evenings. Throughout the prison none of the cell-windows are screened on the outside, except those of the female wards.

Chapel.

The chapel is in the middle gallery. There are six compartments in it for the male classes, but only one for all classes of females. The women are screened from the men. The different classes are conducted to and from the chapel separately. The women are taken through the male tread-wheel house, the precaution being observed of first removing the male prisoners. But it is stated by one of the female prisoners (D.) that the sexes sometimes meet. This might be avoided by the females being conducted through one of the corridors.

Governor's House.
Passage of Communication.

In front of the prison, but detached from it, is the governor's house. Before it is a passage of communication with the different airing-yards and garden. The airing-yards are separated from the passage by an open iron fence, and are under a good inspection from the governor's front windows.

Tread-wheels.

In the midst of the airing-yards is the tread-wheel house, in which are two tread-wheels, divided into eight compartments, six for males, and two for females; the whole capable of holding 68 prisoners. In some of the compartments prisoners of different classes are frequently placed together.

Mess-room.

Over the mill-house is the common mess-room for male prisoners, admeasuring 45 feet in length by 20½ feet in width, where the different classes are always mixed at their meals.

Infirmaries, Receiving-room.

The Infirmary is detached from the main building, and contains four apartments for males and four for females. In each of these all classes are mixed, being under no supervision, except that of the nurses (who are prisoners): the governor and turnkeys occasionally visit the patients.

One of the male apartments is used as the common receiving-room for male prisoners, where all classes are mixed before they are assigned to their respective wards.

The front windows of the female infirmary are only 3 feet 2 inches distant from the front windows of the male infirmary; and in both infirmaries the windows can be opened from within without difficulty. They overlook the garden, as well as the male and female infirmary airing-yards, which are separated from each other by a brick wall. Prisoners in the garden, or in either of the yards, might, with perfect ease, converse with, or receive letters from, prisoners at either of the male and female infirmary windows. The governor once saw a woman drop a letter into the yard of the men. The male patients can converse, and, we think, could even shake hands, with the female patients from their respective windows; where the governor has, in fact, witnessed conversation between them, which he says might often take place without much risk of being detected. When any of the rooms in the female infirmary are not occupied by the sick, and the female wards (which, together, contain only 12 cells) are over-crowded, some of the female prisoners are taken to the Infirmary to sleep. Neither the male nor the female patients are under any supervision at night, except that a female turnkey sleeps alone, in one of the apartments at the back of the building, consequently there are frequent opportunities, not only for conversation between prisoners of various classes, who may be placed together in one room, but between the sexes, from their respective windows.

All classes of females dine together in their own day-room in ward 7; and whenever the Infirmary is occupied by women in health, the latter, in order to go therefrom to their day-room, must go through the passage in front of the governor's house, and close to all the male airing-yards, separated from that passage only by open iron fences. The sick females take their meals in the Infirmary; but those who are convalescent fetch their meals from a low wall, upon which it is placed for them, immediately opposite to the cookery; and, in their way to and fro, these also must pass close to the open iron gratings of the male airing-yards.

Cookery.

The cookery is immediately under the governor's house, and of too easy access to the prisoners.

Wash-house, Laundry, Drying-ground.

The wash-house and laundry are built against the boundary wall. In these all classes of females are mixed; but they are generally under the eye of the matron.

The male prisoners of each class, on Mondays and Thursdays, bring their linen to the laundry-door to be washed, where they can be seen, at least, by the female prisoners; but the linen is taken in, and given out, by the matron or a female turnkey.

The female prisoners who work in the wash-house frequently go to the drying-ground in the garden to hang out the linen; and opportunities are thus presented for their seeing male prisoners who work in the garden,—the lobbyman,—the infirm prisoners who carry corn and flour from the lodge to the mill-house, the prisoners who bring the linen to the laundry,—the male officers,—the customers who go to the mill-house, and any strangers admitted within the boundary wall.

Lodge, Garden beyond, Boundary Wall, &c.

Corn is ground at the mill for customers, who bring it in carts to the lodge-gate. Prisoners, felons, and misdemeanants,—convicted and untried,—who are too infirm to work on the wheels, are assembled, during the day, in one of the airing-yards, and perform the less laborious employment of drawing an iron roller. When corn is brought, or flour carried away, the lobbyman goes outside of the lodge-gate to assist in unloading and loading the carts; and the infirm prisoners, and frequently the prisoners on relief from the wheels, convey the corn and flour to and from the mill and the inside of the lodge-gate. But the infirm prisoners, as well as the lobbyman, sometimes also go to the outside of the gate; and the customers go through the garden to the mill-house to instruct the miller. Frequent escapes have been the consequence of this arrangement. About two years ago, one of the relief-men engaged in carrying corn to the lodge ran off: two of his fellow-prisoners went in pursuit of him, and finding him in a public-house in the town of Guildford, honestly returned with him to the prison. One of them was rewarded by being made a wardsman. On another occasion,

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three prisoners were employed in the garden outside the boundary-wall, in cleaning the privies: one of them escaped; but, on the third day afterwards, returned, saying he had only gone home to see his wife. He was not punished.

It appears that bodies of prisoners frequently go to the outside of the prison to work in the outer garden,—to pick stones in the adjoining fields,—to receive and deliver corn and flour,—and to perform various other tasks. Two prisoners once escaped from the field: they had been permitted to go out of the officers' sight, and ten minutes had elapsed before their escape was discovered. Many escapes have taken place. See Appendix B.

It appeared to us astonishing that escapes had not been more frequent, so great and numerous are the facilities which are afforded to the prisoners. The porter is generally the most infirm of the turnkeys, being appointed to that office because its duties are the least arduous. The present porter is an old man, sixty-eight years of age. The lobbyman is selected from any class, chiefly on account of his strength and capability for laborious work; and as his period of discharge arrives generally in two or three months after his appointment, there is but little opportunity of forming a correct estimate of his character and habits, which in any case are not likely to be of a very high order. There is a free passage of communication from the door of the tread-wheel house, in which all the prisoners are assembled at work, to the lodge-gate. The porter has no arms, except that two or three cutlasses are kept in one of the sleeping-rooms of the turnkeys over the lodge, which could not, therefore, be immediately accessible upon an emergency. The lobbyman might overpower the porter and secure the keys,—the prisoners at the wheels might as easily overpower the other turnkeys,—and all of them might quietly walk away without much chance of the matter being discovered, or, at least, in sufficient time to defeat the attempt.

The permitting prisoners to go beyond the lodge-gate is attended with other serious evils. It opens a channel of communication from *without;* and the infirm prisoners of various classes, who work at the roller, and at night return to sleep in their respective wards, extend that channel of communication throughout every portion of the *interior* of the prison.

Dimensions.

The governor states that the prison is not sufficiently capacious; and that the mixing of the classes is, in many instances, unavoidable. It has already been mentioned that there is no ward for the untried; and that the two female wards contain only twelve cells, and one very small day-room. The average number of prisoners is about 110. There have been 141 confined in the prison at one time, viz. 115 males and 26 females. The number of separate sleeping-cells is 89, which, with the exception of 4 of larger dimensions, are much of the same size. See Appendix C.

Repairs.

The whole prison is solidly built, and in substantial repair.

Security against Escapes, against Fire.

The prison is not secure against escapes, as will be perceived from what has been said; but its insecurity seems to be rather a consequence of some of the prison arrangements than owing to defects of construction. For its protection against fire, there is no fire-engine on the establishment; but there are three in the town.

Inspection.

The means of inspection are extremely bad, there being no inspecting holes into the cells or in any of the apartments. The only point which commands any inspection is the governor's house, which merely overlooks the airing-yards. Generally speaking, the officers have no means of seeing the prisoners without being in the midst of them.

Adaptation for Employment.

With regard to employment, the Tread Wheels appear to be insufficient for the average number of prisoners. All the Wheels will hold, at one time, only 68 persons. The cells are commodious, and not badly adapted for employment not requiring machinery.

Adaptation for Separation.

To prevent communication between prisoners in separate cells (which now is practicable), material alterations would be indispensable.

Dryness, Ventilation, Drainage.

The governor is of opinion that the prison is tolerably dry, although in winter the water may sometimes be seen standing on the floors and running off the walls; but he thinks such might be the case with other buildings. There are no fires except in the infirmaries. The prison is well ventilated and well drained.

## *System—Discipline.*

Classification.

The seven wards are appropriated to the following classes :—

Males.
Ward No. 1. Rogues and vagabonds.
,, 2. Prisoners summarily convicted.
,, 3. Felons (now mixed with misdemeanants and persons summarily convicted).
,, 4. Misdemeanants.
,, 5. Felons (now mixed with untried felons).

Females.
,, 6. Prisoners summarily convicted.
,, 7. Felons.

Such is the classification practically pursued, although it does not appear to be in accordance with that which is directed by the existing rules and regulations for the government of the houses of correction of the county of Surrey, made by the court of quarter session (Michaelmas 1833), and certified by his Majesty's justices of gaol delivery. To what extent the prison arrangements which have been described under the first head of this report (and which therefore it is not necessary here to repeat) are calculated to prevent the intermixture of classes, however constituted, and the contamination which must necessarily result from intercourse between prisoners of every variety and degree of moral depravity, a tolerably correct opinion may easily be formed from what has there been said. For a detailed account of the various offences, ages, employments, &c., of the prisoners in each class, on the 25th of January, 1837, see Appendix A. There is no accommodation for juvenile delinquents, or for untried prisoners of any class or sex.

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Association of Untried.

Untried male prisoners of every class, by day, are placed by themselves in the airing-yard of the convicted felons, where they have no employment, and are allowed free intercourse; but at night they are subject to the same rules and restrictions as convicted prisoners, in whose ward they sleep. Untried female prisoners, by day, are employed in washing or at needlework, and are mixed with all classes; at night, also, they are associated with the convicted.

Silent System.

The silent system is that which is pursued with convicted prisoners. They work in bodies; and at night, as far as they can be accommodated, sleep in separate cells.

Arrangements for working the system.

It will be proper to give some account of the prison arrangements for working the system. There are seven male monitors, whose duty is to attend the prisoners at their labour, meals, exercise, and at chapel, to see that silence and good order are observed, and to report any breaches of the prison regulations. Six of them attend the prisoners on the wheels—one at each compartment; and two of that compartment also attend the school (which is open during week-days for about three-quarters of an hour), to assist the schoolmaster: the schoolmaster is the chief turnkey. One monitor attends the infirm prisoners at the roller. There are seven male wardsmen or cleaners, whose duty is to clean the prison, and to assist in getting ready the meals; one of them being also nurse and cleaner of the male infirmary. There is one wardswoman, who cleans the female wards. There is a lobbyman who assists in carrying the corn and flour to and from the mill, and performs various other offices at the lodge and about the prison; and there is one cook, who assists the chief turnkey in the cookery. All these are selected from prisoners of any class, with reference only to their capability, and receive extra allowance of food. There are four male turnkeys, who by day overlook the monitors and the prisoners at their labour, meals, exercise, &c.; and at night alternately perform the duty of watchman—one only being on watch at a time. The night watchman traverses the passages of the male wards (which are lighted up) in list shoes. The female wards are under no night supervision. There are two female turnkeys, who alternately attend the female prisoners at the tread-wheel, and at their meals, and do various other duties of the prison. And there is a miller, who superintends the grinding of the corn and keeps the corn account. See list of the regular officers of the prison, their duties, &c. Appendix D.

The male prisoners take their meals together in their mess-room, sitting side by side, with their faces towards the monitors and turnkeys; but we observed that they looked about without restraint, and it appears they converse much in whispers. The prisoners go to and from work, chapel, meals, and exercise, in single files—the turnkeys and monitors being stationed in the most favourable positions for overlooking them; but many of the passages are circuitous, so that the officers cannot at all times command a view of the entire body: and there is often a stoppage and thronging in the ranks, which afford frequent opportunities for communication. The females take their meals in their day-room, under the charge of a female turnkey. The sick and some of the convalescent female prisoners take their meals in the infirmary.

Hard Labour.

The hard labour is that of the tread-wheel, which is productive, corn being ground for customers. The profits for the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, were 93*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*—20*l.* per cent. of the profits are paid to the governor, the residue to the county fund. When there is no corn to be ground, the power is applied to the working of a fly-wheel. For a description of the wheels, the hours of labour, and amount of labour performed, &c. &c., see Appendix C, and Return 2, No. 19. Tread-wheel labour is regarded as a punishment, but is preferred to solitary confinement. The usual modes of deception and falsehoods are resorted to by the prisoners, to deceive the doctor, the turnkeys, and each other, as well to avoid the labour as to get into the infirmaries. The wheels are high, and wherever there are nine prisoners (which is the average number) in one compartment they are then close together, and have greater opportunities for talking—and they do talk. The turnkeys say it is impossible to prevent it, and they have no doubt it frequently takes place without being discovered. It is often difficult to detect the offenders. They communicate in whispers and by signs, and possess sufficient means of communication to become aware of what takes place throughout the prison.

Labour not severe.

The employment or labour not severe—of male prisoners—is that of drawing a large iron roller: but prisoners who have been sentenced to, and are too infirm to perform, hard labour on the wheels, are also placed at this employment. These prisoners have abundant opportunities for conversation, and, being taken from different classes, constitute channels of communication throughout the whole prison. Female prisoners sentenced to labour not severe are employed in washing, mending, and making shirts for the prisoners.

With regard to labour by transports, there have been no transports in this prison.

Visitors.

Prisoners confined under sentence of court, and untried felons and misdemeanants, are permitted to see visitors once a-week, under an order signed by a visiting magistrate, between the hours of 1 and 2—males on Wednesdays, females on Tuesdays. Prisoners under summary convictions of justices, entitled to their discharge on payment of fines, and reputed fathers of bastard children before an order of affiliation, are allowed to see visitors every day (except Sundays) between 12 and 1. Visitors are seen by the prisoners in presence of an officer; they are very few. The governor, unless absent, personally interrogates them, and if found to be improper characters, or if they cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, they are not admitted, although bringing a magistrate's order. They come no farther than the lodge-gate, where a temporary wooden rail is affixed for their separation from the prisoners, which leaves a space between them of three yards, in which an officer always stands during the visiting hours. The visitors are not searched.

Money.

Prisoners are not allowed the possession of money under any circumstances; but in October, 1836, it was ascertained that one of the turnkeys had been in the habit of introducing money. He was discharged, and the governor afterwards ascertained that a regular account had been kept open between him and a prisoner, for whom he had been in the habit of pur-

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chasing tobacco, &c. The governor thinks that the practice had prevailed very generally among the male classes in that turnkey's time. See Appendix B.

Letters.

Letters may be received by prisoners at all times, subject to the inspection of the keeper, who communicates to, or withholds from them, all or any part of the contents at his discretion. And with the permission of the visiting justices, prisoners may at all times write to their friends, their letters being subject to the like inspection.

Books.

No books would be allowed to be introduced by prisoners or their friends without being previously submitted to the governor. All books supplied by the prison are first subject to the approval of the chaplain.

Newspapers, Tobacco, Spirituous Liquors, Beer, Meat.

These articles are inadmissible, and, with the exception of tobacco, are rarely or never attempted to be brought into the prison. The prisoners are searched on admission, and all visitors are narrowly watched; but prisoners are nevertheless frequently discovered chewing tobacco. The governor thinks that when they arrive at night (as they frequently do when coming from London) the turnkeys are less than usually vigilant, and do not sufficiently search them; they secrete it in their shoes, waistbands, and in various other ways. It has also frequently been found by the turnkeys in the garden, having been thrown over the boundary wall.

Gaming.

The governor has never known gambling of any kind to have taken place.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

Chaplain.

On Sundays, the chaplain preaches two sermons. The services commence at 10 in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon. He reads the prayers of the Church of England on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at half-past 7; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at half-past 12. But sometimes, instead of reading those prayers, he reads and expounds the Scriptures, and concludes by reading a prayer from Jenks's Family Prayers. He visits and superintends the school daily (except Sundays), and the infirmaries as often as there are any sick in them. He visits each class once a-week, for about an hour, seeing each prisoner alone in his cell. On Sundays his entire duties occupy about two hours and a half; and on other days about one hour and a half. He keeps a journal, but no character-book; in the former he records the times of his attendance and the duties he performs. On Sundays he has other engagements besides those of the prison; he reads prayers in the mornings and afternoons in one of the churches at Guildford. He is ready at all times to attend any prisoners wishing to communicate with him. He says the prisoners are attentive and orderly in chapel. Both the officers (except when on duty) and the prisoners very regularly attend divine service. No report is made of absentees; the governor says that if either prisoners or officers were to absent themselves without cause, it would immediately, and without difficulty, be discovered by him from personal observation in the chapel. The necessary cleaning is always done before service, except on those mornings when it begins at half-past 7—the governor and turnkeys visiting the wards to ascertain the fact.

Books.

All the prisoners who can read are supplied with Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books; and the chaplain frequently distributes amongst them religious tracts; and no books are supplied them by the prison which are not first submitted for his approval.

School.

There is a school for boys, at which they are taught to read; it is held in the mess-room; on Sundays, in the morning, during one hour before the service; and in the evening, after the service, during half an hour. It is attended also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during three-quarters of an hour, immediately after the prisoners have dined. The only book which is read, except spelling-books, and such others as are necessary for instructing the most ignorant, is the Bible. The numbers instructed fluctuate between 20 and 40. The chief turnkey is the schoolmaster; he is assisted by four prisoners, of whom, at the period of our visiting the prison, two were convicted felons, and two convicted misdemeanants. No instruction is given to females. Young men (if sentenced to more than a month's imprisonment) who can be spared from the wheels are admissible to the school. It is said that several boys, who have been wholly ignorant of their letters on admission, have been capable of reading the Scriptures at the period of their discharge.

General Improvement.

The chaplain states that the prisoners behave at chapel with apparent devotion, and that he thinks several have received religious impressions; whilst of the improvement of others he entertains little or no hopes. He thinks there is a general communication among them, and a knowledge of what transpires in the prison, notwithstanding the silent system. He says there has been a greater demand for books since that system was adopted, but that it has probably proceeded solely from a desire to relieve the additional irksomeness which it has produced. He feels assured that the prisoners practise every deception and falsehood to avoid the labour of the wheels.

### *Health.*

Surgeon, Examining, Cleansing, Fumigating, &c.

Prisoners who are sent from London are invariably cleansed by means of a bath, and their clothes are fumigated; and the prisoners, if found to be healthy, are then passed to their wards before examination by the surgeon, who sees them on the following day: all other prisoners, if found to be free from vermin, and in other respects clean and in a healthy condition, are passed to their wards before examination by the surgeon, and their persons are not cleansed nor their clothes fumigated, but the surgeon examines them on the following morning: if the governor, however, is not perfectly satisfied with their appearance, the usual routine of cleansing, &c. &c. is observed. The mode of fumigation practised is that of baking the clothes of the males in an oven; and if very dirty, immersing them in salt and water. The females' clothes are always washed. The surgeon visits the sick daily, and if necessary more

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frequently; and he inspects the whole of the prisoners twice a-week. He attends the visiting magistrates at their meetings, and reports the state of the prisoners' health at every quarter-sessions, attending personally with his journal for that purpose. The surgeon is also engaged in private practice.

Infirmaries, Prevalent Diseases, &c.

The infirmaries are under the superintendence of nurses (prisoners), but are visited occasionally by the governor or other officer. The most prevalent diseases are inflammation of the lungs and pleura, catarrh, and diarrhœa. Diarrhœa appears to be caused in a great measure by the diet, which is more liquid and less stimulating than the great mass of prisoners have been accustomed to. The inflammatory diseases are said to be produced by the dry, keen, and bracing air of the prison, which is frequently too stimulating for debilitated constitutions. The average number of days during which each invalid remained on the sick list, in the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 24. The proportion of sick to the whole number admitted during that year was 1 to 9. There was only one death among 448 prisoners for the same period.

The governor thinks the prisoners are much exposed, in cold and wet weather in the winter, in coming off the wheels warm, and then going to their meals and chapel in that state. They also come from work into the open yards, twice a-week, to muster for examination by the surgeon: the time of mustering occupies a quarter of an hour; each class waiting in the yards until the preceding class has been examined.

Daily Washing of Prisoners.

There is no regular allowance of soap, towels, and combs; but the prisoners are sufficiently supplied with these articles. They wash under open sheds in the yards, three only at a time. And here they seek all opportunities, and make a variety of excuses, for conversation, pretending that they only ask for soap, towels, &c. &c. They appeared to be cleanly in their persons.

Cleansing the Prison.

Every part of the prison is clean. The walls and ceiling are whitewashed with lime as often as the slightest shade or discoloration is perceived; and the floors throughout are washed with lime and stone daily.

Washing Linen and Bedding.

The linen of the prisoners and the bedding is washed by the female convicted prisoners in the prison, where there is a good laundry; these wash for the governor's family also. The untried are employed in the wash-house if they require work.

Air and Exercise.

In fine weather, all the prisoners who work on the wheels take half an hour's exercise in the open yards daily. Those at the rollers, and the untried, are always in the yards by day.

### *Diet, Clothing, Bedding.*

Diet.

The allowance of diet is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mondays.<br>Wednesdays<br>Fridays. | Men.<br>Boys. | Bread 24 oz., meat 4 oz., potatoes ¾ lb., soup 1½ pint, gruel 1½ pint. |
| | Women. | Same as male prisoners, with exception of 8 oz. less of bread. |
| Tuesdays.<br>Thursdays.<br>Saturdays. | Men.<br>Boys. | Bread 24 oz., Potatoes ¾ lb., soup 1½ pint, gruel 1½ pint. |
| | Women. | Same as male prisoners, with exception of 8 oz. less of bread. |
| Sundays. | Men.<br>Boys. | Bread 24 oz., potatoes ¾ lb. gruel 3 pints. |
| | Women. | Same as male prisoners, with exception of 8 oz. less of bread. |

The soup is made of oatmeal, Scotch barley, and vegetables: one ounce of oatmeal, and one ounce of Scotch barley, being allowed for making 1½ pint. See Dietary, Appendix, Return 2, No. 18. The monitors, cleaners, &c., receive an extra allowance. No distinction is made between the convicted and untried. None of the prisoners support themselves. The sick in the infirmaries receive extra allowance at the discretion of the surgeon. The cost of extra allowance for the last year, to all the prisoners, was 10*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The whole cost of prison diet was 549*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* or 5*l.* 11*s.* per head per annum.

Clothing.

There is no regular prison dress: prisoners wear their own clothing, but, if in need, are supplied by the county. The supply consists of scarcely any other articles than shirts, shoes, and shifts. There are no periodical musters to ascertain that these articles are properly preserved. The prisoners frequently exchange their clothes, and steal from or sell them to each other. An account is kept by the governor of the quantity issued and its value. The cost of clothing for the last year was 63*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The shirts and shifts are made in the prison by such of the females as are incapable of working on the wheels.

Bedding.

There are 77 separate sleeping cells for male prisoners. The greatest number of male prisoners in confinement at one time, during the year ending Michaelmas 1836, was 102; and during the year preceding, 115. In the 4 large cells, several prisoners frequently sleep together, sometimes 5 or 6 beds being placed in each. The rule is that no less than 3 shall be placed in one cell: but when we visited the prison we found an instance of two only being in one cell. The governor said it had been intended to place another with them. Sometimes when the prison is very full, three or four prisoners sleep in one bed. On such occasions two beds are generally drawn close together, so as to form one—all the prisoners sleeping under the same covering. We found three boys in one small or single bed—two at the head, one at the foot. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, a hull bed and bolster, two blankets, and a rug; the cost of which is about 20*s.* There are no stated periods for washing or shaking the bedding; it is done frequently; we found it remarkably clean. The cost of prison bedding and clothing per head per annum, for the last year, was 16*s.* 3*d.*

There were three prisoners at the time of our visit, who had been convicted of unnatural offences. These were placed with the others on the wheels, but in separate cells at night.

### *Offences in Prison and Punishments.*

The most usual prison offences are refusal to work on the tread-wheels, bad language, talking, exchanging clothes. These are punished by stoppage of food, and confinement in dark and solitary cells; talking on the wheel is punished also, by depriving the prisoner of his turn for relief. The governor states that little reliance is to be placed on the monitors, who would favour their fellow-prisoners, if not closely watched themselves by the turnkeys. In the case of whipping, the ordinary number of lashes is four dozen, inflicted in the presence of the governor. During the last year two prisoners were placed in irons for refractory conduct. In almost all cases of solitary confinement the prisoners have been much subdued; but the periods of confinement have been too short, to produce any very sensible or lasting effects. The total punishments during the last year were—males, 540; females, 75; total, 615: that number does not include extra turns on the wheels. See Appendix, Return 2, No. 15 and E. Punishment by reduction of food, the most objectionable perhaps of any, is that which is most frequently inflicted; but the governor admits that with the boys at least, whose allowance equals that of the men, it produces very little effect: that in all cases, in order to maintain the discipline and the rule of silence, solitary confinement on bread and water must frequently be resorted to. We are quite persuaded that he is not a person who would punish unnecessarily; but it will be perceived that the punishments are numerous, and it may be inferred from that fact alone, and it will be seen both from the evidence and the extracts from the governor's journal, as well as under various heads of this report, that considerable intercourse takes place between the prisoners; and that the evils of contamination are not materially diminished.

### *Officers.*

For a description of the regular officers of the prison, their names, ages, salaries, emoluments, duties, &c. see Appendix D, and Return 2, No. 21. An extra or assistant turnkey is occasionally employed. The governor, matron, male and female turnkeys and porter, reside in the prison: the chaplain, surgeon, miller, and secretary to the visiting magistrates, reside out of the prison.

The 1st regulation of the gaol act requiring that " No keeper or officer shall sell or derive any advantage from the sale of any article to prisoners," &c.
The 2nd regulation requiring that " A matron shall be appointed," &c.
The 3rd regulation requiring that " The keeper shall visit every ward, see every prisoner, and inspect all, once in every 24 hours," &c.
The 4th regulation, requiring that " The keeper shall keep a journal," &c. and,
The 21st regulation, requiring that " No money under the name of garnish shall be taken," &c.

appear to have been fully complied with. The various matters embraced by the other regulations of the act have been reported on in detail. As to the duties of chaplain and surgeon, see " Religious and Moral Instruction " and " Health." The superior officers appear to be highly respectable; and the sub-officers steady and trustworthy. All of them, without exception, afforded us every assistance in our inquiries.

Monitors, &c.

Of the prisoners employed, there are 7 monitors, 7 wardsmen and cleaners, 1 cook, 1 lobbyman, 1 wardswoman, and generally 4 washerwomen.

| | |
|---|---|
| The regular officers are . . . . . | 14 |
| An occasional assistant . . . . . | 1 |
| The prisoners employed as monitors, &c. &c. are . . . | 21 |
| Total . . . | 36 |

The average number of prisoners is said to be 110; so that the individuals employed as officers and attendants (36) are in the proportion of about 1 to 3 prisoners; and if that number be deducted from the daily average number of prisoners (110), the proportion of persons employed as officers or attendants will be 36 to 89 prisoners, or 1 to 2¼. In order, therefore, to maintain the discipline in a prison comparatively small, it will be seen that a large and costly machinery is employed.

It is stated both by the governor and turnkeys that the duties are extremely arduous, and require unremitted attention.

During the late influenza 3 of the turnkeys were laid up and incapable of attending the prisoners—two of them at one time; one substitute was provided, but another could not be found. The consequence was, that one of the other turnkeys was obliged to do double duty at the wheels, and to be excused from night duty; and that between midnight and six in the morning there was no night-watch during two successive nights. The governor, moreover, states that the prisoners, aware of the inexperience of assistant turnkeys, will alter their system of working for the purpose of deceiving them as to the amount of labour.

### *Miscellaneous.*

Accounts, Journals, &c.

The following are the books of account, journals, &c., used in this prison:—Account-Books of Clothing received for the use of prisoners; Do. of Clothing supplied, and Money given to do. on discharge; Do. of Corn sent to the Mill to be ground, &c.; Do. of Corn ground with a Dr. and Cr. Account; Do. of Fines received; Register or Commitment Book, containing the Number, Name, Sex, Age, Trade, or Profession, Description of Person, Parish, and County, of the Prisoners, by whom and when committed, when received, their Crime, Sentence, when discharged, if committed before, how often committed, for what Offence, their Conduct in Prison, and Observations; a Journal of Daily Food issued, also enumerating the various Employment of Prisoners; Governor's Journal of all Occurrences of Importance in the Prison; Chaplain's Do. for entering the Times of his Attendance and Duties performed; Surgeon's Daily Journal; Do. for Extra Diet; Register Book, containing the Weight of all Prisoners

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committed for Two Months and upwards, showing their Decrease or Increase of Weight monthly; and Magistrates' Book for inserting the Time of their visiting the Prison and Observations.

Re-committals.

The total number of prisoners in confinement during the last year was 552; of whom 74 had been before committed to this prison.

Effect of Imprisonment.

The governor is of opinion that the effect of imprisonment is not such as either to deter or to reform; that the prisoners in general retain their bad habits, and return to their former practices. Besides those who are recommitted, he hears frequently of others who have been tried and transported.

Juvenile Offenders.

Of late years there has been a great increase of juvenile offenders, The chaplain, in one of his recent reports to the Secretary of State, says, "There is one circumstance so remarkable that it must strike every one acquainted with the prison—the great increase of juvenile offenders: there is now a far greater proportion of boys than heretofore."

Passes.

It seems that passes are not granted. Discharged prisoners, whose places of residence are 20 miles distant, receive 1*s.* 6*d.*—if less distant, 1*s.*

Insane Prisoners.

There are no insane prisoners.

Pardon.

No prisoners were recommended during the last year for pardon.

Prisoners committed under the Revenue Laws.

No allowance is made to prisoners committed under the revenue laws.

Expenses of the Prison.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total expenses of the prison for the year ending Michaelmas 1836 | | £1646 17 1½ |
| Profits arising from productive labour | £93 6 9 | |
| Fines paid by prisoners applicable to the county-rate | 9 8 0 | |
| | | 102 14 9 |
| | | £1544 2 4½ |

The cost of each prisoner per diem has been 10¼*d.*

*Evidence.*

H. D., Prisoner.

"I have been here 16 months and 1 week, for felony. I have always slept in a single cell. I have been a messman, or cleaner of the mess-room. I used to carry the victuals there, and see that each prisoner had his right quantity. I am now sick. I am to be messman again when I recover. When I am well I remain in the mess-room all day, except when I fetch the victuals; then I go to the cook-room for the victuals. The prisoners, at one time, used to talk from cell to cell at night. They could hear each other without much difficulty. Perhaps they were obliged to speak twice before they could be understood, because they were forced to speak in a low tone of voice to avoid being heard by the watchman. This happened before the introduction of the Silent System, and was frequently detected by the wardsmen, before monitors were appointed; but the wardsmen did not walk about the passages. The practice was checked by the governor. It might take place now without being detected if the watchman was known to be on the other side of the prison. If a prisoner were to listen by placing his ear at the ventilator of his door, he could hear the sound of the watchman's steps within two or three yards, notwithstanding his list shoes. I have heard him. I have heard him breathe and cough. I have also heard conversations carrying on between prisoners at the front windows of their cells, and have often heard the governor from his house call out to them: this was before the introduction of the Silent System. The messman receives extra allowance. I prefer being a messman, or should like to be a wardsman, on account of not doing labour and for the extra meat. I think the cells are damp in wet weather,—not otherwise. I think it is owing to its being a stone building."

J. S., Prisoner.

"I have been here six months, for felony. Conversation can be heard from cell to cell in an ordinary tone of voice. I very often hear the watchman, even without listening, whilst I am lying awake on my bed. I have been punished for tearing my blankets. I was placed in a dark cell three days on bread and water. I have been punished for talking on the tread-wheel; and once for getting off the wheel, when tired. It is generally known amongst the prisoners when another prisoner is to be discharged. I think it may be owing to several prisoners sleeping in double cells, where they can talk together; and in consequence of the men on the wheels making signs with their fingers on the board, which they do, and it can easily be done without being detected: the men speak in their compartment on the wheel, generally four or five times daily. It has been done since the appointment of monitors: it is not always perceived; the men look straight forward and whisper, and are not heard by the monitors. It may happen much oftener without his noticing it; and I believe it does so happen. There is a general knowledge in the prison of what passes in every part of it: prisoners know of new comers in different classes,—their crimes and sentences,—and when they are discharged. There are both felons and misdemeanants in the same compartment of the wheel on which I work. I hear whispering daily in the mess-room at each meal without its being observed. The prisoners don't look at one another, but look straight forward. I can only speak with certainty in reference to the distance within which I can hear, but I think it must take place in various parts of the mess-room. Prisoners often break silence on the wheel, about the work. Perhaps the wheel goes too fast,—then several join in the talk. There are a good many prisoners who have colds. I think it is owing to their getting off the wheels whilst hot and perspiring, and then sitting in a current of air, the doors being kept open at each end. The shed or tread-wheel house is close, and requires ventilation in warm weather, and it becomes necessary to open the door: the prisoners sit often without their coats. All the watching and punishment for talking does not prevent it, and there is much communication amongst the prisoners."

J. G., Prisoner.

"I am here for felony, and have been in prison seven months. There is no difficulty in hearing the approach of the watchman at night. I can hear the cracking of his leather shoes within his list shoes. It is very common to hear this. I can see his shadow under the door. I see it every night whilst sitting up: in consequence of being so long in bed I get restless, and then sit upon my bed. I can tell when he is at a distance. The prisoners whisper and make signs on the wheel very generally, and more so in the mornings and evenings, when it is dark and cannot be perceived by the monitors. Prisoners know what passes on my side of the prison, viz., throughout classes 3, 4, and 5. These work on the same wheel. A good deal is known from the conversations of the wardsmen at meals, where they talk together, and the men in the double cells can talk together. I have slept in a double cell four or five nights; there were then six together in one of them: the prisoners used to say what they did out of prison, and boasted about it, and instructed each other as to the best ways of committing offences. A person would become more wicked and depraved by such conversations. I should like to be a wardsman on account of the extra allowance, and not being obliged to do labour. The prisoners practise deception, and tell falsehoods, to get into the infirmaries, or in order to rest for a short time, and then laugh at their cleverness when they are not discovered. There is a good deal of laughing and jeering in my class at chapel whilst men kneel at prayers, when the prisoners cannot be seen; and the hardened laugh at the seriously disposed, and annoy them whilst kneeling. I think the chaplain makes a good impression on some, but they are few. I think the men corrupt each other nearly as much now as before the Silent System. Deception is practised on new comers by men on the wheels, in order to get off sooner, and that they may work less themselves; and also by men on the rest, to make the new comers work more, that they may rest longer: this is not always detected by the monitors."

**W. G.**

"I am a misdemeanant, and have been here about 9 months. Conversation can be heard from cell to cell through the ventilators and front windows. We can see the light under the doors. Through nearly all the cells there is a space of about one-third of an inch under the doors, but I don't know whether the shadow of the watchman could be observed. I think it possible, but I never tried. I have not worked on the wheels since monitors were appointed. I was a wardsman, and would like to be one again on account of the exemption from labour. The exposure is great on coming off the wheels; and I think it occasions colds amongst the prisoners."

**J. Y.,**
**Prisoner.**

"I am in the felons' class, and sleep in a double room: when there are only three prisoners in the room, they occupy separate beds, there being three beds. Sometimes three sleep in one bed, viz., when there are four prisoners; they then place the mats across two beds, and three prisoners sleep together in one, and the fourth sleeps alone; or if there are five prisoners, then four sleep together on two beds, and one on the other bed. Conversation then takes place in whispers: they ask new prisoners what they were brought to prison for, and new prisoners relate their adventures. Occasionally, some of them scoff at religion, and make a mockery of it: those inclined to be serious are sometimes annoyed and jeered at by the others. They stop up the opening under the door, otherwise they could see the watchman's shadow. I have seen it, and also heard him, when the space under the door had remained open: the prisoners sometimes put their clothes against that space to keep out the cold. Whispering and conversation and signs take place now (since monitors have been appointed) on the wheels. We can see the women pass from the infirmary to their classes in wards 6 and 7, when we walk in the airing-yards. I was once in the 5th class, and I have twice seen the women go to chapel, passing through that part of the chapel where I sat. I should like to be a wardsman, to avoid labour, and for the additional allowance. I have caught cold from coming off the tread-wheel warm, and subsequent exposure in mustering in the yards. This happened soon after I came here."

**T. A.,**
**Prisoner.**

"I am in the second class. I have slept in a double cell: the prisoners used to talk together freely in a soft voice, sometimes during several hours of the night. We could hear the watchman approach if we listened. When prisoners sleep together in the same room it is impossible to prevent conversation. I would prefer being a wardsman. I often feel chilled when I get off the wheels."

**W. W.,**
**class 5, felon,**
**W. J.,**
**class 4, misdemeanant,**
**G. H., class 2.**
**W. J., " 1.**
**T. M., " 3.**
**(Wardsmen, prisoners.)**

"In the morning we unlock with the turnkeys, and attend to the prisoners being washed. In wet weather, the men who have washed return to their cells until the bell rings for work: in dry weather they walk round the yards. After the men go to work, we clean the pans and prepare for the mess-room; and afterwards we clean the wards, and do the dusting, and whiten the floors. This occupies us till about one (the dinner hour): we then, with the turnkeys, conduct the prisoners to the mess-room, and superintend them there, and prepare the pans for evening, and do the necessary work in the wards: we clean the iron-work of the doors, and the locks, which occupies us all the remainder of the day. We go into the passages where the cells are nearly during all the day. Conversation can be carried on in a low tone of voice, from cell to cell, through the ventilators, and also through the windows, in front of the cells. The watchman may be heard walking in the passages: his footsteps and the rustling of his clothes can be heard, and his shadow can be seen through the bulls'-eyes, (the closed ventilators,) when the lamp is opposite. Reports sometimes take place for talking in the mess-room, but we think it cannot take place without finding it out. The prisoners sometimes get stopped in passing in file from the wheels to the cells, and we cannot always see an entire class, in which sometimes there are as many as 36. When these stoppages take place, the men may converse. We all prefer being wardsmen, on account of the advantages: there is less labour and more allowance. Reports are sometimes made for wilfully destroying blankets and bedding. We feel severely the restrictions on seeing friends and receiving letters. We never visit cells of other prisoners after locking up. We are locked into our cells as the others are. The prison is damp in damp weather. There are several instances of boys

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talking in chapel, and sometimes the men talk there. The prisoners look out for opportunities for talking, and constant watching is necessary to prevent it. The wardsmen only carry linen to the laundry: they only go to the lobby door. Prisoners can see the women going from the infirmary to chapel, and also when they come from the laundry to muster. We have known instances of a prisoner secreting his meal, and complaining that he had not weight. We report verbally. Prisoners suffer and catch cold from exposure in coming off the wheels warm, and then sitting; and also in mustering for the doctor in the open yards. The Silent System is difficult to be enforced, from the natural disposition of men to talk."

J. W., class 3,
E. B., „ 2,
J. S., „ 1,
J. I., „ 3,
(Monitors, prisoners.)

"It is our business to watch the men on the wheels, and in going backward and forward from their cells to the treadmill, mess-room, chapel, and in the airing-yards. The prisoners watch every opportunity of conversing, both on the wheels and elsewhere. It requires constant vigilance to prevent them. They can, no doubt, speak softly, or in whispers, when their faces are direct to the wheel, without its being observed. The wheels are very high. The boys sometimes dispute at the washing-sheds, but they are too closely watched to talk much: it happens but seldom. Prisoners in their cells can hear the watchman walking in the passages. We prefer being monitors for the advantages. It is very common for the men to feign sickness in order to deceive the doctor. They often try to impose on the monitors as to the amount of work."

S. A., Prisoner.

"I have been here six weeks, for felony. I should like to be a wardsman on account of having to perform less labour. I think the prison is damp; the water stands on the floors, and runs down the walls, in damp weather. The women are sometimes punished for talking on the wheels and in the passages. I would readily embrace all opportunities of talking if I could avoid punishment;—every one would;—it is natural, particularly when a great many of us are together. At the tread-wheels there is a great draft from under the wheels: the women often get into a great perspiration, and, before the turn for returning to the wheels, they become chilled, owing perhaps to their sitting with their feet on the stone floor, as well as owing to the drafts; but they also muster in the open yard for the surgeon. Sometimes in going to, and returning from, the laundry we see the men when they stand near the wall to be inspected by the surgeon. Punishments among the women sometimes take place for deceiving the doctor, in order to avoid the tread-wheel, and for being saucy and refractory to the governor and turnkeys."

M. A. D.

"I am a misdemeanant, and have been here about four months. I sleep alone. I have slept with another. We can talk softly in the cells without being heard. We don't speak in the presence of the officers unless we think we can escape detection. It is natural to talk;—we talk in the laundry;—the work cannot be carried on without it;—we require instruction there. Young women talk most when in the cells. We can distinctly hear the female turnkey walking in the passages before 9 at night: we can hear her footsteps, and the rustling of her clothes, and can hear her trimming the lamp. We know when she is near and when she is away: we can see her shadow through the ventilator and under the door. Sometimes we see the men, viz., when we are in the laundry. Instead of going through the regular passage to the chapel, we go through the tread-mill, in ward 3; and sometimes we accidentally see the men there when they have not gone into the chapel, but are preparing to do so, and then the women keep back for the men to go first. No turnkey walks in our passages at night after 9 o'clock."

M. M., Prisoner.

"I have been here about one month for unlawfully pawning. The women sometimes mix together in the passages in coming from their cells, and then conversation occasionally takes place in whispers, if they think they can avoid detection. I used to sleep with my sister, and talk to her at night,—it was natural. At the tread-wheels prisoners do talk when they can, and watch opportunities; they can talk there frequently without being perceived. I should like to be a wardswoman. The cells are damp; water runs off the walls in wet weather."

E. J., Prisoner.

"I have been here about six weeks, for felony. I sleep in the infirmary with two other prisoners. The prisoners in the infirmary are generally alone throughout the day; the matron and female turnkey come in perhaps two or three times, and stay sometimes about a quarter of an hour each time. Conversation takes place there, although not allowed: no punishments in my time have been inflicted for it. Sometimes I am in the laundry, and we do, and must necessarily, talk there. When I slept in a cell I could hear the female turnkey walking in the passages until after nine. I could hear her footsteps, and see her shadow. I would prefer being a wardswoman. Sometimes we see the male prisoners in going from the infirmary to the laundry; and occasionally when we go from the laundry to the chapel, in passing the wards 4 and 5, whilst the men muster there for the doctor. We pass through ward 3, where the mill is, in going to chapel; but I never saw the male prisoners there, they had always previously gone into chapel."

M. A. E.

"I have been here four months, for felony. I am in the infirmary, where the women talk freely together: they talk about new comers, and fresh prisoners, and relate what they did out of prison. There are frequent punishments of the women for refusing to work at the tread-wheel; sometimes I see the men, in passing from the infirmary to get my dinner; which, for the infirmary women, is often placed upon the brick wall in front of the wards. I have seen the men whilst mustering for the doctor."

L. W.

"I am a rogue and vagabond, and have been here about six weeks. I can distinctly here the female turnkey walk the passages until after nine. I am employed in the laundry, where we must necessarily talk about our work: sometimes we are left alone an hour together, whilst the matron is at dinner. Male prisoners bring the mens' linen to the laundry to be washed, but are always accompanied by a turnkey, and cannot talk to the women. We can

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Mrs. Eliz. Keene, Matron.

see the male prisoners sometimes, when they muster for the doctor, which they do twice a-week."

"I am the matron. My duty is to look after the washing and mending men's clothes and bedding. I attend to the sick in the infirmary, and receive the female prisoners, and see that they are washed and searched, and that their clothes are fumigated, and I visit the cells. I do not lock and unlock; that is done by the turnkeys. The governor never visits the females, unless accompanied by me or a female turnkey. I always attend the female prisoners when they receive visitors. I seldom find money or prohibited articles on them. Prisoners are pretty quiet at night: they are generally left by themselves in the infirmary. Male prisoners of each class bring their linen to the laundry door to be washed, and the matron or turnkey always takes it in; but the women can see the men: this happens twice a-week, on Mondays and Thursdays; and women can see the men in going from the infirmary to chapel. The sick women sometimes take their dinners from the parapet wall in front of the wards; sometimes a female turnkey carries their dinners to the infirmaries."

Surgeon, Chaplain.

The evidence of the surgeon and chaplain is embodied under the heads "Health," and "Religious and Moral Instruction."

Mr. Wm. Keene, Governor.

John Selwood,
James Whiten,
George Keene,
William Sheppard,
James Douglas,
(Turnkeys.)

Every part of this report may be considered as evidence. The whole of the facts contained in it (except those portions which come under the heads "Religious and Moral Instruction," and "Health," which were the evidence of the chaplain and surgeon; and except the evidence of the prisoners,) were first read over to the governor alone; and afterwards to the five turnkeys, whose names are written in the margin, in the presence of each other, the governor being also present; when they were corrected from their own observations. They all admitted their correctness so far as they individually knew; and one or other of them corroborated every particular.

The infirm prisoners who work at the roller, and sometimes the men on relief from the wheels, carry the corn and flour to and from the mill and lodge gate; the lobbyman generally takes it to and from the customers outside the gate. The customers come inside the gate, and frequently go through the prison to the mill to instruct the miller: there is no regulation for preventing it. The porter at the gate has no arms of any description, except that there are two cutlasses in a sleeping room over the lodge.

On one of the tread-wheels, felons and misdemeanants are placed together in each compartment; nine is the average number of prisoners who work together in one compartment; they are then very close together, and the wheels being very high above the floor, the prisoners talk, and it is impossible effectually to prevent it: they talk frequently in whispers and with their fingers. There is a communication among them throughout the prison: it is always known when a prisoner is about to be discharged, if not by all the prisoners, at least among those who work together on one wheel. They frequently dispute with the turnkeys as to the quantity of labour performed, the regularity of the revolutions of the wheel, &c.; and the old prisoners attempt to impose on new comers, and they often quarrel about the work among themselves; and in this way, and in various other modes, the silence is broken. They are not allowed to look off the wheel, but they look about without much hesitation. The punishment for that offence is the loss of the turn for rest, or being sent through the wheel again. Whenever we are obliged to have assistant turnkeys, the prisoners, aware of their inexperience, will alter their mode of work in order to deceive them. During the late influenza, we were obliged to have an extra turnkey, two of the regular turnkeys having been laid up. The prisoners come off the wheels warm, and frequently sit with their feet on the stone floor: there are boards on which they may place their feet, but they prefer to place the boards on the forms on which they sit, the forms being made of iron. We think the prisoners are much exposed in winter, in coming off the wheels warm and going to their meals, chapel, and cells, and into the open yards to muster for the surgeon. They muster in the yards twice a-week, all the classes remaining about a quarter of an hour. They sometimes shiver and appear chilly in the chapel. Great deception and falsehoods are practised by them to avoid the labour, and to obtain admission to the infirmary.

Although only three prisoners wash at a time in the mornings before they go to work, they nevertheless make many excuses for talking, by saying they only asked for the soap, the towel, the comb, &c. &c. They often break the silence in the mess-room, by pretending they have not their proper allowance: they sometimes talk in going through the passages, and in the double cells; they can hear the watchman going through the corridors; they listen in order to hear his footsteps; they relate their past adventures, and boast of them; and, no doubt, greatly corrupt each other: and the boys, when there are several in one cell, talk obscenely, and use a cant language which the turnkeys cannot understand. There are frequent reports of bad language by the boys. Sometimes four boys sleep in one bed,—two at the head and two at the foot. Conversation at night in the double cells generally takes place before nine o'clock at night, and between five and seven o'clock in the mornings.

The prisoners, both boys and men, rob each other of their clothes; which they also exchange with, and sell to, each other. These offences are frequent.

There can be no doubt that the communication among prisoners is such as to produce great contamination.

Punishment by stoppage of food is not sufficient to enforce the discipline; with the boys, at least, it is not, their allowance being equal to that of the men. To compel silence, punishments of the boys must be frequent; in fact, although they are frequently punished, yet they continually offend. Solitary confinement on bread and water should be much resorted to.

Three turnkeys out of the five were ill, and laid up during the late influenza; two were

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sick at the same time. One assistant only could be procured. One of the turnkeys was in consequence obliged to do double duty at the wheels, and was excused night duty from midnight until six in the morning; during which period there was no night-watch for two successive nights.

There is no doubt that the silent system requires constant watching, and imposes a very irksome duty on the sub-officers. They have complained of having to watch at night in addition to their day-duty; and they have had an increase of wages in consequence of it. The monitors would not report their fellow prisoners if they could well avoid it. The turnkeys must closely watch the monitors.

The prisoners can converse from cell to cell through the open ventilators. There is no supervision of the female wards after nine at night. Prisoners from all classes are placed together during the potatoe seasons to work in the gardens, both on the inside and outside of the boundary wall, attended, however, by a turnkey or assistant officer. The cleaners of both sexes might converse with those prisoners, and also with the lobby-man through the windows which look into the garden from the corridors. Cleaners of different classes might converse together through the doors separating the wards; and the male cleaners with the female cleaners through the doors separating wards 5 and 6, where they might also see and be seen by each other, and where, in fact, conversations have taken place between prisoners of the opposite sexes. Prisoners of different classes can see and be seen by each other, and converse together through the front windows of many of their cells (which are not screened), and where they have often been discovered, before the adoption of the Silent System, in conversation. Male and female patients in the infirmaries can converse together from their windows and from their airing-yards, and have been known to do so both by letters and by words; and they might also communicate with prisoners of all classes, who occasionally work in the garden. They are under no supervision by night, and by day an officer is with them only occasionally. Different classes are mixed together in the receiving room, on the tread-wheel, at the school, in the wards (the women being sometimes placed together in the same cell, and in the same bed), in the gardens, in the mess-rooms, at the roller, in the infirmaries, and in the wash-house and laundry. There are no wards or classes for untried prisoners of either sex, who are therefore mixed with all classes of convicted prisoners; and male juvenile offenders whether tried or untried, are mixed with men who have been convicted of every variety of crime.

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## APPENDIX (A).

List of Prisoners in Custody at the House of Correction at Guildford, in the County of Surrey, on Wednesday the 25th January, 1837.

Class No. 1.—Male Prisoners convicted of being idle and disorderly Persons, Rogues and Vagabonds, &c.

| Name. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Date of Conviction or Commitment. | If employed, and how. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. | 19 | Rogue & vagabond | 3 calendar months | 29 Oct. 1836 | Tread-wheel |
| W. C. | 12 | ditto | ditto | 11 Nov. ,, | ditto |
| J. S. | 36 | ditto | ditto | 22 ,, ,, | Monitor at the wheel and school |
| T. C. | 38 | ditto | ditto | 23 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| T. M. | 18 | ditto | ditto | 24 ,, ,, | ditto |
| S. W. | 16 | Stealing fruit | 6 calendar months | 9 Sept. ,, | ditto |
| L. O. | 20 | Rogue & vagabond | 2 ditto | 9 Dec. ,, | ditto |
| P. B. | 27 | ditto | ditto | 9 ,, ,, | ditto |
| G. A. | 19 | ditto | 3 ditto | 10 ,, ,, | ditto |
| G. W. | 13 | ditto | ditto | 12 ,, ,, | ditto |
| H. C. | 16 | Misbehaviour in a workhouse | ditto | 12 ,, ,, | ditto |
| W. E. | 13 | Rogue & vagabond | 2 ditto | 14 ,, ,, | ditto |
| W. D. | 13 | ditto | ditto | 14 ,, ,, | ditto |
| M. M. | 12 | Unlawful possession of a quantity of stolen lead | ditto | 14 ,, ,, | ditto |
| G. L. | 11 | ditto | ditto | 14 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. W. | 17 | Rogue & vagabond | ditto | 22 ,, ,, | ditto |
| T. F. | 19 | ditto | 3 ditto | 23 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. H. | 21 | ditto | ditto | 23 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. H. | 17 | Unlawfully pawning | Ditto, and publicly whipped in the prison, or pay £3 7*s.* 6*d.* | 7 Jan. 1837 | ditto |
| W. C. | 20 | Rogue & vagabond | 3 calendar months | 17 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. W., alias P. | 21 | Uttering base coin | 2 years | 23 Nov. 1835 | Wardsman, cleaner, and monitor at school |

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Class No. 2.—Male Prisoners under summary Convictions of Magistrates.

| Name. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Date of Conviction or Commitment. | If employed, and how. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. B. | 22 | Against the game laws | 2 calendar months, or pay £2 8*s*. | 2 Dec. 1836 | Tread-wheel |
| M. S. | 59 | Vagrancy | 3 calendar months | 27 Oct. ,, | Unemployed (sick) |
| W. S. C. | 44 | Against the excise laws | ditto, or pay £30 | 19 Nov. ,, | Employed in the garden |
| J. J. | 27 | ditto | ditto | 24 ,, ,, | Employed at roller |
| J. T. | 18 | ditto | ditto | 24 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| M. D. | 20 | ditto | ditto, or pay £30 | 26 ,, ,, | ditto |
| G. B. | 24 | Against the game laws | ditto, and find sureties | 1 Dec. ,, | ditto |
| E. B. | 18 | Dog stealing | 6 calendar months, since remitted to 4, or pay £10 15*s*. | 15 Nov. ,, | Monitor at wheel |
| J. S., alias S., alias P. | 45 | Against the excise laws | To be imprisoned until the commissioners of excise grant his discharge, or pay £125 | Detained in custody 18 Aug. ,, | Assist in cleaning (not sentenced to hard labour) |
| T. R. | 52 | ditto | 3 calendar months, or pay £25 | 16 Dec. ,, | Tread-wheel |
| M. C. | 38 | ditto | ditto, ditto | 16 ,, ,, | Unemployed (sick) |
| T. A. | 26 | Against the game laws | ditto, or pay £5 | 31 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. H. | 36 | Deserting his wife and family | 1 calendar month | 31 ,, ,, | ditto |
| D. S. | 67 | Against the excise laws | 3 calendar months, or pay £30 | 13 Jan. 1837 | Employed at roller |
| R. W. | 61 | Stealing turnips | 1 calendar month, or pay £1 7*s*. | 19 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. W. | 29 | ditto | 14 days | 21 ,, ,, | ditto |
| G. S. | 22 | Uttering base coin | 1 year | 9 May 1836 | Wardsman and cleaner |

Class No. 3.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony, in which are also some convicted of Misdemeanor and under summary Convictions, their respective classes being quite occupied.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. S. | 44 | Felony | 4 calendar months | 18 Oct. ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. W. | 59 | ditto | 6 ditto | 18 ,, ,, | Monitor at wheel |
| J. Y. | 18 | ditto | 1 ditto, the last week to be solitary confinement | 6 Jan. 1837 | Tread-wheel |
| W. F. | 16 | ditto | ditto | 6 ,, ,, | ditto |
| W. S. | 16 | ditto | ditto | 6 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. W. | 23 | Misdemeanor | 1 year | 1 Feb. 1836 | ditto |
| J. D. | 20 | ditto | ditto | 29 ,, ,, | ditto |
| T. M'D. | 33 | ditto | ditto | 4 April ,, | Wardsman and cleaner |
| E. M. | 27 | ditto | ditto | 4 ,, ,, | Employed at white-washing |
| J. T. | 24 | ditto | ditto | 9 May ,, | Employed at roller |
| W. L. | 21 | ditto | 1 cal. month, the last week to be solitary confinement | 6 Jan. 1837 | Roller and tread-wheel |
| J. I. | 39 | Against the game laws | 3 ditto, and find sureties | 19 Nov. 1836 | Monitor at roller |
| B. H. | 21 | ditto | ditto | 28 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. B. | 55 | ditto | ditto | 5 Dec. ,, | ditto |
| W. T. | 20 | ditto | 2 ditto, or pay £2 | 13 ,, ,, | Lobby-man to carry corn to the mill |
| H. G. | 21 | ditto | 3 do., or pay £5 12*s*. | 20 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| R. M. | 17 | ditto | 1 ditto, or pay £2 | 14 Jan. 1837 | ditto |
| J. W. | 24 | ditto | 3 ditto and find sureties | 25 ,, ,, | ditto |

Class No. 4.—Male Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanor.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. T. | 24 | Misdemeanor | 1 year | 4 April 1836 | Wardsman and cleaner |
| W. G. | 30 | ditto | ditto | 4 ,, ,, | Cook |
| H. J. | 19 | ditto | ditto | 9 May ,, | Monitor at wheel |
| H. D. | 25 | ditto | 1 year and find sureties | 19 Sept. ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. D. | 22 | ditto | 1 year | 24 Oct. ,, | ditto |
| M. M. | 20 | ditto | ditto | 24 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. J. | 32 | ditto | ditto | 28 Nov. ,, | ditto |
| J. S. | 21 | ditto | ditto | 28 ,, ,, | ditto |
| E. B., alias T. | 49 | ditto | 2 years | 1 Feb. ,, | Employed at roller |

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Class No. 4—*continued.*

| Name. | Age. | Offence. | Sentence. | Date of Conviction, or Commitment. | If employed, and how. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. C. | 17 | Misdemeanor | 18 calendar months | 15 Aug. 1836 | Unemployed (sick) |
| J. C. | 19 | ditto | ditto | 15 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| T. M. | 19 | ditto | ditto | 15 ,, ,, | ditto |
| R. T. | 25 | ditto | 2 years | 28 July ,, | ditto |
| E. K. | 58 | ditto | ditto | 15 Aug. ,, | Employed at roller |
| H. V. | 33 | ditto | ditto | 15 ,, ,, | Tread-wheel |
| J. S. | 35 | ditto | ditto | 19 Sept. ,, | ditto |
| J. B. | 36 | ditto | 6 cal. months (4 separate weeks to be solitary con.) | 6 Jan. 1837 | ditto |
| Class No. 5.—Male Prisoners convicted of Felony (in which are also confined two for trial charged with Felony). | | | | | |
| J. S. | 19 | Felony | 6 cal. months | 28 July 1836 | Tread-wheel |
| H. C. | 24 | ditto | ditto | 28 ,, ,, | Monitor at wheel |
| W. W. | 20 | ditto | 1 year | 4 April ,, | Wardsman, cleaner, and monitor at school |
| G. C. | 53 | ditto | 6 cal. months | 17 Oct. ,, | Tread-wheel |
| C. A. | 60 | ditto | ditto | 18 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. G. | 21 | ditto | 1 year | 4 July ,, | ditto |
| G. R. | 15 | ditto | ditto | 28 ,, ,, | ditto |
| T. R. | 59 | ditto | ditto | 19 Sept. ,, | Ditto, and monitor at school |
| H. D. | 40 | ditto | 2 years | 21 ,, 1835 | Unemployed (sick) |
| S. S. | 21 | ditto | 1 year | 24 Oct. 1836 | Tread-wheel |
| C. M. | 22 | ditto | ditto | 28 Nov. ,, | ditto |
| J. C. | 20 | ditto | ditto | 28 ,, ,, | ditto |
| W. W. | 32 | ditto | 2 years | 28 July ,, | ditto |
| J. J. | 19 | ditto | 3 calendar months (3 weeks solitary confinement) | 6 Jan. 1837 | ditto |
| G. W. | 20 | Charged with felony | Untried | 9 ,, ,, | Unemployed |
| H. S. | 64 | ditto | ditto | 18 ,, ,, | ditto |
| Class No. 6.—Female Prisoners under summary Convictions. | | | | | |
| E. M. | 34 | Against the excise laws | 3 cal. months, or pay £30 | 29 Oct. 1836 | Washing in laundry and wardswoman |
| M. B. | 41 | ditto | ditto | 29 ,, ,, | Needle-work (sick) |
| M. A. D. | 50 | Wilfully breaking windows | 4 ditto, or pay 6*s.* | 30 Sept. ,, | Washing in laundry |
| L. W. | 29 | Rogue & vagabond | 3 ditto | 8 Dec. ,, | ditto |
| M. M. | 21 | Unlawfully pawning | 2 ditto, or pay £1. 5*s.* 6*d.* | 12 ,, ,, | Needle-work (sick) |
| E. H. | 63 | Ditto, and breaking windows | 3 ditto, or pay £3. 2*s.* | 13 Jan. ,, | Washing in laundry |
| S. D. | 35 | Unlawfully pawning | ditto, or pay £1. 8*s.* | 20 ,, 1837 | Needle-work |
| Class No. 7.—Female Prisoners convicted of Felony. | | | | | |
| S. A. | 21 | Felony | 1 ditto (last week solit. confinement) | 6 ,, ,, | Unemployed (sick) |
| Females' Infirmary for all Classes who are sick. | | | | | |
| M. A. E. | 37 | ditto | 9 ditto | 12 Sept. 1836 | Needle-work |
| E. J., alias A. B. | 23 | ditto | 6 ditto | 5 Dec. ,, | Ditto (pregnant) |
| M. F. | 21 | Unlawfully pawning | 2 ditto, or pay £1. 4*s.* 6*d.* | 12 Dec. ,, | Ditto (sick) |
| Males' Infirmary for all Classes who are sick. | | | | | |
| T. E. | 23 | Felony | 12 ditto | 12 Sept. ,, | Sick |
| H. J. | 17 | Rogue & vagabond | 3 ditto | 23 Dec. ,, | ditto |
| C. S. | 19 | Against the game laws | ditto, or pay £5. 12*s.* | 20 ,, ,, | ditto |
| J. E. | 43 | Against the excise laws | ditto | 24 Nov. ,, | ditto |
| W. W. | 26 | ditto | Ditto, or pay £30 | 5 ,, ,, | ditto |
| S. W. | 18 | Stealing grapes | 4 ditto | 4 Oct. ,, | ditto |
| W. M. | 19 | Against the game laws | 1 ditto or pay £2 | 14 Jan. ,, | ditto |
| C. B. | 26 | Felony | 1 year | 28 July ,, | Nurse and cleaner of the infirmary |

William Keene, *Governor.*

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## APPENDIX (B.)

Extracts from the Governor's Journal at the House of Correction, Guildford, relative to Escapes, &c.

*Nov. 2nd*, 1831.

Two prisoners (one named W. K., whose term of imprisonment would have expired on the 19th instant, the other named W. L., whose term of imprisonment would have expired on the 20th instant) escaped this afternoon from a field adjoining the road leading to the house of correction, where they were employed with others in picking stones for the purpose of completing the repairs of the road then being made. They had been absent only a few minutes when they were missed, and immediate search was made after them in the neighbourhood, but without success.

*Nov. 5th*, 1831.

Reported to the visiting magistrates the escape of the two prisoners, W. K. and W. L., on the 2nd instant, and received directions to give notice thereof at the Police Office at Union Hall.

*June 26th*, 1833.

About a quarter before seven o'clock A.M. J. C., a prisoner, who was employed in removing some planks into the prison for the use of the prisoners employed in whitewashing the cell buildings, eluded the observation of the turnkey and escaped; search was immediately made for him, but without success. About 10 o'clock A.M. I was informed that a man was lying in a garden near the prison; and, upon my going there I found the man to be C., who appeared to be greatly injured, having, in his endeavour to escape, fallen from the prison garden over the rock into the garden of Mrs. Upperton. I removed C. into the infirmary of the prison, and Mr. Taylor immediately attended him.

*Sept. 23rd*, 1833.

I. M. escaped from the outer garden, where he was employed with other prisoners in emptying the dung-hole for privy soil.

*Sept. 24th*, 1833.

Reported to J. Mangles, Esq., M.P., a visiting magistrate, that I. M. had escaped.

*Sept. 25th*, 1833.

I. M., who escaped from the outer garden the day before yesterday, surrendered himself at the prison gate this afternoon.

*Dec. 10th*, 1833.

J. R., who was employed in carrying out corn (which had been ground at the mill) to a cart at the gates, ran away, and was not overtaken by Selwood the turnkey, until he had got into the town of Guildford. He was brought back immediately, and confined in a dark cell.

*Dec. 14th*, 1833.

The Rev. G. W. Onslow and H. Halsey, Esq., visited the prison, and directed that J. R. be continued in the dark cell for one week.

⁂ The foregoing statements are taken from the late Governor's journal.

*May 12th*, 1835.

C. P., who was engaged in carrying out corn which had been ground at the mill, to a cart at the front gate, ran away, and was not overtaken until he had got into the back part of the town. He was brought back immediately, and confined in a dark cell.

*October 26th*, 1836.

I was this morning informed that a letter containing money had been sent to the Castle public-house in this town, directed to W. S., a prisoner, for the purpose of being conveyed into the prison unknown to me. I applied for the same at the Castle, and discovered that Netherclift, one of the turnkeys, had previously obtained and opened it; and that it contained a post-office order for 10*s*., which he attempted to get cashed for the prisoner, but did not succeed. I have therefore thought it my duty to discharge him as a turnkey, and have reported the same to the Right Honourable Lord King, one of the visiting magistrates.

## APPENDIX (C).

### Surrey House of Correction at Guildford.

*Dimensions of Classes, Cells, Airing-yards, Infirmaries, &c., &c.*

Class No. 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nineteen cells . . . | 5 measuring | 8 feet by | 6 feet 4 inches . . . | 10 feet high. |
| | 14 ,, | 8 ,, by | 6 ,, . . . . . . | 8 ,, |
| Airing-yard . . . . . . | ,, | 96 ,, by | 27 ,, | |

Class No. 2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twelve cells . . . . | 4 measuring | 8 feet by | 6 feet 4 inches . . . | 10 feet high. |
| | 2 ,, | 12 ,, by | 8 ,, . . . . . . | 8 ,, |
| | 6 ,, | 8 ,, by | 6 ,, . . . . . . | 8 ,, |
| Airing-yard . . . . . . | ,, | 88 ,, by | 22 ,, | |

Chapel.

Containing 6 compartments for male prisoners.
,, 1 ,, for female prisoners.

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### Taskmaster's apartments, under the Chapel, used for Store-rooms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | measuring 12 feet | by 6 feet | 9 feet 8 inches high. |
| 1 | „ 13½ „ | by 12 „ 8 inches | 9 „ 8 „ |
| 1 | „ 20 „ | by 9 „ 4 „ | 9 „ 8 „ |

### Class No 3.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twelve cells | 4 | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet 4 inches | 10 feet high. |
| | 2 | „ 12 „ | by 8 „ | 8 „ |
| | 6 | „ 8 „ | by 6 „ | 8 „ |
| Airing-yard | | „ 28 „ | by 28 „ | |

### Class No. 4.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seventeen cells | 5 | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet 4 inches | 10 feet high. |
| | 12 | „ 8 „ | by 6 „ | 8 „ |
| Airing-yard | | „ 99 „ | by 27 „ | |

### Class No. 5.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seventeen cells | 5 | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet 4 inches | 10 feet high. |
| | 12 | „ 8 „ | by 6 „ | 8 „ |
| Airing-yard | | „ 92 „ | by 23 „ | |

### Class No 6.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eight cells | 2 | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet 10 inches | 10 feet high. |
| | (One used as a receiving-cell for females). | | | |
| | 6 | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet | 8 feet high. |
| Airing-y | | „ 78 „ | by 13 „ | |

### Class No 7.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four cells | measuring 8 feet | by 6 feet | 8 feet high. |
| Day-room or mess-room | „ 13 „ | by 13 „ | 10 „ |
| Airing-yard | „ 72 „ | by 16 „ | |

### Males' Infirmary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Front room (ground floor, used as a receiving-room) | 11 feet | by 11 feet | 10 feet high. |
| Back room (ground floor) | 10 „ | by 8 „ 9 inches | 10 „ |
| Front room (up stairs) | 16 „ | by 11 „ | 10 ft. 8 in. high. |
| Back room (up stairs) | 10 „ | by 8 „ 9 inches | 10 „ 8 „ |
| Airing-yard | 112 „ | by 14 „ | |

### Females' Infirmary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Front room (ground floor, used by the female turnkey for a day-room) | 11 feet | by 11 feet | 10 feet high. |
| Back room (ground floor) | 10 „ | by 8 „ 9 inches | 10 „ |
| Front room (up stairs) | 16 „ | by 11 „ | 10 ft. 8 in. high. |
| Back room (up stairs, used by the female turnkey for a bed-room) | 10 „ | by 8 „ 9 inches | 10 „ 8 „ |
| Airing-yard | 112 „ | by 14 „ | |

### Tread-mill.

Treadwheel-room, on the left side of mill, measuring 52 feet by 20½ feet, 18½ feet high; divided into five compartments (three for males and two for females).

Treadwheel-room, on the right side of mill, measuring 38 feet by 14 feet, 9 feet high; divided into three compartments for male prisoners.

### Mess-room, on the top of the mill, for male prisoners.

Measuring 45 feet by 20½ feet.

### Lodge.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male turnkey's day-room | measuring 17 feet | by 7 feet 8 inches | 12 feet 5 inches high. |

An oven, for fumigating prisoners' clothes, under the stone staircase leading to the following 3 rooms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matron's bed-room | measuring 17 feet | by 7 feet 8 inches | 8 feet 8 inches high, |
| Do. day-room | „ 12 „ 6 in. | by 12 „ | 8 „ 9 „ |
| Male turnkey's bed-room | „ 26½ „ | by 12 „ | 10 feet high. |

### Bath-room.

12 feet by 6 feet, 12 feet 8 inches high.
In which is fixed an iron tank, capable of containing 1000 gallons of water.

### Wash-house and Laundry.

26½ feet by 11 feet 8 inches, 13 feet 8 inches high.

### Governor's House.

Cook-room under governor's house, 8 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 6 inches, 7 feet 9 inches high.

## APPENDIX (D).

LIST of Officers, &c., Surrey House of Correction at Guildford.

| Names. | Offices. | Ages. | Salaries. | When Appointed. | What respective Duties consist. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Keene | Governor | 35 | £150 per annum. | Easter Session 1834. | |
| John Richards | Chaplain | 46 | £125 per annum. | Michaelmas Session 1822 | |
| John Hollomby Taylor | Surgeon | 51 | £80 per annum, including Medicine | March 1829 | |
| Elizabeth Keene | Matron | 63 | £40 per annum. | Epiphany Session 1824 | Superintendence of the Female Prisoners, particularly at the Laundry, also attends to the repair of linen and bedding, and to the delivery of food to females. |
| James Makin Daykin | Secretary to the Visiting Justices | 67 | £20 per annum. | Easter Session 1822. | Attends the visiting Justices at their several meetings. |
| John Selwood | Principal Turnkey and Schoolmaster | 55 | 22*s.* per week. | 16th March 1829 | Superintends the cooking and delivering of food to the prisoners, clerk at chapel, schoolmaster, assists in locking up and unlocking of prisoners, and attends to the sick in delivering medicine, &c. |
| James Whiten | Turnkey | 58 | 18*s.* per week. | 15th June 1829 | Tread-wheel officers,—superintend the male prisoners at the wheels, lock up and unlock prisoners of the several classes 1, 2, 3, 4, attend to the several classes in removing them from their cells to wash, to the wheels, and chapel, and alternately take the duty as night watchmen. |
| George Keene | Turnkey | 24 | 18*s.* per week | 22d August 1836 | |
| William Sheppard | Turnkey | 28 | 18*s.* per week. | 18th August 1836 | |
| James Douglas | Turnkey | 36 | 18*s.* per week. | 31st October 1836 | |
| Robert Sparshott | Porter | 68 | 18*s.* per week. | 6th September 1825 | Gatekeeper at the Lodge. |
| Susan Lambert | Turnkey | 45 | 15*s.* per week. | 1st September 1834 | Alternately take the duty at the tread-wheels and night-watch, lock up and unlock the female prisoners, and attend to the cleanliness of the same. |
| Charlotte Keene | Turnkey | 22 | 15*s.* per week. | 8th August 1836 | |
| James Dallen | Miller | 60 | 21*s.* per week. | May 1822 | Superintends the grinding of all corn sent to be ground, keeping an account of what is ground per diem, and to whom it belongs (to correspond with the governor's accounts). |

The Governor's Emoluments from Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836:—Share of Earnings £18. 13*s.* 2½*d.*; allowed for attending Sessions £15; Bread (1½ lb. per day) £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.*; Coals, Candles, Soap, not calculated.

The Matron, 5 Male Turnkeys, Porter, and 2 Female Turnkeys, are allowed 1½ lb. of bread per day, lodging, firing, and washing.

W. KEENE, *Governor.*

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## APPENDIX (E).

*Extracts from the Governor's Journal at the House of Correction, Guildford, from the* 1st *day of December* 1836 *to the* 25th *day of January* 1837.

1836.

Dec. 1.—Confined T. C. in a dark cell for insolent behaviour to the surgeon.

,, 2.—Stopped the suppers from G. P., for disorderly behaviour, and from T. E., for going into the 3rd class.

,, 3.—Confined A. H. in a dark cell for refusing to work on the tread-wheel.

,, —Confined in dark cells R. B., E. S., J. C., and I. D., for noisy behaviour in their cell during the night.

,, 4.—Stopped the suppers from C. K. and J. C. for talking.

,, 5.—Confined C. K., T. M., and A. H., in dark cells, for refusing to work.

,, 7.—Stopped the suppers from J. G., M. A. A., M. B., E. M., M. M., and M. A. S., for talking. M. and S., upon my directing their suppers to be withheld from them, were very insolent, for which I confined them to dark cells.

,, 8.—Confined B. T., G. M., and W. P., in dark cells, for talking in the night, and insolent behaviour to Douglas, the night-watchman, when he called upon them to be quiet.

,, —Stopped the supper from C. K. for neglecting to work.

,, 9.—Confined C. K. in a dark cell, for refusing to work on the tread-wheel.

,, —Stopped the suppers from S. W. and C. F., for talking; and from W. J., for standing off the tread-wheel.

,, 10.—Confined L. W. in a dark cell, for refusing to work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from S. W. and W. C., for talking.

,, 11.—Confined in solitary cells J. L., W. C., and J. M., for noisy behaviour.

,, 12.—Confined in dark cells L. W. and E. T., for refusing to work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from M. B., M. M., J. S., M. B., and M. J., for getting off the tread-wheel; E. B. (alias T.), G. P., M. S., and J. E., for talking.

,, 13.—Confined W. J. in a dark cell, for noisy behaviour in his cell last night, and insolent behaviour towards me, when I called upon him to be quiet.

,, —Confined C. K. in a dark cell, for refusing to work on the tread-wheel.

,, —Stopped the suppers from H. V., T. C., C. M., and W. C., for talking; and from G. R. and C. B., for bartering with their clothes.

,, 14.—Confined W. F. and S. W. in dark cells, for noisy and quarrelsome behaviour in their cell last night.

,, —Confined in dark cells M. B. and C. B., for refusing to work, according to the order of the turnkeys; and L. W. and J. N., for refusing to work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from M. A. D., M. M., and M. M., for talking in their cells last evening; and from R. B. and H. H., for talking on their way from chapel this morning.

1826.

Dec. 15.—Confined in a dark cell M. M., for refractory behaviour, and refusing to go to bed last night on account of her supper being withheld from her for talking; also M. M., for refusing to work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from W. T., G. L., W. E., G. P., and T. G., for talking.

,, 16.—Confined G. P. in a dark cell, for bad language.

,, —Confined in dark cells J. S. (No. 1419), for refusing to work; and S. W., for stealing a piece of bread from a fellow-prisoner.

,, 17.—Confined in dark cells S. W. and S. W., for refusing to work; G. L., for repeatedly talking; and T. M., for disposing of his waistcoat to a fellow-prisoner for bread.

,, —Stopped the suppers from W. C. and M. M., for talking.

,, —Confined W. C. in a dark cell, for insolent and disorderly behaviour towards me, because I had ordered his supper to be withheld from him for talking.

,, 18—The chaplain read prayers and preached at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., and at two o'clock P. M. The prisoners well behaved, excepting W. C. and W. D., who were talking to each other during the morning service, for which I confined them in dark cells.

,, —Stopped the suppers from G. A. and J. D., for communicating with each other by signs in the class-yard.

,, 19.—Confined in dark cells G. M., W. E., M. M., and J. K., for noisy behaviour in their cells; and L. W., for refusing to work.

,, 20.—Stopped the suppers from R. B., W. B., G. W., and T. B., for talking.

,, 21.—Confined W. P. in a dark cell, for bad language.

,, 22.—Stopped the suppers from M. S. and W. E., for talking.

,, 23.—Confined J. B. in a solitary cell, for assaulting W. F., a fellow-prisoner.

,, —Stopped the suppers from G. L., W. E., and M. M., for talking; and from S. W., for *secreting a part of his dinner*, and stating that a proper quantity had not been given to him.

,, —Confined J. B. in a dark cell, for threatening, and abusive language towards Sheppard, the turnkey; upon my ordering him to a dark cell, he refused to go, and was very refractory, and it was with great difficulty I succeeded in getting him to a dark cell.

,, 24.—The visiting magistrates assembled this day; present, D. Barclay, Esq., M. P., in the chair, G. T. Nicholson and G. Best, Esqrs., and the Rev. C. A. Steuart. Reported J. B. to be in dark confinement, who was visited by the Committee, and to whom he behaved in a very insolent manner, for which I was directed to continue him in confinement, and to keep him on bread and water until Monday the 2d of January next, on which day he is for trial at the Borough session. The Committee were also pleased to allow that monitors should be appointed, for which duty they should be allowed extra food, together with the wardsmen, as an encouragement to assist the officers of the prison in enforcing silence and good order.

,, —Monitors appointed.

,, 25.—Stopped the suppers from L. B. and E. T., for laughing on their way to chapel this morning.

,, 26.—Confined G. K. in a dark cell, for noisy behaviour.

,, —Stopped the suppers from E. T., L. B., and F. B., for talking.

,, 27.—Stopped the suppers from T. B. and R. S., for talking.

,, 28.—Stopped the suppers from W. D., W. E., B. T., R. B., C. M., and T. R., for talking.

,, 29.—Confined in solitary cells B. T., G. K., G. L., M. M., R. S., S. W., T. B., and H. C., for talking in their cells; and C. K., for refusing to work; also confined T. R. in a dark cell, for throwing two spoons down the privy.

,, —Stopped the suppers from H. G., E. T., L. B., F. B., W. S., S. W., and J. G., for talking.

,, 30.—Confined P. S. in a dark cell, for disobeying of orders.

,, —Stopped the supper from M. M., for annoying a fellow-prisoner on the wheel.

1837.

Jan. 1.—The chaplain read prayers and preached at half-past nine o'clock A. M., and at two o'clock P. M. The prisoners well behaved, excepting G. A., T. F., and M. M., who were observed talking during the morning prayers, for which I confined them in dark cells.

,, 2.—Confined W. E. in a dark cell, for noisy behaviour at work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from J. S. and J. C., for exchanging handkerchiefs with each other; and from J. T., G. L., G. K., G. W., W. C., and C. H., for talking.

,, 4.—Confined W. P. in a dark cell, for insolent behaviour to the monitor.

,, —Stopped the supper from P. S., for talking in his cell last night.

,, 7.—Confined G. K. in a dark cell, for disobeying the orders of the turnkey.

,, 8.—Confined W. E. in a dark cell, for assaulting a fellow-prisoner.

,, 9.—Confined U. Q. in a dark cell, for refusing to work.

,, —Stopped the suppers from S. S., J. S. (No. 1419), H. G., J. J. (No. 1391), W. C., and M. M., for talking.

,, 10.—Confined J. T. and W. L. to their cells, for refusing to work.

,, —Confined in dark cells T. G. and M. M., for quarrelsome behaviour.

,, —Stopped the supper from W. J., for laughing at dinner-time, and from W. D., for talking.

,, 11.—Confined W. D. in a dark cell, for insolent behaviour.

,, 14.—Confined U. Q. in a dark cell, for refusing to work.

,, 16.—Confined E. B., alias T., in a dark cell, for assaulting John Selwood, the turnkey.

,, Stopped the suppers from M. M. and G. L., for talking; and from C. M., for taking oil from one of the lamps in the passage.

,, 17.—Stopped the supper from W. D., for talking.

,, 19.—Stopped the suppers from M. M., G. L., and W. C., for talking.

,, 20.—Confined M. M. in a dark cell, for repeatedly talking on the wheel.

,, 21.—Confined M. M. in a dark cell, for disorderly behaviour on the wheel.

,, 22.—Stopped the suppers from G. L., W. D., W. E., and G. W., for talking.

,, 23.—Stopped the suppers from W. W., J. D., and R. M., for talking.

,, 25.—Stopped the suppers from W. D., W. E., and M. M., for talking in their cell last night; G. L., for talking on the wheel; and W. C., for talking in the mess-room.

I.
**HOME DISTRICT.**

County Gaols.

*Surrey.*
County
House of Correction,
Guildford.

## APPENDIX (F).

### RETURN from the House of Correction at Guildford, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1836.

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial, or tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

| Total Number of Prisoners in the Year. | ASSIZES. | | | | SESSIONS. | | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | Felons. | | Misdemeanants. | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Number of Prisoners before Trial | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| ,, Convicted | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| ,, Acquitted at the Bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| ,, No Bills found | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Not Prosecuted | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Found Insane on Arraignment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, Acquitted as being Insane | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

No. 2.—Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| By Courts Martial | .. | .. |
| Deserters awaiting a Route | .. | .. |
| Under the Game Laws | 14 | .. |
| For Assaults | .. | .. |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 5 | .. |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 47 | 12 |
| Under the Malicious Trespass Act | 16 | 4 |
| Under the Larceny Act | 22 | 1 |
| Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts | 153 | 40 |
| Other Summary Convictions, not included in the preceding Classes | 35 | 1 |
| Total | 292 | 58 |

No. 3.—Debtors in the course of the Year.—None.

No. 4.*—Number of Prisoners confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| In Custody at the commencement of the Year | 82 | 22 |
| Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of others | 296 | 59 |
| Received under Commitments for re-examination | 25 | 1 |
| Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | 57 | 10 |
| Total | 460 | 92 |

* For correctness in Division No. 4, the Keeper should be careful to ascertain from the Officer delivering Prisoners into his Custody whether the Prisoners so received have, or have not, been in Custody of *other Keepers*, for the Offence for which they are then received.

No. 5.—Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the date of this Return.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners before Trial | 5 | 1 |
| Convicted at Assizes and Sessions | 46 | 3 |
| Summary Convictions | 77 | 14 |
| Debtors | .. | .. |
| Total | 128 | 18 |

No. 6.—Terms of Imprisonment.

| Terms of Imprisonment. | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days, and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month, and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months, and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months, and under 6 Months. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 20 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 51 | 8 | 70 | 12 | 126 | 29 |

| Terms of Imprisonment. | 6 Months, and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year, and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years, and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years, and upwards. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Terms of Imprisonment,— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before Trial (except Debtors) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| After Trial (except Debtors) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| From the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge (except Debtors) | 20 | 7 | 24 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 349 | 68 |

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County Gaols.

*Surrey.*
County
House of Correction,
Guildford.

### No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners comprised in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 12 Years | 4 | .. |
| 12 Years and under 14 | 12 | .. |
| 14 Years and under 17 | 48 | 6 |
| 17 Years and under 21 | 90 | 16 |
| 21 Years and under 30 | 67 | 15 |
| 30 Years and upwards | 75 | 22 |
| Total | 296 | 59 |

### No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Can neither read nor write | 115 | 29 |
| Can read only | 53 | 19 |
| Can read or write, or both, imperfectly | 93 | 10 |
| Can read and write well | 35 | 1 |
| Total | 296 | 59 |

### No. 9.—Cases of Sickness and Deaths within the Year.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Slight Indisposition | .. | .. |
| Infirmary Cases | 32 | 17 |
| Greatest number of Sick at one time | 6 | .. |
| Deaths | 1 | .. |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 10. The greatest number of Prisoners at any one time in the course of the Year | 102 | 17 |

### No. 11.—The Number of Prisoners (except Debtors) who have been committed before to this or to other Prisons.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Once | 46 | 5 |
| Twice | 15 | 2 |
| Thrice | 3 | .. |
| Four times or more | 3 | .. |

### No. 12.—Mode in which Prisoners in Columns 1 and 2 have been employed.

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| Hard Labour | 288 | 58 |
| Employment, not being Hard Labour | 4 | .. |
| Not employed | 4 | 1 |

| | M. | F. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement | 2 | 1 |

### No. 14.—Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped.—None.

### No. 15.—Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Tried. | | Untried. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Irons | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whipping | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dark Cells | 207 | 40 | .. | .. |
| Solitary Cells | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Stoppage of Diet | 321 | 35 | .. | .. |
| Other Punishments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 540 | 75 | .. | .. |

### No. 16.—Clothing and Bedding Table.

| | Number of Articles. | |
|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. |
| Night Caps | .. | .. |
| Day Caps | .. | .. |
| Jackets | .. | .. |
| Waistcoats | .. | .. |
| Trousers | .. | .. |
| Shirts | 155 | .. |
| Stockings | .. | .. |
| Handkerchiefs | .. | .. |
| Shoes | 144 | 72 |
| Clogs | .. | .. |
| Gowns | .. | .. |
| Petticoats | .. | .. |
| Flannel ditto | .. | .. |
| Shifts | .. | 20 |
| Beds | .. | . |
| Rugs | .. | .. |
| Sheets | .. | 8 |
| Pillow Cases | .. | .. |
| Towels | 30 | 10 |

### No. 17.—Total Cost per Annum, under the following Heads:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Cost of Prison Diet | 549 | 10 | 2 |
| ,, Male and Female Clothing | 63 | 18 | 9 |
| ,, Bedding, for Turnkeys | 14 | 8 | 8 |
| ,, Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| ,, Beer and Spirits | 7 | 3 | 2½ |
| ,, Fuel | 89 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Soap | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Candles, Gas, and Oil | 37 | 4 | 0½ |
| ,, Washing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cooking | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Stationery | 9 | 8 | 10½ |
| ,, Books | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| ,, Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments | 757 | 13 | 8½ |
| ,, Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, Removing Transported Convicts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid Prisoners on Discharge | 23 | 4 | 6 |
| Taxes | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| Total Cost of Sundries not mentioned | 48 | 18 | 3½ |
| Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year | 1,646 | 17 | 1½ |
| Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison, per Annum | 87 | 4 | 9 |
| Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum | 0 | 16 | 3 |

I.
**Home District.**

County Gaols.

*Surrey.*
County House of Correction, Guildford.

### No. 18.—Dietary.

| | | Bread. | Meat when cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup.* | Gruel. | Beer. | Milk. | Other Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ozs. | ozs. | lbs. | ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. | |
| Sunday . . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | .. | ¾ | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Monday. . . | Men . . | 24 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuesday. . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1 | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Wednesday . | Men . . | 24 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Thursday . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Friday . . . | Men . . | 24 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Saturday . . | Men . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Women . | 16 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |
| | Boys . . | 24 | .. | ¾ | .. | 1½ | 1½ | .. | .. | .. |

* Soup made with Oatmeal, Scotch Barley, and Vegetables; two ozs. of Oatmeal and Scotch Barley together for each 1½ pint of Soup.

### No. 19.—Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day, as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | The daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with Precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . | 7½ | 68 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | 1–4th. | 13,500 | 900 | 10,125 | No power of recording with precision. | To grinding of corn, and when a sufficient quantity of corn is not sent to working a fly-wheel. |
| February . | 8 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 14,400 | 960 | 10,800 | | |
| March . . | 8¾ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15,750 | 1,050 | 11,812½ | | |
| April . . | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| May . . | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| June . . | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| July . . | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| August . | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| September. | 9½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| October . | 8¾ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 15,750 | 1,050 | 11,812½ | | |
| November . | 7½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13,500 | 900 | 10,125 | | |
| December . | 7½ | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13,500 | 900 | 10,125 | | |

### No. 20.—Crank Labour not performed at this prison.

### No. 21.—Officers' Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, Allowances, &c. &c.

| OFFICERS. | | Number of each. | Salaries. | | | Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. | | | Total. | | | Nature of Fees, Emoluments, and Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | |
| Governor . . . . . | | 1 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 18 | 10 | 185 | 18 | 10 | Share of earnings, £18. 13*s.* 2½*d.*; bread, £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.*; allowed for attending Session, £15; coals, candles, and soap not calculated. |
| Chaplain . . . . . | | 1 | 125 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 125 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Matron . . . . . | | 1 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7½ | 42 | 5 | 7½ | Bread 1½ lb. per day, £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.* |
| Surgeon and Medicines . | | 1 | 80 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Clerk to visiting Magistrate | | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. | | | 20 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| Chief Turnkey and Schoolmaster . . . . . | | 1 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7½ | 54 | 5 | 7½ | Bread, 1½ lb. per day, £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.* |
| Turnkeys . | Male . . | 4 | 97 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 102 | 19 | 0 | Bread, £5. 7*s.*; two of the male turnkeys have only been appointed nine weeks. |
| | Female . | 2 | 42 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 45 | 7 | 6 | Bread, £2. 13*s.* 6*d.*; one of the female turnkeys has only been appointed nine weeks. |
| Miller . . . . . . . | | 1 | 54 | 12 | 0 | .. | | | 54 | 12 | 0 | .. |
| Porter and Gatekeepers . | | 1 | 41 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7½ | 43 | 17 | 7½ | Bread, 1½ lb. per day, £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.* |
| Other Male Officers , . | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | ,, £2. 5*s.* 7½*d.*; 3*s.* 6*d.*; occasionally employed three weeks. |
| Total . . . | | 15 | 706 | 14 | 0 | 50 | 19 | 8½ | 757 | 13 | 8½ | |

### No. 22.—Receipts.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Profits arising from productive Labour done in the Prison . . . . . . | 93 | 6 | 9 |
| Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate . . | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Amount received for the Support of Vagrants . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total . . . | 102 | 14 | 9 |

### No. 23.—Total Expenses of Prison for the Year, &c.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Expenses of Prison for the Year . | 1,646 | 17 | 1½ |
| Total Receipts of ditto . . . . . | 102 | 14 | 9 |
| Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including alterations and additions. . . . | 1,544 | 2 | 4½ |

*Note.*—Divide this Sum by the aggregate number of Days for which the whole of the Prisoners have been in Custody during the Year, and insert the Quotient, which will be the Cost of each Prisoner per day.
*Answer.*—Quotient 10½*d.* per day.

## PART IV.

# DIGEST
OF
# GAOL RETURNS.

1836.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Numbers of Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted at the Bar. | | No Bills Found. | | Not Prosecuted. | | Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. | | Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal. | | Found Insane on Arraignment. | | Acquitted as being Insane. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters awaiting a Route. | Under the Game Laws. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. | F. |
| Anglesey | Beaumaris | County Gaol and House of Correction | 20 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Bedford | Bedford | ,, | 145 | 11 | 96 | 7 | 27 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 14 | . |
| ,, | ,, | New House of Correction | . | . | 29 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 123 | . |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol and House of Correction | 10 | 3 | 80 | 11 | 22 | 3 | 5 | . | 12 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 3 | 42 | . |
| ,, | Abingdon | House of Correction | 71 | 19 | 47 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 18 | . |
| ,, | Reading | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Windsor | ,, | 25 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 6 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . |
| Brecon | Brecknock | County Gaol and House of Correction | 22 | 2 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | 5 | . |
| Bucks | Aylesbury | County Gaol and House of Correction | 184 | 9 | 119 | 4 | 37 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 108 | . |
| ,, | Buckingham | Borough Gaol | 6 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cambridge | Cambridge | County Gaol and House of Correction | 104 | 10 | 79 | 7 | 18 | . | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 69 | 11 | 48 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . |
| ,, | Wisbeach | Gaol and House of Correction | 32 | 6 | 43 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | Ely | House of Correction | 6 | . | 13 | 5 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 21 | . |
| Cardigan | Cardigan | County Gaol and House of Correction | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . |
| ,, | Aberystwith | Town Gaol | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . |
| Carmarthen | Carmarthen | County House of Correction and Common Gaol | 15 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 8 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol | 116 | 16 | 81 | 8 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol | 31 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . |
| ,, | Knutsford | County Gaol and House of Correction | 355 | 72 | 273 | 54 | 54 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 22 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 14 | 47 | . |
| ,, | Macclesfield | Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cornwall | Bodmin | County Gaol and House of Correction | 157 | 30 | 107 | 15 | 39 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . |
| ,, | Penryn | Town Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | St. Ives | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Liskeard | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | East Looe | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol and House of Correction | 102 | 26 | 76 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | 5 | . |
| ,, | Whitehaven | County House of Correction | 5 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Denbigh | Ruthin | County Gaol and House of Correction | 53 | 5 | 47 | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . |
| Derby | Derby | County Gaol and House of Correction | 112 | 25 | 90 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 75 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Devon | Exeter | County Gaol | 5 | 2 | 182 | 44 | 54 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | 12 | . |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 | . | 18 | . |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol for Debtors | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction | . | . | 31 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Plymouth | Borough Gaol | 22 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | Barnstaple | ,, | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Oakhampton | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tiverton | ,, | 17 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bideford | ,, | 5 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

ETURNS, 1836.—No. 1.

| | TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 4. No. of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| or aults. | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Under the Malicious Trespass Act. | | Under the Larceny Act. | | Under the Revenue Laws. | | Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. | | Other Summary Convictions not included in preceding Classes. | | Total. | | On Mesne Process. | | In Execution. | | Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachment for Contempt. | | Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side. | | Total. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Total. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 2 | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 24 | 3 | 2 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 9 | . | 49 | . | . | . | 58 | . |
| 1 | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 1 | 5 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | . | 49 | 9 | 187 | 9 | . | . | 236 | 1 |
| . | 2 | . | 24 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 91 | 10 | 243 | 11 | No debtors at this prison. | | | | | | | | | | 33 | . | 243 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 305 | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | . | 61 | 20 | 26 | 7 | 12 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 85 | 6 | 278 | 41 | 22 | 1 | 14 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 37 | 1 | 63 | 8 | 303 | 46 | 141 | 16 | 507 | 7 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | . | 36 | 6 | 10 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 51 | 14 | 152 | 26 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 3 | 243 | 49 | . | . | 261 | 5 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 50 | 7 | . | . | 57 | |
| 3 | 2 | . | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 3 | 53 | 12 | 6 | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | 17 | 3 | 74 | 14 | 1 | . | 92 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 5 | 49 | 1 | 67 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 30 | 2 | 338 | 14 | 35 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 40 | 2 | 82 | 4 | 600 | . | . | . | 682 | |
| . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | 12 | |
| 1 | 9 | . | 36 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 14 | 4 | . | . | . | 3 | 42 | . | 193 | 11 | 30 | . | 13 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 45 | 2 | 60 | 4 | 331 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 402 | 2 |
| 6 | . | . | 44 | 15 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 3 | 140 | 25 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 8 | . | 13 | 1 | 295 | 40 | . | . | 308 | 4 |
| 2 | 4 | . | 13 | 5 | 11 | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 33 | 1 | 89 | 9 | . | . | 81 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 81 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 111 | 14 | 27 | . | 161 | 1 |
| . | 4 | . | 13 | . | 17 | 1 | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | 41 | 6 | 137 | 7 | . | . | 52 | . | . | . | . | . | 52 | . | 28 | . | 170 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 209 | 1 |
| . | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 4 | . | 18 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 22 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 3 | . | . | 22 | |
| . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 3 | 17 | 3 | No gaol at Aberystwith for debtors. | | | | | | | | | | . | . | 20 | 3 | . | . | 20 | |
| 8 | 1 | . | 9 | 1 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 1 | 58 | 10 | 21 | . | 9 | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 24 | 4 | 53 | 15 | . | . | 77 | 1 |
| 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 10 | 6 | . | 31 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 37 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 34 | . | 121 | 5 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 158 | 7 | 31 | 5 | 97 | 16 | 78 | 15 | 206 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 125 | 98 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 183 | 127 | 10 | . | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 23 | 3 | 16 | 16 | 214 | 103 | . | . | 230 | 11 |
| 11 | 42 | 1 | 121 | 49 | 28 | 2 | 12 | . | . | . | 14 | . | 107 | 25 | 502 | 88 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 180 | 33 | 816 | 151 | 41 | 9 | 1037 | 19 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | 7 | 1 | 85 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 80 | 9 | 235 | 50 | 30 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | . | 43 | 5 | 74 | 8 | 366 | 70 | . | . | 440 | 7 |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 24 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 20 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| . | 1 | . | 9 | 8 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 13 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 4 | . | 80 | 40 | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 42 | 6 | 173 | 46 | 47 | 2 | 56 | 4 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 105 | 6 | 74 | 21 | 275 | 72 | . | . | 349 | 9 |
| . | . | . | 4 | 5 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 29 | 7 | . | . | 29 | 7 |
| . | 1 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 30 | . | 1 | . | 9 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 11 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 53 | 5 | . | . | 73 | |
| 3 | 22 | . | 48 | 7 | 2 | . | 87 | 11 | . | . | . | . | 141 | 14 | 419 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 35 | 3 | 72 | 8 | 419 | 35 | . | . | 491 | 43 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 55 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 55 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 38 | 6 | 113 | 13 | | | No debtors in this prison. | | | | | | | | 78 | 14 | 389 | 79 | . | . | 467 | 93 |
| 4 | 20 | 1 | 181 | 47 | 38 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 117 | 37 | 445 | 95 | | | | do. | | do. | | | | | 72 | 24 | 445 | 95 | 133 | 31 | 650 | 150 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 | 4 | 37 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 100 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 1 | . | 37 | 6 | 3 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 49 | 37 | 145 | 48 | 27 | 2 | 12 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 48 | 2 | 35 | 11 | 187 | 67 | . | . | 222 | 78 |
| 5 | . | . | 36 | 13 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 132 | 16 | 212 | 37 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 7 | 4 | 57 | 15 | . | . | 64 | 19 |
| . | . | . | 33 | 8 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 48 | 9 | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 5 | 1 | 74 | 13 | . | . | 79 | 14 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 24 | 5 | . | . | 27 | 8 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 3 | . | . | 11 | 3 |

## TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Numbers of Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted at the Bar. | | No Bills Found. | | Not Prosecuted. | | Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. | | Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal. | | Found Insane on Arraignment. | | Acquitted as being Insane. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters awaiting a Route. | Under the Game Laws. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. | F. |
| Devon | Bradneuch | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Plympton Earle | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction | 142 | 22 | 80 | 15 | 37 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 5 | 52 | . |
| ,, | Poole | Town Gaol | 14 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Durham | Durham | County Gaol and House of Correction | 154 | 33 | 95 | 22 | 36 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | 20 | . |
| Essex | Chelmsford | County Gaol and House of Correction | . | 33 | . | 26 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Springfield | ,, | 508 | . | 377 | . | 96 | . | 34 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 126 | . |
| ,, | Colchester | County House of Correction | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 37 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 9 | . | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . |
| ,, | Halstead | County House of Correction | 32 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 | . |
| ,, | Newport | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . |
| ,, | Ilford | ,, | 49 | 2 | 31 | . | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 47 | . |
| ,, | Harwich | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Maldon | ,, | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Saffron Walden | Town Gaol | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | . |
| ,, | Romford | Gaol for the liberty of Havering | . | . | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Flint | Flint | County House of Correction | 28 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 6 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . |
| Glamorgan | Cardiff | County Gaol | 45 | 10 | 26 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Swansea | County House of Correction | 19 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | . | 1 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | . |
| Gloucester | Gloucester | County Gaol | 451 | 39 | 310 | 25 | 77 | 6 | 38 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction | 45 | 24 | 31 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | Horsley | County House of Correction | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | . |
| ,, | Northleach | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 48 | . |
| ,, | Little Dean | ,, | 9 | 1 | . | 1 | 6 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| ,, | Lawford's Gate | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | Tewkesbury | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 12 | . | 9 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | St. Briavel's Castle | Debtors' Gaol for Forest of Dean | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hants | Winchester | County Gaol | 288 | 36 | 157 | 16 | 53 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction | . | . | 136 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | . | 131 | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | Gosport | County House of Correction | 27 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 134 | 5 | 10 | . |
| ,, | Portsmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 81 | 24 | 53 | 18 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 41 | 6 | . | . |
| ,, | Southampton | Debtors' Prison | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol | 21 | . | 19 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | House of Correction | 26 | 9 | 21 | 8 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . |
| ,, | Andover | Borough Gaol | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hereford | Hereford | County Gaol and House of Correction | 118 | 13 | 64 | [illegible] | 19 | 2 | 23 | 6 | 12 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 17 | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol | 28 | 7 | 18 | | 8 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Herts | Hertford | County Gaol | 208 | 10 | 129 | [illegible] | 50 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 148 | . |
| Huntingdon | Huntingdon | County Gaol and House of Correction | 56 | 12 | 37 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 20 | . |
| Kent | Maidstone | County Gaol and House of Correction | 381 | 53 | 273 | 28 | 59 | 11 | 16 | 4 | 39 | 8 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 196 | 49 | 85 | . |
| ,, | St. Augustine's, Canterbury | County Gaol and House of Correction | 115 | 5 | 69 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 32 | . | 34 | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol | 46 | 10 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | 16 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | . |
| ,, | Rochester | City Gaol and House of Correction | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Deal | Town Gaol | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dover | ,, | 35 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 1 | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dover Castle | Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

—No. 1, *continued.*

| | TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 4. No. of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| lts. | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Under the Malicious Trespass Act. | | Under the Larceny Act. | | Under the Revenue Laws. | | Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. | | Other Summary Convictions not included in preceding Classes. | | Total. | | On Mesne Process. | | In Execution. | | Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachment for Contempt. | | Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side. | | Total. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Total. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 11 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 13 | . | 92 | 14 | 38 | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 79 | 9 | 323 | 37 | 15 | . | 8 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 24 | . | 101 | 11 | 465 | 59 | . | . | 566 | 70 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 14 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 14 | 3 |
| 12 | 15 | . | 169 | 65 | 16 | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 164 | 17 | 485 | 96 | 47 | 2 | 109 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | 159 | 7 | 127 | 15 | 624 | 129 | . | . | 751 | 144 |
| 2 | . | . | . | 62 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | . | 78 | 31 | . | 35 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 68 | 3 | 1 | 13 | . | 109 | . | 11 | 1 | 133 |
| . | 11 | . | 205 | . | 45 | 80 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 108 | . | 567 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 143 | . | 846 | . | 166 | . | 1155 | . |
| 2 | 3 | . | 26 | 3 | 2 | . | *45 | *2 | 1 | . | . | . | 15 | 1 | 117 | 8 | | | | No debtors here. | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 106 | 7 | 2 | . | 119 | 8 |
| 2 | . | . | 20 | 2 | . | . | 26 | 12 | . | . | . | . | 122 | 25 | 200 | 41 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 200 | 41 | . | . | 200 | 41 |
| 2 | 7 | . | 50 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 88 | 9 | 182 | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | 208 | 22 | . | . | 225 | 22 |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 16 | 9 | 38 | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 74 | 15 | . | . | 76 | 15 |
| 8 | 1 | . | 20 | 9 | 18 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 99 | 6 | 237 | 23 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | 2 | 291 | 30 | 14 | 4 | 324 | 36 |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | 11 | . |
| 3 | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 2 | 23 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 9 | . | 7 | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 41 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 24 | 6 | . | . | 26 | 6 |
| 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 6 | . | 6 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 29 | 1 | 10 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 16 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 57 | 3 | . | . | 69 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | . | 16 | 3 | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 16 | . | 22 | . | 115 | 9 | 15 | . | 19 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 37 | . | 22 | 7 | 161 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 186 | 27 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | 2 | . | 12 | 13 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 | 2 | 60 | 24 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 14 | 79 | 36 | 4 | 2 | 86 | 52 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 67 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | 97 | 5 | 152 | 20 | 448 | 24 | 8 | 1 | 608 | 45 |
| 4 | . | . | 6 | 21 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 49 | 25 | 55 | 2 | 22 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 77 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 119 | 47 | . | . | 141 | 53 |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 8 | 50 | 9 | 47 | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 4 | 231 | 24 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 34 | 4 | 258 | 33 | 21 | 3 | 313 | 40 |
| 2 | 4 | . | 100 | 27 | 7 | . | 29 | . | . | . | . | . | 54 | 7 | 307 | 36 | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | 33 | 6 | 300 | 36 | 7 | . | 340 | 42 |
| . | 1 | . | 122 | . | . | . | 10 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 55 | . | 199 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | 81 | 5 | . | . | 89 | 7 |
| 4 | 4 | . | 13 | . | 4 | . | 24 | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 2 | 121 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | 1 | 144 | 4 | . | . | 170 | 5 |
| 1 | . | . | 6 | . | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 3 | 54 | 5 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 8 | 57 | 5 | . | . | 58 | 13 |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 39 | . | 27 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | 71 | . | 85 | 11 | 77 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 170 | 22 |
| 3 | 7 | . | 52 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 163 | 30 | 431 | 33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 125 | 7 | 431 | 33 | 136 | 10 | 692 | 50 |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 19 | 3 | . | . | 20 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | . | 11 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 49 | 2 | 264 | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | 2 | 313 | 26 | . | . | 339 | 28 |
| 7 | . | . | 19 | 41 | 22 | 3 | 97 | 40 | . | . | 11 | 1 | 82 | 15 | 329 | 117 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 1 | . | 7 | 7 | 26 | 13 | 52 | 12 | 355 | 130 | . | . | 407 | 142 |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | 30 | . | . | . | 34 | . |
| | . | . | 9 | 15 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 73 | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 3 | 121 | 29 | . | . | 125 | 32 |
| 1 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 7 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 8 | 1 | 37 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | Gaoler cannot tell. | | | | | | |
| 2 | 11 | . | 53 | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 71 | 23 | 169 | 38 | 25 | 2 | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | 37 | 2 | 46 | 6 | 325 | 53 | . | . | 371 | 59 |
| 1 | 3 | . | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 20 | . | . | . | 11 | 12 | 4 | . | 54 | 18 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 72 | 23 | . | . | 77 | 23 |
| 5 | 8 | . | 23 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 148 | 19 | 363 | 32 | 23 | 1 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 33 | 1 | 61 | 10 | 564 | 42 | 7 | . | 632 | 52 |
| 3 | 4 | . | 15 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 1 | 115 | 7 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 29 | 6 | 172 | 18 | . | . | 201 | 24 |
| 3 | 5 | . | 281 | 126 | 71 | 11 | 56 | 12 | . | . | 3 | . | 123 | 22 | 1001 | 199 | 47 | . | 75 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 122 | 4 | 292 | 54 | 1513 | 256 | 43 | 20 | 1848 | 330 |
| 1 | 4 | . | 41 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 32 | 2 | . | . | | . | 49 | 3 | 235 | 19 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 48 | 4 | 357 | 25 | . | 6 | 405 | 35 |
| | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 1 | 11 | . | 33 | 3 | . | . | . | .. | 44 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 128 | 21 | . | . | 140 | 22 |
| 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | 17 | 3 | . | . | 33 | 4 | . | . | 10 | . | 43 | 4 | 4 | . | 32 | 4 | . | . | 36 | 4 |
| | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | . | 26 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 28 | 1 | . | . | 30 | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | . | 27 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 18 | . | 82 | 11 | 1 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 25 | 3 | 130 | 24 | . | . | 155 | 27 |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 1 | 10 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 24 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

* Further examination.

## TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Numbers of Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted at the Bar. | | No Bills Found. | | Not Prosecuted. | | Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. | | Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal. | | Found Insane on Arraignment. | | Acquitted as being Insane. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters awaiting a Route. | Under the Game Laws. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. | F. |
| Kent | Sandwich | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 2 | . | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Folkstone | Town Gaol | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| ,, | Feversham | ,, | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Hythe | ,, | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dymchurch | ,, | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tenterden | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| ,, | Greenwich | Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lancaster | Lancaster | County Gaol | 37 | 5 | 169 | 41 | 9 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Preston | County House of Correction | 178 | 44 | 138 | 35 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 36 | . |
| ,, | Liverpool (Kirkdale) | ,, | 672 | 210 | 481 | 130 | 52 | 24 | 32 | 11 | 106 | 44 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 14 | 6 | 33 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 132 | 78 | 112 | 51 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 83 | . | . |
| ,, | Manchester (Salford) | County House of Correction | 880 | 294 | 670 | 205 | 128 | 35 | 13 | 11 | 69 | 43 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 140 | 34 | 5 | . |
| Leicester | Leicester | County Gaol and Female House of Correction | 208 | 15 | 137 | 10 | 42 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 55 | . |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction | 9 | . | 91 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 47 | 10 | 43 | 9 | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | . |
| Lincoln | Lincoln | County Gaol | 39 | 4 | 53 | 4 | 11 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | Louth | County House of Correction | 30 | 4 | 29 | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 7 | . |
| ,, | Spilsby | ,, | 42 | 7 | 34 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | . |
| ,, | Kirton | ,, | 30 | 13 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| ,, | Falkingham | ,, | 82 | 17 | 52 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | . |
| ,, | Spalding | ,, | 66 | 19 | 48 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 33 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 7 | . |
| ,, | Skirbeck | ,, | 34 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| ,, | Boston | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 13 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | Grantham | ,, | 11 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | Stamford | ,, | 38 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 4 | . | 4 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Great Grimsby | ,, | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Merioneth | Dolgelly | County Gaol and House of Correction | 10 | 1 | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | Bala | Town Gaol and House of Correction | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| Middlesex | Clerkenwell | New Prison | 281 | 104 | 151 | 65 | 41 | 11 | 28 | 13 | 61 | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | . |
| ,, | Coldbath Fields | House of Correction | . | . | 659 | 252 | | No | reco | rd. | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 225 | 52 | 11 | . |
| ,, | Newgate | Gaol | 2319 | 766 | 1666 | 499 | 434 | 155 | 219 | 127 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 1 | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Giltspur-street | City House of Correction | 3728 | 1254 | 57 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 3 | . | 178 | 56 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | Whitecross-st. | Debtors' Prison | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bridge-street, Blackfriar's-road | City Bridewell | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Millbank, Westminster | General Penitentiary | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tothill Fields | City Gaol and House of Correction | 104 | 37 | 87 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | . | . |
| Monmouth | Monmouth | County Gaol and House of Correction | 46 | 6 | 54 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Usk | County House of Correction | 62 | 12 | 46 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Montgomery | Montgomery | County Gaol and House of Correction | 28 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 5 | . | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . |
| Norfolk | Norwich Castle | County Gaol | 290 | . | 202 | . | 52 | . | 29 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 59 | . |
| ,, | Norwich | City Gaol and House of Correction | 107 | 16 | 74 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . |
| ,, | Swaffham | County House of Correction | 142 | . | 99 | . | 23 | . | 8 | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 50 | . |
| ,, | Walsingham | ,, | 152 | 13 | 82 | 4 | 36 | 2 | 8 | . | 30 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 47 | . |
| ,, | Wymondham | ,, | . | 22 | . | 17 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 16 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . |
| ,, | King's Lynn | ,, | 25 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . |
| ,, | Thetford | Borough Gaol | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . |

836.—No. 1, *continued.*

| TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 4. No. of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r ults. | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Under the Malicious Trespass Act. | | Under the Larceny Act. | | Under the Revenue Laws. | | Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. | | Other Summary Convictions not included in preceding Classes. | | Total. | | On Mesne Process. | | In Execution. | | Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachment for Contempt. | | Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side. | | Total. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Total. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | . | . | 19 | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 35 | 3 | . | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 68 | 9 | . | . | 76 | 11 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | 67 | 12 | . | . | 72 | 13 |
| 3 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 29 | 3 | 246 | 7 | 287 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 4 | . | 560 | 23 | 398 | 74 | 67 | 8 | 148 | 37 | 613 | 119 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 33 | . | 168 | 44 | 21 | . | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | 210 | 28 | 607 | 75 | . | . | 30 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 30 | 2 | 143 | 34 | 803 | 113 | 1 | . | 947 | 147 |
| 12 | 27 | . | 632 | 250 | 229 | 62 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1082 | 324 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 524 | 209 | 1781 | 480 | 27 | . | 2332 | 689 |
| 110 | . | . | 163 | 397 | 65 | 60 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 122 | 52 | 716 | 619 | 207 | 23 | 405 | 75 | 10 | . | 16 | 1 | 638 | 99 | 72 | 17 | 1577 | 792 | 9 | 4 | 1658 | 813 |
| 92 | 109 | . | 885 | 905 | 100 | 19 | 26 | . | . | . | . | . | 1402 | 413 | 3450 | 1429 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 353 | 145 | 4330 | 1723 | . | . | 4683 | 1868 |
| . | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 10 | 75 | 25 | 23 | . | 15 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 38 | 2 | 42 | 10 | 290 | 40 | 2 | 8 | 334 | 58 |
| . | 7 | . | 54 | . | 46 | . | 23 | . | . | . | . | . | 86 | . | 292 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 73 | . | 298 | . | 90 | . | 461 | . |
| 8 | 3 | . | 28 | 1 | 2 | . | 80 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 214 | 17 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | 14 | 2 | 657 | 127 | . | . | 671 | 129 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 67 | . | 17 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 86 | . | 15 | . | 34 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 79 | 7 |
| 1 | 3 | . | 58 | 12 | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 39 | 4 | 128 | 17 | . | . | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | 33 | 6 | 108 | 32 | 9 | . | 150 | 38 |
| 1 | 3 | . | 78 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 3 | 138 | 9 | . | . | 28 | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | . | 29 | 4 | 208 | 16 | . | . | 237 | 20 |
| 7 | . | 50 | 14 | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 6 | 64 | 80 | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 32 | 3 | 155 | 39 | 1 | 2 | 188 | 44 |
| 2 | 4 | . | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | 6 | 74 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 4 | 159 | 27 | . | . | 176 | 31 |
| 3 | 1 | . | 14 | 13 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 12 | 69 | 28 | . | . | 44 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 44 | 1 | 39 | 5 | 179 | 48 | 16 | 1 | 234 | 54 |
| . | 4 | . | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 5 | 49 | 5 | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 4 | . | 71 | 8 | . | . | 75 | 8 |
| . | . | . | 15 | 13 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 36 | 13 | 3 | . | 23 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 26 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 89 | 24 | . | . | 98 | 25 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 13 | . | . | . | 15 | . |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 34 | 6 | . | . | 42 | 6 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 | 1 | 14 | 1 | . | . | 18 | 2 |
| . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 9 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 68 | 47 | 3902 | 2020 | . | . | 3970 | 2067 |
| 70 | 16 | . | 1610 | 1516 | 207 | 173 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1445 | 480 | 4581 | 2439 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 590 | 235 | . | . | . | . | 590 | 235 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 190 | 72 | . | . | 2366 | 785 | 2556 | 857 |
| 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | . | 18 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 136 | 11 | No debtors in this prison. | | | | | | | | | | 107 | 26 | 3743 | 1274 | 122 | 23 | 3972 | 1323 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 793 | 43 | 1564 | 105 | 11 | . | 4 | . | 2372 | 148 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 576 | 257 | 28 | 63 | . | . | . | . | 80 | 11 | 39 | . | 723 | 331 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 85 | 23 | 39 | . | 684 | 331 | 808 | 354 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 366 | 79 | . | . | 137 | 35 | 503 | 114 |
| 75 | 1 | . | 835 | 1529 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 307 | 151 | 1497 | 1755 | . | . | 305 | 32 | . | . | . | . | 305 | 32 | 182 | 122 | 3066 | 2496 | . | . | 3248 | 2618 |
| . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 11 | 3 | 32 | . | 23 | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | . | 58 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 49 | 8 | 33 | 6 | 98 | 16 |
| 5 | 2 | . | 30 | 7 | 6 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 50 | . | 118 | 13 | No debtors in this prison. | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 4 | 178 | 25 | 2 | . | 196 | 29 |
| 2 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 1 | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 44 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 14 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 86 | 14 | . | . | 108 | 16 |
| | 18 | . | 105 | . | 51 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 46 | . | 337 | . | 66 | . | 36 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 102 | 1 | 119 | . | 583 | . | . | . | 702 | . |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 157 | 40 | 12 | . | 260 | 43 | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 591 | 93 | 31 | 1 | 168 | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | 200 | 10 | 41 | 7 | 762 | 120 | . | . | 803 | 127 |
| | 8 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 67 | . | 152 | . | . | . | . | No debtors. | | | | | | | 49 | . | 280 | 1 | 6 | . | 335 | 1 |
| 4 | 8 | . | 14 | . | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 118 | 4 | 230 | 8 | . | | | | Ditto. | | | | | | 68 | 4 | 358 | 45 | 22 | 2 | 448 | 51 |
| 4 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | 46 | . | . | . | 63 |
| 2 | . | . | 26 | 6 | 8 | . | 21 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 39 | . | 143 | 14 | 4 | . | 2 | . | 32 | 3 | . | . | 38 | 3 | 36 | . | 180 | 17 | 1 | . | 217 | 17 |
| 4 | . | . | 27 | 7 | 4 | . | 29 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 153 | 13 | 238 | 29 | 3 | . | 25 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 28 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 252 | 29 | . | . | 266 | 31 |
| | 2 | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | . | 51 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 48 | . | . | . | 51 | . |

Digest of Gaol Return

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Numbers of Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted at the Bar. | | No Bills Found. | | Not Prosecuted. | | Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. | | Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal. | | Found Insane on Arraignment. | | Acquitted as being Insane. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters awaiting Route. | Un the G La |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol and House of Correction | 163 | 9 | 111 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 18 | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 7 | 96 |
| ,, | Peterborough | City Gaol and House of Correction | 14 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 24 |
| ,, | Higham Ferrers | Borough Lock-up House | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Northumberland | Morpeth . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 49 | 9 | 36 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| ,, | Tynemouth . | County House of Correction | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 6 |
| ,, | Alnwick . . | ,, | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| ,, | Hexham . | ,, | 27 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 7 |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne . | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 67 | 43 | 33 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 2 | . | 23 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 5 | . |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed . . | ,, | 40 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 14 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Notts . . . | Nottingham . | County Gaol | 105 | 9 | 64 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 27 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol | 88 | 17 | 82 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Town House of Correction | 32 | 8 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Southwell . | County House of Correction | 65 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 4 | . | 2 | . | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 2 | 109 |
| ,, | Newark . . | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Oxford . . | Oxford . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 187 | 13 | 121 | 8 | 38 | 5 | 21 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 121 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction | 40 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| ,, | Banbury . . | Borough Gaol | 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Pembroke . | HaverfordWest | County Gaol and House of Correction | 35 | 14 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | 11 |
| Radnor . . | Presteign . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 12 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | New Radnor . | Borough Gaol | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rutland . . | Oakham . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 16 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 |
| Salop . . | Shrewsbury . | County Gaol and House of Correction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ,, | Wellington . | Debtors' Prison | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Ludlow . . | Borough Gaol | 1 | 4 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Oswestry . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bridgenorth . | Borough Lock-up House | 6 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bishop's Castle | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Wenlock . . | Borough Lock-up House | 8 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Somerset . . | Ilchester . . | County Gaol | 121 | 17 | 78 | 11 | 25 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| ,, | Shepton Mallet | County House of Correction | 427 | 49 | 303 | 29 | 80 | 16 | 36 | 4 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 56 |
| ,, | Wilton . . | ,, | 147 | 38 | 87 | 25 | 33 | 11 | 24 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 24 |
| ,, | Bristol . . | House of Correction | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Common Gaol . | 224 | 35 | 179 | 28 | 17 | 7 | 5 | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 20 | . |
| ,, | Bath . . . | City Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . |
| ,, | Wells . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Axbridge . | Borough Gaol Lock-up House | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Stafford . . | Stafford . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 500 | 77 | 316 | 52 | 130 | 19 | 46 | 12 | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 27 |
| Suffolk . . | Bury St. Edmunds | County Gaol and House of Correction | 208 | 30 | 142 | 26 | 47 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 153 |
| ,, | Ipswich . . | ,, | 157 | 5 | 114 | 2 | 29 | 3 | 8 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | 80 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . | 57 | 8 | 48 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 22 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Beccles . . | County House of Correction | 51 | 10 | 36 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| ,, | Woodbridge . | ,, | 63 | 2 | 36 | 2 | 24 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 15 |
| ,, | Eye . . . | Borough Gaol . | 6 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Surrey . . | Horsemonger Lane | County Gaol . | 58 | 21 | 336 | 81 | 97 | 21 | 20 | 12 | 153 | 139 | . | . | 130 | 26 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 18 | . |

6.—No. 1, *continued.*

| | TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 4. No. of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ts. | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Under the Malicious Trespass Act. | | Under the Larceny Act. | | Under the Revenue Laws. | | Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. | | Other Summary Convictions not included in preceding Classes. | | Total. | | On Mesne Process. | | In Execution. | | Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachment for Contempt. | | Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side. | | Total. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Total. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | 6 | . | 29 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 5 | 242 | 26 | 25 | 2 | 15 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 46 | 2 | 61 | 8 | 405 | 35 | . | . | 466 | 43 |
| . | . | . | 4 | . | 9 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 53 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 13 | 3 | . | . | 13 | 3 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 29 | 5 | 27 | 7 | 38 | 2 | 18 | . | 83 | 9 |
| . | 2 | . | 48 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 81 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | . |
| 3 | 9 | . | 3 | 2 | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 8 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 49 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 52 | 15 | 2 | . | 57 | 15 |
| . | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | 59 | 15 | 2 | . | 62 | 16 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 32 | 1 | . | 158 | 222 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 313 | 279 | 43 | 11 | 105 | 27 | . | 1 | . | . | 148 | 39 | 53 | 34 | 466 | 336 | . | . | 519 | 370 |
| . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 15 | 35 | 15 | 2 | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 8 | . | 16 | 5 | 62 | 21 | . | . | 78 | 26 |
| 6 | 3 | . | 9 | . | 12 | . | 19 | . | . | . | . | . | 47 | 7 | 182 | 13 | 41 | . | 21 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 65 | . | 49 | 1 | 353 | 24 | 21 | . | 423 | 25 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | 28 | . | 31 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | 61 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 61 | 11 | 33 | 7 | 105 | 22 |
| . | . | . | 20 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 4 | 60 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 52 | 15 | 461 | 100 | 26 | 3 | 539 | 118 |
| 1 | 11 | . | 46 | 3 | 17 | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | 79 | 29 | 360 | 33 | No debtors in this prison. | | | | | | | | | | 110 | 7 | 360 | 33 | 45 | 2 | 515 | 42 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 2 | . | 41 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 20 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 8 | 9 | 266 | 23 | 17 | . | 23 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 40 | 1 | 114 | 6 | 493 | 37 | . | . | 607 | 43 |
| 9 | . | . | 18 | 97 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 58 | 106 | 2 | . | 28 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | . | . | 98 | 111 | . | . | 98 | 111 |
| . | . | . | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 16 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 22 | 6 | 25 | 6 |
| 2 | 3 | . | 44 | 12 | 9 | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 14 | 9 | 117 | 24 | 13 | . | 18 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 31 | 2 | 29 | 4 | 232 | 46 | . | . | 261 | 50 |
| . | . | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 12 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 9 | 3 | 15 | 3 | . | . | 24 | 6 |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| . | 2 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 24 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 10 | 1 | 42 | 6 | . | . | 52 | 7 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 | 12 | 7 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 14 | 7 | . | . | 16 | 7 |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 10 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | 16 | . |
| . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 51 | . | 32 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 87 | 5 | 76 | 20 | 145 | 22 | 158 | 33 | 379 | 75 |
| 23 | 18 | 1 | 150 | 51 | 49 | 5 | 100 | 15 | . | . | 30 | 11 | 79 | 9 | 632 | 115 | No debtors | | | | | | | | | | 216 | 25 | 1033 | 161 | 26 | 3 | 1275 | 189 |
| 4 | 5 | . | 57 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 20 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 35 | 2 | 210 | 30 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 81 | 14 | 368 | 74 | 48 | 4 | 497 | 92 |
| 40 | . | . | 66 | 32 | 21 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 8 | 304 | 89 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 304 | 89 | . | . | 304 | 89 |
| 4 | . | . | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 74 | 10 | 55 | 1 | 312 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | 372 | 22 | 168 | 35 | 125 | 10 | 5 | . | 298 | 45 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42 | 11 | 52 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 103 | 12 | . | . | 1 | . | 112 | 13 | 24 | 2 | . | . | 207 | 32 | 231 | 34 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | 38 | . | 63 | 10 | 57 | . | 31 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 725 | 57 | 1047 | 82 | 60 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | . | 108 | 4 | 254 | 24 | 1658 | 196 | 10 | 3 | 1922 | 223 |
| 1 | 19 | . | 90 | 8 | 54 | 8 | 28 | 9 | . | . | . | . | 69 | 4 | 451 | 30 | 27 | 2 | 7 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 35 | 2 | 108 | 4 | 694 | 62 | . | . | 802 | 66 |
| . | 13 | . | 36 | 4 | 40 | 1 | 15 | 7 | . | . | 4 | . | 57 | 9 | 299 | 21 | 45 | . | 18 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 67 | . | 62 | 9 | 429 | 19 | 35 | 1 | 526 | 29 |
| 2 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | 1 | 47 | 4 | 7 | . | 23 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 32 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 145 | 15 | 1 | . | 165 | 19 |
| 1 | 2 | . | 25 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 23 | 4 | . | . | 85 | 33 | 10 | 4 | 186 | 51 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 186 | 51 | . | . | 187 | 51 |
| 4 | 3 | . | 15 | . | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 6 | 83 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 15 | 2 | 136 | 18 | . | . | 151 | 20 |
| 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 3 | 72 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 | 2 | 135 | 11 | 4 | . | 152 | 13 |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 23 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 23 | . | . | . | 26 | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 56 | 18 | 370 | 18 | 155 | 2 | 950 | 77 | 9 | 1 | 1 | . | 1115 | 80 | 236 | 29 | 2986 | 644 | . | . | 3222 | 673 |

Digest of Gaol Return

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Numbers of Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted. | | Acquitted at the Bar. | | No Bills Found. | | Not Prosecuted. | | Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown. | | Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trial at a subsequent Tribunal. | | Found Insane on Arraignment. | | Acquitted as being Insane. | | By Courts Martial. | Deserters awaiting a Route. | Unc the G Lav |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | M. | M. |
| Surrey . . | Brixton . . | House of Correction | . | . | 258 | 66 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 199 | 1 | 10 |
| ,, | Guildford. . | ,, | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames | ,, | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| ,, | Southwark . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 130 | 43 | 49 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 74 | 25 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Marshalsea Debtor's Prison | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sussex . . | Horsham . | County Gaol . | 8 | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| ,, | Lewis . . | County House of Correction | 226 | 37 | 174 | 25 | 43 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 2 | 61 |
| ,, | Petworth . . | ,, | 106 | 8 | 78 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 6 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 81 |
| ,, | Battle . . | ,, | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 32 |
| ,, | Chichester . | City Gaol . . | 16 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . |
| ,, | Hastings . . | Town Gaol . . | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Winchelsea . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Rye . . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Seaford . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Warwick . . | Warwick . . | County Gaol | 557 | 101 | 449 | 72 | 73 | 19 | 31 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 20 | 7 | 4 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction | 4 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 49 |
| ,, | Coventry . . | City Gaol and House of Correction | 39 | 5 | 36 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 7 | . |
| ,, | Birmingham | Debtors' Gaol . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Westmoreland | Appleby . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 8 | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| ,, | Kendal . . | County House of Correction | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| Wilts . . . | Fisherton Anger | County Goal . | 105 | 10 | 75 | 7 | 24 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 8 |
| ,, | Devizes . . | County House of Correction | 88 | 13 | 72 | 10 | 19 | 4 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 138 |
| ,, | Marlborough | County Bridewell | 44 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 26 |
| Worcester . | Worcester . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 232 | 32 | 159 | 28 | 35 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 21 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction | 9 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bewdley . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| York . . . | York . . . | County Gaol . | 144 | 11 | 192 | 20 | 45 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | York . . . | City House of Correction | 30 | 19 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 3 |
| ,, | ,, | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Northallerton | County House of Correction | 74 | 20 | 55 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 |
| ,, | Beverley . . | ,, | 52 | 15 | 31 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 |
| ,, | Wakefield . | ,, | 570 | 129 | 425 | 97 | 118 | 21 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 12 | 67 |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull . | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 78 | 38 | 62 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 5 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 5 | . |
| ,, | Leeds . . | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Scarborough . | ,, | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| ,, | Richmond . | ,, | 8 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Doncaster . | Town Gaol | 32 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 |
| ,, | Beverley . | ,, | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| ,, | Halifax . . | Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 4 |
| ,, | Knaresboro' | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Rothwell . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Ecclesall . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | Total . . . | 20,213 | 4,674 | 13,625 | 2,793 | 3,043 | 635 | 1,098 | 332 | 1,285 | 436 | 8 | 1 | 150 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 1,289 | 592 | 3,213 |

36.—No. 1, *continued.*

| | TABLE No. 2. Summary Convictions in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 3. Debtors in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 4. No. of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ults. | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Under the Malicious Trespass Act. | | Under the Larceny Act. | | Under the Revenue Laws. | | Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts. | | Other Summary Convictions not included in preceding Classes. | | Total. | | On Mesne Process. | | In Execution. | | Forfeiture of Recognizance, or on Attachment for Contempt. | | Crown Debtors or Offenders against Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal side. | | Total. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of others. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Total. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 3 | 5 | . | 585 | 602 | . | . | 100 | 17 | . | . | . | . | 429 | 223 | 1329 | 845 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 188 | 72 | 1329 | 845 | 258 | 66 | 1775 | 983 |
| . | 5 | . | 47 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 22 | 1 | . | . | 153 | 40 | 35 | 1 | 292 | 58 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 82 | 22 | 296 | 59 | 57 | 10 | 435 | 91 |
| 55 | 1 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 40 | 11 | . | . | 11 | 6 | 71 | 6 | 182 | 78 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 8 | 109 | 63 | 75 | 15 | 196 | 86 |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | 15 | 1 | 1 | . | 236 | 16 | . | . | . | . | 237 | 16 | 20 | 15 | 345 | 159 | 420 | 289 | 785 | 463 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 144 | 1 | 174 | 9 | 1 | . | 5 | . | 324 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | 51 | 2 | 42 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 97 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 87 | 5 | 3 | . | 117 | 11 |
| 2 | 6 | . | 201 | 78 | 22 | 1 | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 116 | 9 | 497 | 90 | | | | No debtors. | | | | | | | 83 | 15 | 709 | 123 | 7 | . | 799 | 138 |
| 3 | 3 | . | 32 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 23 | 1 | . | . | 14 | 1 | 228 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 53 | 4 | 343 | 23 | 18 | . | 414 | 27 |
| 2 | . | . | 4 | 2 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 3 | 67 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 74 | 7 | . | . | 78 | 7 |
| 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 7 | 2 | 48 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 87 | 13 |
| . | 1 | . | 45 | 11 | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 14 | 2 | 80 | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | 90 | 16 | . | . | 98 | 17 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 6 | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 458 | 95 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 582 | 103 | 73 | 4 | 41 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | 118 | 5 | 102 | 34 | 645 | 105 | . | . | 747 | 139 |
| 1 | 14 | . | 178 | 48 | 35 | 14 | 33 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 243 | 19 | 576 | 83 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 124 | 26 | 580 | 83 | 225 | 48 | 929 | 157 |
| 2 | 3 | . | 31 | 6 | . | . | 14 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 130 | 12 | 242 | 22 | 6 | . | 17 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 24 | 1 | 48 | 4 | 280 | . | . | . | 328 | 4 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 475 | 33 | . | . | . | . | 475 | 33 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | 38 | 1 | 11 | . | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 19 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 63 | 5 | . | . | 83 | 7 |
| . | 3 | . | 31 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 52 | 3 | . | . | 35 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 35 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 89 | 11 | . | . | 97 | 14 |
| . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | 90 | 2 | 30 | . | 4 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 1 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 194 | 12 | 31 | 2 | 238 | 16 |
| . | 13 | . | 51 | 17 | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 212 | 30 | 521 | 4[illegible] | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 113 | 12 | 630 | 70 | 103 | 15 | 846 | 97 |
| 2 | 2 | . | 23 | 1 | 30 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 6 | 128 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | 184 | 23 | . | . | 196 | 24 |
| 17 | 9 | . | 65 | 9 | 21 | 4 | 14 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 86 | 10 | 316 | 41 | 23 | . | 26 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 52 | 1 | 94 | 24 | 547 | 73 | 1 | . | 642 | 97 |
| 6 | 4 | . | 39 | 12 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 36 | 23 | 113 | 43 | 14 | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 21 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 208 | 79 | . | . | 220 | 87 |
| 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 210 | 7 | 113 | 4 | 6 | . | 15 | . | 344 | 11 | 33 | 1 | 155 | 14 | 111 | 19 | 299 | 34 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 25 | 1 | 24 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 49 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 | . | 118 | 76 | 5 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | 1 | . | 180 | 79 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 6 | 237 | 118 | . | . | 262 | 124 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 14 | . | 39 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 32 | 6 | 120 | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 41 | 9 | 194 | 43 | 6 | 1 | 241 | 53 |
| . | 4 | . | 87 | 9 | 5 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 36 | 13 | 181 | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 40 | 3 | 229 | 37 | 4 | . | 273 | 40 |
| 27 | 72 | . | 619 | 268 | 55 | 2 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 355 | 18 | 1612 | 315 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 299 | 55 | 2195 | 459 | 24 | . | 2518 | 514 |
| 8 | . | . | 76 | 48 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 1 | 43 | . | 211 | 57 | 23 | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | 10 | . | 39 | 2 | 34 | 7 | 238 | 92 | . | . | 272 | 99 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 6 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 33 | 4 | . | . | 34 | 4 |
| . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 2 | 34 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 2 | . | 22 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 55 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 63 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 1 | . | 15 | 3 | 5 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 9 | 1 | 57 | 8 | 3 | . | 23 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 26 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . |
| 12 | 9 | . | 22 | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 76 | 20 | 23 | . | 175 | 52 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 6 | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 108 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 108 | 4 | 18 | . | *108 | 4 | . | . | 126 | 4 |
| 1,162 | 825 | 186 | 11,352 | 7,511 | 2,205 | 632 | 2,303 | 365 | 42 | 7 | 561 | 165 | 10,777 | 2,238 | 40,988 | 12,282 | 3,522 | 144 | 7,312 | 547 | 173 | 24 | 145 | 15 | 11,152 | 730 | 9,859 | 2,209 | 61,844 | 16,631 | 6,642 | 1,942 | 78,345 | 20,782 |

* Debtors under execution.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 5. Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of these Returns respectively. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 6. The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year. | | TABL Number of Re-committal Prisons, in the cours | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. | | Summary Convictions. | | Debtors. | | Total. | | | | Once. | | Twice. | | Thrice. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F |
| Anglesey | Beaumaris | County Gaol and House of Correction | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 1 | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bedford | Bedford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 26 | 1 | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 1 | 63 | 6 | 31 | .. | 16 | .. | 4 | .. |
| ,, | Bedford | New Co. House of Correction | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 32 | 5 | .. | .. | 53 | 5 | 82 | 3 | 45 | 1 | 32 | .. | 12 | .. |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 10 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 74 | 13 | 98 | 13 | 77 | 5 | 26 | 4 | 13 | .. |
| ,, | Abingdon | County House of Correction | 19 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 52 | 11 | 50 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Reading | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Windsor | Borough Gaol | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Brecon | Brecknock | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 12 | 1 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bucks | Aylesbury | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 47 | 4 | 37 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 8 | .. | 164 | 8 | 185 | .. | 12 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Buckinghan | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | Cambridge | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 32 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 24 | .. | 12 | 2 | 81 | 7 | 93 | 5 | 59 | 4 | 28 | .. | 15 | .. |
| ,, | Cambridge | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | 23 | 4 | 37 | 9 | 34 | 3 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| ,, | Wisbeach | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. |
| ,, | Ely | House of Correction | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 1 | 5 | .. | 27 | 1 | 35 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| Cardigan | Cardigan | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 12 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Aberystwith | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carmarthen | Carmarthen | County House of Correction and Common Gaol. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| ,, | Carmarthen | Borough Gaol | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol | 23 | 1 | 39 | 13 | .. | .. | 34 | 2 | 96 | 16 | 76 | 11 | 32 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Chester | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | .. | 23 | 3 | 21 | .. | 4 | .. | 51 | 3 | 76 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knutsford | County House of Correction | 85 | 18 | 42 | 7 | 66 | 14 | .. | .. | 193 | 39 | 204 | 34 | 124 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| ,, | Macclesfield | Town Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cornwall | Bodmin | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 14 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 37 | .. | 12 | .. | 70 | 6 | 117 | 23 | 51 | 13 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| ,, | Penryn | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | St. Ives | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Liskeard | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | East Looe | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 23 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 23 | .. | 79 | 14 | 76 | 22 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| ,, | Whitehaven | County House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Denbigh | Ruthen | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 22 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Derby | Derby | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 21 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 72 | 8 | 103 | 13 | 59 | .. | 14 | .. | 4 | .. |
| ,, | Derby | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon | Exeter | County Gaol | 47 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 22 | 87 | 23 | 30 | 3 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. |
| ,, | Exeter | County House of Correction | 1 | .. | 30 | 8 | 36 | 7 | .. | .. | 67 | 15 | 117 | 30 | 52 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| ,, | Exeter | County Gaol for Debtors | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 45 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Exeter | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 2 | .. | 25 | 19 | 32 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| ,, | Plymouth | Borough Gaol | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Barnstaple | Borough Gaol | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 16 | 1 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Oakhampton | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tiverton | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bideford | Borough Gaol | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bradneuck | Borough Gaol | .. | 1 | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plympton Earl | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 12 | 82 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| ,, | Poole | Town Gaol | 14 | 3 | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 30 | 5 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Durham | Durham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 18 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 52 | 7 | 37 | 1 | 120 | 24 | 170 | 25 | 50 | 14 | 28 | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| Essex | Chelmsford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | 11 | 1 | 6 | .. | 7 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 27 | .. | 14 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 |
| ,, | Springfield | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 60 | .. | 48 | .. | 66 | .. | .. | .. | 174 | .. | 263 | .. | 268 | .. | 132 | .. | 46 | .. |
| ,, | Colchester | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 15 | .. | 40 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| ,, | Colchester | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 5 | 221 | 53 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| ,, | Halstead | County House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | 38 | .. | 51 | 2 | 28 | 1 | | .. |
| ,, | Newport | County House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 14 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | .. |
| ,, | Ilford | County House of Correction. | 8 | .. | 3 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 1 | .. | 46 | 5 | 50 | 3 | 131 | 5 | 79 | 1 | 27 | 1 |
| ,, | Harwich | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Maldon | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Saffron Walden | Town Gaol | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Romford | Gaol for the Liberty of Havering. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Flint | Flint | County House of Correction | 7 | .. | 6 | 2 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 22 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

RNS, 1836.—No. 2.

| or other Year. | | | TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners comprised in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 10. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r es e. | Total. | | Under 12 Years. | | 12 Years, and under 14. | | 14 Years, and under 17. | | 17 Years, and under 21. | | 21 Years, and under 30. | | 30 Years and upwards. | | Can neither Read nor Write. | | Can Read only. | | Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly. | | Can Read and Write well. | | Slight Indisposition. | | Infirmary Cases. | | Greatest Number of Sick at one time. | | Death. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | 1 | 31 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 64 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 66 | 6 | 60 | 4 | 42 | 1 | 81 | 2 | 44 | 8 | 55 | 1 | 1 | .. | 40 | 4 | 8 | .. | 13 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 105 | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 12 | 2 | 80 | 3 | 103 | 5 | 65 | 2 | 159 | 5 | 62 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 36 | 1 | 12 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 128 | 10 | 1 | .. | 8 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 118 | 9 | 153 | 23 | 107 | 20 | 174 | 25 | 87 | 17 | 107 | 16 | 39 | 3 | .. | .. | 73 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| .. | 9 | 6 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 11 | 6 | 68 | 16 | 90 | 17 | 70 | 9 | 104 | 2 | 69 | 32 | 64 | 15 | 6 | .. | 29 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 19 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 10 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 40 | 9 | 37 | 18 | 45 | 11 | 15 | 7 | 44 | 15 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 2 | 41 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 36 | .. | 145 | 3 | 203 | 9 | 133 | 11 | 63 | 4 | 54 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 29 | 1 | .. | .. | 39 | 2 | 14 | .. | 6 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 125 | 4 | 5 | .. | 8 | .. | 11 | 4 | 58 | 4 | 128 | 8 | 87 | 5 | 119 | 7 | 91 | 12 | 82 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 89 | .. | 10 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 2 | 88 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 1 | .. |
| 1 | 42 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 9 | .. | 19 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | .. | 28 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 28 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 37 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 60 | 12 | 50 | 11 | 49 | 11 | 52 | 12 | 50 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 77 | .. | 40 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 16 | 5 | 58 | 29 | 73 | 54 | 80 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 11 | .. | 7 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 168 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 21 | .. | 72 | 9 | 198 | 33 | 299 | 58 | 262 | 58 | 225 | 63 | 243 | 64 | 262 | 20 | 127 | 13 | 304 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 85 | 20 | 5 | .. | 11 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 73 | 18 | 136 | 25 | 147 | 29 | 93 | 27 | 90 | 33 | 196 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 84 | 30 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 26 | 8 | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 60 | 17 | 82 | 20 | 184 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 5 | 6 | .. | 13 | .. | 6 | 4 | 1 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 25 | .. | 28 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 40 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 7 | .. | 30 | 2 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 84 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 22 | 3 | 90 | 6 | 151 | 11 | 150 | 15 | 164 | 6 | 123 | 17 | 131 | 12 | 1 | .. | 140 | 10 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 39 | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 73 | 13 | 155 | 24 | 138 | 34 | 96 | 23 | 140 | 42 | 93 | 11 | 60 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 64 | 28 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| 2 | 79 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 10 | 105 | 22 | 158 | 28 | 141 | 23 | 237 | 48 | 108 | 38 | 86 | 9 | 15 | .. | 33 | 16 | 68 | 38 | 11 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 26 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 18 | 4 | 37 | 15 | 62 | 33 | 64 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 33 | 14 | 92 | 13 | 99 | 22 | 92 | 25 | 60 | 8 | 65 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 5 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | 8 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 117 | 14 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 43 | 6 | 92 | 8 | 168 | 22 | 154 | 23 | 101 | 16 | 346 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 348 | 30 | 81 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 106 | 31 | 6 | .. | 11 | 3 | 62 | 9 | 163 | 16 | 224 | 57 | 174 | 50 | 285 | 70 | 66 | 27 | 287 | 32 | 2 | .. | 164 | .. | 124 | 30 | 10 | 8 | 2 | .. |
|  | .. | 27 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 23 | .. | 31 | 1 | 57 | .. | 61 | .. | 47 | .. | 24 | 1 | 1 | .. | 67 | .. | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | 1 |
|  | 497 | .. | 20 | .. | 27 | .. | 70 | .. | 280 | .. | 398 | .. | 360 | .. | 533 | .. | 282 | .. | 297 | .. | 43 | .. | 403 | .. | 98 | .. | 37 | .. | 4 | .. |
|  | 52 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 30 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 30 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 12 | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 229 | 55 | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | 41 | 1 | 56 | 12 | 62 | 27 | 66 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 3 | .. | 17 | 8 | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
|  | 111 | 3 | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 16 | 1 | 60 | 7 | 67 | 10 | 60 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 141 | 20 | 23 | .. | 20 | .. | 15 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 22 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 33 | 5 | No means of giving Instruction. | | | | | | | | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 263 | 10 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 35 | 4 | 85 | 3 | 69 | 1 | 51 | 4 | 138 | 18 | 59 | 6 | 129 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 6 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | .. | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 20 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Digest of Gaol Returns,

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 5. Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of these Returns respectively. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 6. The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year. | | TABL Number of Re-committ Prisons, in the cou | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. | | Summary Con-victions. | | Debtors. | | Total. | | | | Once. | | Twice. | | Thrice |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Glamorgan . . | Cardiff . . . | County Gaol . . . . . | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | .. | 17 | .. | 33 | 5 | 54 | 8 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, . . | Cardiff . . . | Borough Gaol . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . | Swansea . . . | County House of Correction | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| Gloucester . . | Gloucester. . . | County Gaol. . . . . | 49 | 6 | 68 | 5 | .. | .. | 35 | 2 | 152 | 13 | 225 | 12 | 58 | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 |
| ,, . . | Gloucester. . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 15 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 6 | .. | 37 | 11 | 31 | 16 | Cann | | | | |
| ,, . . | Horsley . . . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 36 | 9 | 2 | .. | 49 | 9 | 47 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 11 |
| ,, . . | Northleach . . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 32 | .. | 1 | .. | 41 | .. | 56 | 10 | Cannot answ | | | | |
| ,, . . | Little Dean . . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 20 | 2 | 77 | 7 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| ,, . . | Lawford's Gate . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 31 | 4 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 3 |
| ,, . . | Tewkesbury . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 13 | 1 | Unknow | | | | |
| ,, . . | St. Briavel's Castle | Debtors' Gaol for Forest Dean. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hants . . . | Winchester . . | County Gaol . . . . . | 48 | 6 | .. | 2 | 9 | 3 | 14 | .. | 71 | 11 | 127 | 13 | 34 | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Winchester . . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 39 | 2 | 43 | 2 | .. | .. | 82 | 4 | 167 | 12 | 75 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 10 |
| ,, . . . | Winchester . . | City Gaol . . . . . . | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Gosport . . . | County House of Correction | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| ,, . . . | Portsmouth . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 2 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 22 | 11 | 55 | 13 | 246 | 76 | 45 | 26 | 15 |
| ,, . . . | Southampton . . | Debtors' Prison . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Southampton . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 |
| ,, . . . | Southampton . . | House of Correction . . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| ,, . . . | Andover . . . | Borough Gaol . . . . . | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | 2 | Cann | | | | |
| Hereford . . | Hereford . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 21 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 7 | .. | 61 | 12 | 78 | 13 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, . . | Hereford . . . | City Gaol . . . . . . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 11 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 67 | 19 | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Herts . . . | Hertford . . . | County Gaol . . . . . | 27 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 4 | .. | 76 | 6 | 107 | 7 | 15 | 2 | 9 | .. | 4 |
| Huntingdon . | Huntingdon . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 12 | .. | 10 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | 36 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 9 | .. | 2 |
| Kent . . . | Maidstone . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 8 | 1 | 117 | 7 | 105 | 27 | 37 | 1 | 267 | 36 | 333 | 54 | 151 | 34 | 69 | 15 | 26 |
| ,, . . . | St. Augustine's, Canterbury | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 | .. | 22 | 3 | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | 55 | 4 | 68 | 5 | 60 | 3 | 18 | .. | 10 |
| ,, . . . | Canterbury . . | City Gaol . . . . . . | 7 | 5 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 21 | 5 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | .. | 4 |
| ,, . . . | Rochester . . . | City Gaol and House of Correction | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Deal . . . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Dover . . . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | 13 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 23 | 9 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Dover . . . . | Debtors' Gaol . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Sandwich . . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 16 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Folkstone . . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Feversham . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Hythe . . . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Dymchurch . . | Gaol for Romney Marsh . | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Tenterden . . . | Town Gaol . . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| , . . . | Greenwich. . . | Debtors' Gaol . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lancaster . . | Lancaster . . . | County Gaol. . . . . . | 6 | 2 | 149 | 44 | 2 | .. | 166 | 12 | 323 | 58 | 461 | 80 | 45 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| ,, . . | Lancaster . . . | Borough Gaol . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . | Preston . . . | County House of Correction | 45 | 10 | 22 | 4 | 63 | 15 | 10 | .. | 140 | 29 | 171 | 31 | 174 | 19 | 48 | 3 | 22 |
| ,, . . | Liverpool(Kirkdale) | County House of Correction | 51 | 8 | 115 | 25 | 177 | 2 | 11 | .. | 354 | 35 | 540 | 218 | 87 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 15 |
| ,, . . | Liverpool(Kirkdale) | Borough Gaol . . . . . | 74 | 37 | 16 | 16 | 45 | 48 | 69 | 6 | 204 | 107 | 305 | 138 | 19 | 7 | 25 | 13 | 32 |
| ,, . . | Manchester(Salford) | County House of Correction | 23 | 10 | 148 | 70 | 222 | 72 | .. | .. | 393 | 152 | 467 | 196 | 125 | 33 | 35 | 8 | 3 |
| Leicester . . | Leicester . . . | County Gaol and Female House of Correction | 43 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 12 | .. | 60 | 16 | 78 | 9 | 36 | 2 | 17 | .. | 9 |
| ,, . . | Leicester . . . | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 82 | .. | 101 | .. | 69 | .. | 24 | .. | 11 |
| ,, . . | Leicester . . . | Borough Gaol and House of of Correction | 6 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 22 | .. | 2 | .. | 44 | 10 | 53 | 8 | 45 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 12 |
| Lincoln . . . | Lincoln . . . | County Gaol. . . . . . | 13 | 4 | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 12 | .. | 31 | 5 | 66 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Louth . . . . | County House of Correction | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 8 | 3 | .. | 43 | 11 | 42 | 8 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, . . . | Spilsby . . . | County House of Correction | 11 | .. | 10 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 2 | .. | 37 | 5 | 44 | 4 | 9 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 |
| ,, . . . | Kirton . . . | County House of Correction | 3 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 1 | .. | 30 | 11 | 40 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, . . . | Falkingham . . | County House of Correction | 14 | 3 | 5 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 3 | 33 | 5 | 54 | 4 | 5 | .. | 3 |
| ,, . . . | Spalding . . . | County House of Correction | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | .. | 18 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| ,, . . . | Skirbeck . . . | County House of Correction | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | 26 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| ,, . . . | Boston . . . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 20 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| ,, . . . | Grantham . . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . . | Stamford . . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 22 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| ,, . . . | Great Grimsby . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Merioneth . . | Dolgelly . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 10 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . | Bala . . . . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middlesex . . | Clerkenwell . . | New Prison . . . . . . | 9 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 2 | 219 | 120 | 264 | 172 | 81 | 86 | 26 |
| ,, . . | Coldbath-fields . | House of Correction . . | .. | .. | 268 | 115 | 421 | 121 | .. | .. | 689 | 236 | 798 | 307 | 982 | 508 | 248 | 224 | 90 |
| ,, . . | Newgate . . . | Gaol . . . . . . . . | 56 | 8 | 51 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 15 | 254 | 168 | 464 | 139 | 47 | 22 | 15 |
| ,, . . | Giltspur-street . | City House of Correction . | 44 | 12 | 67 | 22 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 126 | 34 | 164 | 23 | 225 | 98 | 148 | 49 | 86 |
| ,, . . | Whitecross-street . | Debtors' Prison . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 350 | 12 | 350 | 12 | 386 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, . . | Bridge-st. Blackfriars | City Bridewell . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 23 | .. | .. | 60 | 23 | 85 | 53 | 128 | 39 | 70 | 24 | 62 |

36.—No. 2, *continued.*

| , or other Year. | | | TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners comprised in Tables No. 1. and 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 10. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| r es e. | Total. | | Under 12 Years. | | 12 Years, and under 14. | | 14 Years, and under 17. | | 17 Years, and under 21. | | 21 Years, and under 30. | | 30 Years, and upwards. | | Can neither Read nor Write. | | Can Read only. | | Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly. | | Can Read and Write well. | | Slight Indisposition. | | Infirmary Cases. | | Greatest Number of Sick at one time. | | Death. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| .. | 34 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 27 | 3 | 80 | 4 | 54 | 12 | 72 | 12 | 43 | 4 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 32 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 11 | 23 | 15 | 29 | 9 | 41 | 23 | 5 | 10 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 5 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 69 | 2 | 18 | .. | 14 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 99 | 9 | 115 | 9 | 101 | 14 | 142 | 12 | 91 | 16 | 125 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 2150 | 16 | 39 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| tain. | | | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | 30 | 23 | 35 | 19 | 30 | 13 | 27 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 32 | 23 | 34 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 65 | 8 | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | 32 | 3 | 57 | 6 | 74 | 10 | 87 | 12 | 65 | 10 | 119 | 15 | 97 | 8 | 1 | .. | 25 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| question. | | | 7 | .. | 6 | .. | 21 | 3 | 84 | 11 | 103 | 15 | 86 | 7 | 124 | 10 | 80 | 13 | 92 | 13 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 84 | 7 | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 15 | .. | 17 | .. | 25 | .. | 20 | 7 | 39 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 25 | .. | 5 | 2 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 16 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | 27 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 26 | .. | 47 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 52 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 13 | .. | 20 | 2 | 26 | 3 | No Register kept. | | | | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 44 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 21 | .. | 80 | 10 | 122 | 9 | 97 | 20 | 115 | 11 | 68 | 21 | 96 | 4 | 45 | 4 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 145 | 9 | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | 61 | 6 | 117 | 8 | 238 | 17 | 139 | 12 | 223 | 18 | 209 | 16 | 76 | 6 | 59 | 3 | .. | .. | 30 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 11 | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 19 | 2 | 56 | 7 | 163 | 4 | 70 | 13 | Unknown. | | | | | | | | 45 | 10 | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 13 | 315 | 123 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 65 | 29 | 121 | 46 | 90 | 30 | 108 | 46 | 34 | 35 | 164 | 37 | 20 | .. | 66 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | .. | 9 | .. | 11 | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 17 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 14 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 29 | 9 | 35 | 12 | 48 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 58 | 14 | 24 | 4 | .. | .. | 15 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | Cannot tell. | | | | | | | | Cannot tell. | | | | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 30 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 15 | 5 | 47 | 9 | 111 | 13 | 105 | 22 | 110 | 11 | 30 | 4 | 124 | 33 | 23 | 3 | 90 | 13 | 33 | 4 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 2 | 72 | 23 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 9 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 31 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 22 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 6 | .. | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 31 | 2 | 3 | .. | 18 | .. | 44 | 2 | 145 | 9 | 212 | 10 | 149 | 21 | 352 | 28 | 88 | 8 | 119 | 6 | 12 | .. | 62 | .. | 17 | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 55 | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 56 | 8 | 49 | 6 | 77 | 3 | 26 | 4 | 55 | 12 | 13 | .. | 97 | 9 | 7 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 15 | 279 | 76 | 12 | 5 | 36 | 3 | 122 | 14 | 371 | 81 | 548 | 90 | 345 | 79 | 106 | 11 | 126 | 22 | 143 | 17 | 9 | .. | 432 | 132 | 122 | 61 | 12 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| .. | 97 | 4 | 3 | .. | 9 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 88 | 6 | 117 | 13 | 121 | 7 | 173 | 13 | 51 | 10 | 122 | 8 | 11 | .. | 72 | 17 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | 16 | 2 | 22 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 4 | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 16 | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 13 | .. | 17 | 6 | 35 | 8 | 47 | 4 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 22 | 5 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 9 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 9 | .. | 22 | 6 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 57 | 19 | 5 | .. | 6 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 45 | 9 | 76 | 8 | 64 | 24 | 62 | 17 | 51 | 19 | 98 | 9 | 4 | .. | 3420 | 6[illegible]8 | 107 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 268 | 30 | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | 51 | 5 | 167 | 16 | 264 | 39 | 290 | 57 | 440 | 78 | 106 | 22 | 207 | 19 | 32 | .. | 103 | 66 | 39 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| .. | 138 | 36 | 30 | 3 | 119 | 8 | 353 | 42 | 396 | 128 | 495 | 147 | 412 | 155 | 269 | 125 | 108 | 60 | 286 | 39 | 53 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 6 | 3* | 2 |
| 24 | 96 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 71 | .. | .. | 11 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| 1 | 165 | 43 | 12 | .. | 27 | .. | 82 | 14 | 251 | 83 | 264 | 103 | 244 | 94 | 325 | 117 | 137 | 79 | 209 | 45 | 26 | 1 | 2060 | 1000 | 67 | 53 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| 1 | 75 | 4 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 22 | 6 | 68 | 6 | 111 | 19 | 86 | 16 | 62 | 16 | 94 | 22 | 84 | 8 | 52 | 2 | 25 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. |
| .. | 121 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 43 | .. | 108 | .. | 130 | .. | 99 | .. | 97 | .. | 94 | .. | 149 | .. | 48 | .. | 17 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 76 | 20 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 35 | 3 | 69 | 8 | 79 | 10 | 64 | 6 | 120 | 13 | 38 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 62 | 2 | 34 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 64 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 44 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 14 | 3 | 39 | 9 | 72 | 7 | 70 | 11 | 79 | 19 | 39 | 10 | 29 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 17 | .. | 20 | 7 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 28 | 5 | 74 | 5 | 71 | 5 | 50 | 10 | 54 | 4 | 60 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 50 | .. | 10 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 31 | 12 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 10 | 2 | 42 | 5 | 48 | 23 | 43 | 9 | 58 | 19 | 20 | 13 | 65 | 7 | 5 | .. | 62 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 62 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 14 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 60 | 11 | 56 | 8 | 57 | 11 | 30 | 9 | 60 | 6 | 9 | .. | 20 | 16 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 31 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 3 | 35 | 20 | 76 | 15 | 41 | 13 | 76 | 22 | .. | .. | 76 | 25 | 11 | .. | 35 | 13 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 10 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 18 | 4 | 23 | .. | 27 | 1 | 36 | .. | 13 | 6 | 20 | .. | 10 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 29 | 8 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 8 | .. | 15 | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 396 | 338 | 5 | .. | 7 | 3 | 30 | 11 | 59 | 18 | 86 | 35 | 94 | 37 | 94 | 48 | 73 | 19 | 75 | 20 | 39 | 17 | .. | .. | 92 | 46 | 6 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| 503 | 1429 | 1306 | 99 | 21 | 187 | 25 | 665 | 139 | 1239 | 609 | 1523 | 963 | 1527 | 934 | No Register kept. | | | | | | | | 437 | 105 | 279 | 338 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 2 |
| 3 | 529 | 169 | 29 | 7 | 86 | 17 | 280 | 71 | 669 | 175 | 707 | 245 | 595 | 270 | 613 | 320 | .. | .. | 1592 | 459 | 161 | 6 | .. | .. | 155 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 14 | 486 | 192 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 120 | 13 | 336 | 55 | 380 | 81 | 310 | 102 | 108 | 50 | 29 | 27 | 259 | 30 | 73 | 3 | 178 | 85 | 102 | 36 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | .. | 112 | 20 | 33 | .. | 7 | .. |
| 67 | 325 | 142 | 34 | 35 | 28 | 4 | 132 | 19 | 272 | 69 | 140 | 94 | 117 | 110 | 380 | 243 | 40 | 12 | 303 | 76 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 5 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |

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* One self-murder.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 5. Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of these Returns respectively. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 6. | | TA Number of Re-commi Prisons, in the co | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. | | Summary Convictions. | | Debtors. | | Total. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year. | | Once. | | Twice. | | Thri |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Middlesex | Millbank | General Penitentiary | .. | .. | 319 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 319 | 74 | 367 | 80 | 52 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| ,, | Tothill-fields | Co. House of Correction | 29 | 4 | 27 | 6 | 99 | 65 | 7 | .. | 162 | 75 | 256 | 212 | 419 | 386 | 197 | 205 | 65 |
| Monmouth | Monmouth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 | .. | 26 | 5 | 2 | .. | 18 | .. | 47 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Usk | County House of Correction | 14 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 4 | .. | .. | 37 | 8 | 33 | 10 | 18 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Montgomery | Montgomery | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 23 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | Norwich | County Gaol | 48 | .. | 34 | .. | 46 | .. | 25 | .. | 153 | .. | 185 | .. | 106 | .. | 24 | .. | 13 |
| ,, | Norwich | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 8 | 1 | 34 | 6 | 9 | .. | 21 | 1 | 72 | 8 | 100 | 9 | 43 | 6 | 48 | 6 | 25 |
| ,, | Swaffham | County House of Correction | 14 | .. | 11 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | 69 | .. | 51 | .. | 18 | .. | 9 |
| ,, | Walsingham | County House of Correction | 13 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 4 | 102 | 11 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wymondham | County House of Correction | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 18 | .. | 10 | .. | 8 | .. |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 11 | .. | 4 | .. | 23 | 3 | 42 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, | King's Lynn | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 | 1 | 10 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 17 | 1 | 35 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Thetford | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 9 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 42 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 68 | 2 | 10 | .. | 138 | 11 | 96 | 6 | 51 | .. | 26 | .. | 14 |
| ,, | Peterborough | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Higham Ferrers | Borough Lock-up House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northumberland | Morpeth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | .. | 29 | 6 | 50 | 5 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tynemouth | County House of Correction | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 2 | 22 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Alnwick | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, | Hexham | County House of Correction | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hexham | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 21 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 75 | 29 | 115 | 54 | 51 | 35 | 9 | 14 | 12 |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 19 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 3 |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | County Gaol | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 13 | .. | 22 | 1 | 66 | 3 | 37 | .. | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| ,, | Nottingham | Town Gaol | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 22 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| ,, | Nottingham | Town House of Correction | 2 | .. | 25 | 6 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 46 | 8 | 66 | 8 | 34 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| ,, | Southwell | County House of Correction | 8 | .. | 21 | 2 | .. | .. | 47 | 6 | 76 | 8 | 135 | 11 | 63 | 3 | 23 | 5 | 12 |
| ,, | Newark | Borough Gaol | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oxford | Oxford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 30 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 40 | 2 | 12 | .. | 90 | 8 | 133 | 6 | 329 | 2 | 93 | .. | 51 |
| ,, | Oxford | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | 1 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 5 | .. | 19 | 13 | 17 | 23 | 98 | 26 | .. | 10 | .. |
| ,, | Banbury | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pembroke | Haverfordwest | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 | .. | 5 | .. | 25 | 6 | 45 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Radnor | Presteign | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | New Radnor | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rutland | Oakham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Salop | Shrewsbury | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wellington | Debtors' Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ludlow | Borough Gaol | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Oswestry | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridgenorth | Borough Lock-up House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bishop's Castle | Borough Lock-up House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wenlock | Borough Lock-up House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somerset | Ilchester | County Gaol | 4 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 32 | 6 | 61 | 22 | 100 | 31 | 108 | 11 | 34 | .. | 9 |
| ,, | Shepton Mallet | County House of Correction | 44 | 11 | 60 | 6 | 66 | 7 | .. | .. | 170 | 24 | 276 | 26 | 251 | 32 | 107 | 14 | 36 |
| ,, | Wilton | County House of Correction | 12 | 3 | 46 | 5 | 12 | 6 | .. | .. | 70 | 14 | 105 | 18 | 62 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 5 |
| ,, | Bristol | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 11 | .. | .. | 30 | 11 | 65 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bristol | Common Gaol | 42 | 12 | 82 | 21 | 1 | .. | 34 | 2 | 159 | 35 | 184 | 39 | 31 | 6 | 7 | .. | 4 |
| ,, | Bath | City Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 32 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wells | City Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Axbridge | Borough Gaol Lock-up House | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford | Stafford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 107 | 17 | 48 | 8 | 99 | 5 | 27 | 1 | 281 | 31 | 296 | 34 | 252 | 22 | 105 | 3 | 46 |
| Suffolk | Bury St. Edmunds | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | 1 | 67 | 15 | 34 | 1 | 9 | .. | 113 | 17 | 168 | 10 | 134 | 4 | 61 | 2 | 31 |
| ,, | Ipswich | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 69 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 89 | 9 | 152 | 4 | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 |
| ,, | Ipswich | Borough Gaol | 9 | .. | 13 | 6 | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 30 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 |
| ,, | Ipswich | Borough House of Correction | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beccles | County House of Correction | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 6 | .. | 4 |
| ,, | Woodbridge | County House of Correction | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 31 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | .. | 3 |
| ,, | Eye | Borough Gaol | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 35 | .. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Surrey | Horsemonger Lane | County Gaol | 41 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 18 | .. | 121 | 10 | 188 | 23 | 263 | 46 | 140 | 16 | 38 | 5 | 8 |
| ,, | Brixton | Co. House of Correction | .. | .. | 79 | 29 | 157 | 54 | .. | .. | 236 | 83 | 220 | 87 | 153 | 80 | 47 | 34 | 17 |
| ,, | Guildford | Co. House of Correction | 5 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 77 | 14 | .. | .. | 128 | 18 | 102 | 17 | 46 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames | Co. House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | 16 | 16 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 37 |
| ,, | Southwark | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 16 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 38 | 16 | 43 | 36 | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| ,, | Southwark | Marshalsea Debtors' Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

36.—No. 2, *continued.*

| , or other Year. | | | TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners comprised in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 10. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ur nes r re. | Total. | | Under 12 Years. | | 12 Years, and under 14. | | 14 Years, and under 17. | | 17 Years, and under 21. | | 21 Years, and under 30. | | 30 Years and upwards. | | Can neither Read nor Write. | | Can Read only. | | Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly. | | Can Read and Write well. | | Slight Indisposition. | | Infirmary Cases. | | Greatest Number of Sick at one time. | | Death. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1 | 65 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 56 | 28 | 134 | 34 | 152 | 23 | 136 | 22 | 106 | 39 | 65 | 33 | 91 | 16 | 241 | 26 | 3650 | 1825 | 350 | 180 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| 54 | 868 | 742 | 65 | 26 | 74 | 22 | 180 | 85 | 349 | 462 | 435 | 695 | 624 | 552 | 510 | 869 | 144 | 291 | 1020 | 677 | 53 | 5 | 1090 | 902 | 94 | 107 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 26 | 6 | 29 | 9 | 19 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 3 | .. | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 18 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | 28 | 8 | 66 | 8 | 76 | 5 | 68 | 11 | 52 | 10 | 56 | 4 | 4 | .. | 52 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 48 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 49 | 11 | 15 | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 32 | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 158 | .. | 7 | .. | 10 | .. | 47 | .. | 132 | .. | 238 | .. | 193 | .. | 218 | .. | 140 | .. | 114 | .. | 125 | .. | 39 | .. | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | 152 | 13 | 12 | .. | 30 | .. | 114 | 13 | 284 | 34 | 157 | 45 | 165 | 28 | 248 | 51 | 107 | 36 | 298 | 31 | 109 | 2 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 97 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 22 | .. | 78 | 1 | 115 | .. | 113 | .. | 146 | .. | 87 | 1 | 59 | .. | 43 | .. | 30 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 20 | 3 | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 18 | 2 | 81 | 12 | 135 | 14 | 140 | 18 | 177 | 23 | 119 | 21 | 66 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 67 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 2 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 30 | .. | 13 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 32 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 10 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 5 | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 11 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | .. | 24 | .. | 10 | .. | 16 | .. | 17 | .. | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 104 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 19 | 2 | 115 | 14 | 162 | 9 | 102 | 10 | 189 | 18 | 64 | 13 | 136 | 4 | 16 | .. | 66 | .. | 24 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 10 | .. | 37 | 1 | 23 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | 12 | .. | 27 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 52 | 1 | 2 | .. | 40 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 41 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 22 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 35 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | 76 | 116 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 45 | 17 | 107 | 68 | 138 | 137 | 148 | 107 | 136 | 181 | .. | .. | 259 | 120 | 8 | .. | 76 | 26 | 140 | 49 | 21 | 9 | .. | .. |
| .. | 27 | 8 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 13 | 3 | 8 | .. | 10 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 7 | 24 | 6 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 53 | 2 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 30 | .. | 72 | 6 | 103 | 11 | 76 | 5 | 120 | 9 | 40 | 8 | 100 | 5 | 27 | .. | 42 | .. | 9 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 29 | 3 | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 15 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 36 | 7 | 12 | .. | 25 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 6 | 61 | 16 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 12 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 44 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 4 | .. | 42 | 3 | 33 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 3 | 104 | 11 | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 30 | 3 | 116 | 20 | 152 | 14 | 115 | 19 | 158 | 19 | 92 | 18 | 163 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 63 | .. | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 528 | 2 | 3 | .. | 9 | .. | 38 | 3 | 139 | 10 | 150 | 6 | 115 | 16 | 72 | .. | 51 | 1 | 81 | .. | 16 | 1 | 46 | 4 | 117 | 29 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 98 | 49 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 26 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 34 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 43 | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 19 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 29 | 4 | 58 | 20 | 49 | 10 | 37 | 11 | 41 | 21 | 63 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 19 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 166 | 13 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 11 | .. | 38 | 7 | 56 | 7 | 36 | 7 | 39 | 4 | 40 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 43 | 7 | 167 | 42 | 33 | 21 | 7 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| 3 | 425 | 52 | 4 | .. | 20 | 2 | 131 | 23 | 338 | 56 | 320 | 51 | 246 | 32 | 404 | 56 | 236 | 69 | 330 | 33 | 89 | 6 | 86 | 3 | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 100 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 47 | 6 | 79 | 27 | 116 | 24 | 109 | 29 | 124 | 30 | 75 | 29 | 88 | 7 | 70 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 40 | 11 | 62 | 13 | 104 | 43 | 78 | 19 | 31 | 24 | .. | .. | 273 | 60 | .. | 5 | 29 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| .. | 43 | 6 | .. | .. | 9 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 68 | 9 | 73 | 8 | 115 | 26 | 55 | 11 | 43 | 13 | 190 | 21 | 10 | .. | 104 | 52 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 427 | 30 | 1 | .. | 13 | 3 | 63 | 9 | 242 | 38 | 400 | 26 | 312 | 22 | 235 | 20 | 306 | 52 | 402 | 24 | 88 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 190 | 51 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| .. | 272 | 7 | 11 | .. | 20 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 155 | 11 | 255 | 26 | 166 | 20 | 272 | 32 | 168 | 20 | 176 | 6 | 49 | 2 | 60 | 14 | 6 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 21 | .. | 50 | 4 | 120 | .. | 54 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 38 | 4 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. | 23 | 2 | 17 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 2 | 40 | 3 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 28 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 39 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 29 | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 58 | 4 | 24 | 12 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 12 | 47 | 2 | 7 | .. | 19 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 21 | 1 | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | 26 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 52 | 5 | 92 | 2 | 35 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 10 | .. | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 196 | 24 | 69 | 3 | 133 | 13 | 167 | 46 | 425 | 97 | 544 | 130 | 533 | 275 | 768 | 231 | 115 | 65 | 860 | 143 | 128 | 125 | .. | .. | 62 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 60 | 240 | 301 | 66 | 15 | 125 | 17 | 222 | 115 | 370 | 220 | 426 | 320 | 359 | 243 | 556 | 370 | 432 | 256 | 509 | 260 | 91 | 24 | 101 | 35 | 73 | 28 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| .. | 67 | 7 | 4 | .. | 12 | .. | 48 | 6 | 90 | 16 | 67 | 15 | 75 | 22 | 115 | 29 | 53 | 19 | 93 | 10 | 35 | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | 17 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 1 | 48 | 27 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 6 | 35 | 17 | 67 | 29 | 63 | 36 | 52 | 37 | 16 | 11 | 101 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 28 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 33 | 67 | 98 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 55 | 14 | 43 | 21 | 49 | 26 | .. | .. | 58 | 14 | 23 | 3 | 96 | .. | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 5. Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of these Returns respectively. | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 6. | | TAB Number of Re-committ Prisons in the cour | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prisoners before Trial. | | Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. | | Summary Convictions. | | Debtors. | | Total. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year. | | Once. | | Twice. | | Thrice |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Sussex | Horsham | County Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Lewes | County House of Correction | 9 | 3 | 30 | 7 | 46 | 5 | .. | .. | 85 | 15 | 159 | 26 | 115 | 24 | 35 | 6 | 20 |
| ,, | Petworth | County House of Correction | 10 | 1 | 15 | .. | 21 | 5 | .. | .. | 46 | 6 | 108 | 7 | 53 | 3 | 22 | .. | 9 |
| ,, | Battle | County House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Chichester | City Gaol | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| ,, | Hastings | Town Gaol | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| ,, | Winchester | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rye | Town Gaol | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Seaford | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Warwick | Warwick | County Gaol | 78 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 128 | 42 | 231 | 29 | 77 | 6 | 38 | 8 | 11 |
| ,, | Warwick | County House of Correction | .. | .. | 68 | 14 | 85 | 10 | .. | .. | 153 | 24 | 214 | 32 | 69 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 6 |
| ,, | Coventry | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 52 | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 |
| ,, | Birmingham | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westmoreland | Appleby | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 | .. | 18 | 1 | 22 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Kendal | County House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 12 | 1 | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 1 |
| Wilts | Fisherton Anger | County Gaol | 45 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 7 | .. | 13 | 2 | 74 | 8 | 74 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Devizes | County House of Correction | 36 | 5 | 31 | 3 | 75 | 9 | .. | .. | 142 | 17 | 142 | 17 | 105 | .. | 39 | 4 | 24 |
| ,, | Marlborough | County Bridewell | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | 24 | 1 | .. | .. | 40 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Worcester | Worcester | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 51 | 2 | 36 | 9 | 36 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 141 | 17 | 165 | 15 | 34 | .. | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| ,, | Worcester | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 10 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | .. | 29 | 9 | 31 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 5 |
| ,, | Bewdley | Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| York | York | County Gaol | 26 | .. | 15 | 1 | 5 | .. | 112 | 5 | 158 | 6 | 239 | 9 | 74 | 2 | 42 | 6 | 10 |
| ,, | York | City Gaol | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | 8 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 21 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | York | City House of Correction | 4 | .. | 3 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4 | 28 | 20 | 37 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, | York | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | North Allerton | County House of Correction | 19 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 46 | 6 | 57 | 12 | 32 | .. | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| ,, | Beverly | County House of Correction | 8 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 42 | 8 | 55 | 3 | 30 | 1 | 11 | .. | 4 |
| ,, | Wakefield | County House of Correction | 111 | 41 | 74 | 5 | 179 | 26 | 1 | .. | 365 | 72 | 403 | 67 | 424 | 87 | 194 | 35 | 90 |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 10 | 1 | 21 | 10 | 23 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 71 | 18 | 93 | 19 | 22 | 7 | 39 | 12 | 12 |
| ,, | Leeds | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Scarborough | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| ,, | Richmond | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 45 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 |
| ,, | Doncaster | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beverly | Town Gaol | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 50 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| ,, | Halifax | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knaresborough | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rothwell | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ecclesall | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | 2,205 | 475 | 3,205 | 796 | 3,865 | 750 | 1,748 | 103 | 11,023 | 2,124 | 15,313 | 3,215 | 9,414 | 2,380 | 3,209 | 1,014 | 1,375 |

36.—No. 2, *continued.*

| s, or other Year. | | | TABLE No. 8. Ages of Prisoners comprised in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners in Tables No. 1 and 2. | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 10. Cases of Sickness and Death in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ur nes r re. | Total. | | Under 12 Years. | | 12 Years, and under 14. | | 14 Years, and under 17. | | 17 Years, and under 21. | | 21 Years, and under 30. | | 30 Years and upwards. | | Can neither Read nor Write. | | Can Read only. | | Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly. | | Can Read and Write well. | | Slight Indisposition. | | Infirmary Cases. | | Greatest Number of Sick at one time. | | Death. | |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 7 | .. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| 3 | 184 | 35 | 23 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 55 | 7 | 158 | 14 | 243 | 41 | 229 | 53 | 280 | 54 | 155 | 38 | 95 | 21 | 193 | 14 | 200 | 40 | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| .. | 101 | 4 | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | 24 | .. | 98 | 8 | 138 | 7 | 101 | 8 | 118 | 4 | 78 | 10 | 134 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 70 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 43 | 1 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 19 | .. | 28 | 3 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 129 | 17 | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | 51 | 19 | 175 | 32 | 215 | 29 | 188 | 25 | 236 | 43 | 130 | 34 | 271 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 50 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. |
| 6 | 100 | 26 | 2 | .. | 16 | 1 | 60 | 6 | 154 | 24 | 201 | 26 | 147 | 26 | 221 | 45 | 129 | 21 | 194 | 17 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 5 | .. |
| .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 15 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 3 | .. | 70 | 10 | 25 | 13 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | .. | 11 | 2 | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 15 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 11 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 18 | .. | 16 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 9 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 20 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | 23 | 4 | 55 | 2 | 77 | 4 | 61 | 4 | 54 | 7 | 82 | 7 | 72 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 26 | 6 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | 234 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 53 | 8 | 178 | 26 | 244 | 20 | 219 | 24 | 204 | .. | 150 | .. | 265 | .. | .. | .. | 120 | 6 | 140 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| 1 | 32 | 7 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 7 | 6 | 44 | 3 | 77 | 6 | 50 | 8 | 78 | 8 | 57 | 12 | 40 | 3 | 9 | .. | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 49 | 2 | 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | 36 | 10 | 129 | 15 | 202 | 21 | 168 | 26 | 203 | 24 | 145 | 35 | 189 | 14 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 20 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 9 | 45 | 25 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 32 | 14 | 49 | 24 | 55 | 20 | 40 | 33 | .. | .. | 91 | 28 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 132 | 11 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 8 | .. | 41 | 2 | 144 | 17 | 68 | 14 | 72 | 7 | 55 | 16 | 102 | 9 | 37 | 1 | 415 | 52 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 29 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| 14 | 65 | 48 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 40 | 23 | 89 | 39 | 69 | 28 | 49 | 33 | 38 | 48 | 107 | 12 | 28 | 5 | 73 | 45 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 50 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 67 | 10 | 100 | 26 | 86 | 22 | 58 | 28 | 56 | 17 | 164 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 94 | 19 | 28 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| .. | 50 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 40 | 12 | 99 | 12 | 74 | 9 | 91 | 20 | 29 | 9 | 92 | 8 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 781 | 168 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 177 | 30 | 419 | 102 | 843 | 156 | 650 | 152 | 776 | 238 | .. | .. | 1371 | 205 | 42 | 2 | .. | .. | 306 | 85 | 19 | 13 | 10 | .. |
| 7 | 80 | 36 | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 33 | 4 | 80 | 18 | 89 | 37 | 78 | 36 | 69 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 130 | 33 | 11 | .. | 220 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 34 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| .. | 46 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 21 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 63 | 16 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | 9 | .. | 27 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,103 | 15,464 | 5,066 | 769 | 176 | 1,613 | 199 | 5,325 | 1,038 | 13,372 | 3,351 | 18,475 | 4,915 | 16,181 | 4,848 | 15,860 | 4,596 | 8,294 | 2,351 | 16,833 | 3,109 | 3,508 | 372 | 19,545 | 5,863 | 4,207 | 1,509 | 911 | 288 | 165 | 29 |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 11. Mode in which Prisoners in Tables Nos. 1 and 2 have been Employed in the course of the Year. | | | | | | Table No. 12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year | | Table No. 13. No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year. | | | | TABLE No. 14. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hard Labour. | | Employment not being Hard Labour. | | Not Employed. | | | | Publicly. | | Privately. | | Irons. | | Whipping. | | Dark Cells. | | Solitary Cells. | | Stoppage of Diet. | | Other Punishments. | | Total. | |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Anglesey . . | Beaumaris. . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 11 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 1 |
| Bedford . . | Bedford . . | ,, | 74 | 6 | . | . | 17 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | . |
| ,, | ,, | New House of Correction. | 269 | 12 | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 45 | . | . | . | 32 | . | 77 | . |
| Berks . . . | Reading . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 282 | 38 | 41 | 8 | 84 | 15 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 233 | 10 | . | 1 | . | . | 235 | 11 |
| ,, | Abingdon . . | House of Correction. | 139 | 28 | 28 | 7 | 70 | 14 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 23 | 15 | 17 | 3 | . | . | 42 | 19 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Windsor . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Brecon . . | Brecknock . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 41 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 2 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 1 | 14 | . | . | . | 45 | 1 |
| Bucks . . . | Aylesbury . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | 23 | . |
| ,, | Buckingham . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cambridge . | Cambridge . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 114 | 8 | 20 | . | 163 | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 4 | 30 | 4 | . | . | 60 | 8 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 165 | . | 2 | 25 | 184 | 11 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 4 | 18 | 3 | 6 | . | 41 | 7 |
| ,, | Wisbeach . . | Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| ,, | Ely . . . | House of Correction. | 7 | 1 | . | . | 16 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | [illegible] |
| Cardigan . . | Cardigan . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 |
| ,, | Aberystwith . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Carmarthen . | Carmarthen . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 56 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 4 | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 10 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| Chester . . | Chester . . | County Gaol . . | 116 | 16 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 115 | . | 50 | . | 51 | . | 219 | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Caol and House of Correction. | 7 | . | 24 | 2 | 199 | 117 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 4 |
| ,, | Knutsford . . | County House of Correction. | 709 | 154 | 148 | 6 | . | . | 30 | 5 | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 10 | . | 20 | 8 | 842 | 123 | . | . | 874 | 13 |
| ,, | Macclesfield . | Town Debtors' Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cornwall . . | Bodmin . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 248 | 57 | 12 | 16 | 132 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | 75 | 9 | 41 | 2 | 406 | 9 | 63 | . | 585 | 2 |
| ,, | Penryn . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | St. Ives . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Liskeard . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | East Looe . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Cumberland . | Carlisle . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 36 | . |
| ,, | Whitehaven . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Denbigh . . | Ruthen . . | ,, | 47 | 4 | . | . | 36 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 16 | 1 |
| Derby . . . | Derby . . . | ,, | . | 23 | 26 | 6 | 121 | 6 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 127 | 6 | . | . | 40 | . | . | . | 167 | 6 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Devon . . . | Exeter . . . | County Gaol . . | . | . | 8 | 79 | 381 | . | 24 | 13 | . | . | 12 | . | 15 | . | . | . | 61 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 85 | 1 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 445 | 95 | . | . | . | . | 52 | 15 | . | . | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | 102 | 75 | 39 | 22 | 5 | . | 7 | . | 153 | 9 |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol for Debtors. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 93 | . | . | 61 | 92 | . | 9 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 6 | 3 |
| ,, | Plymouth . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Barnstaple . | ,, | 6 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| ,, | Oakhampton . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tiverton . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| ,, | Bideford . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | [illegible] |
| ,, | Bradneuch . | ,, | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| ,, | Plympton Earl | Borough Lock-up House. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Dorset . . . | Dorchester . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 308 | 35 | 49 | 5 | 118 | 9 | 8 | 3 | . | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 251 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 255 | [illegible] |
| ,, | Poole . . . | Town Gaol . . . | 7 | . | . | . | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . |
| Durham . . | Durham . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 370 | 80 | 130 | 15 | 140 | 34 | 22 | 12 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 99 | 4 | 45 | 9 | 172 | 6 | . | . | 317 | 1 |
| Essex . . . | Chelmsford . | ,, | . | 76 | . | 18 | . | 40 | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| ,, | Springfield . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 453 | . | 168 | . | 534 | . | 76 | . | 2 | . | 27 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 100 | . | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | 117 | . |
| ,, | Colchester . . | County House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | 25 | 10 | . | . | . | . | 10 | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Halstead . . | County House of Correction. | 155 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . |
| ,, | Newport . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Ilford . . . | ,, | 172 | 12 | 164 | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | 5 | . |
| ,, | Harwich . . | Borough Gaol . . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Maldon . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Saffron Walden | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Romford . . | Gaol for Liberty of Havering. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

.—No. 3.

| | TABLE No. 15. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 16. Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F |
| 1 | 2 | . | 10 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 25 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 2 | 2 | . | 15 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 10 | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 18 | 2 | 98 | 6 | 72 | 1 | 70 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | 23 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 54 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 95 | 11 | 51 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 68 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 3 | . | 11 | 2 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 1 | 1 | . | 10 | . | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 1 | . | 9 | 1 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 6 | 6 | . | 6 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 39 | 4 | 55 | . | 19 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 1 | 52 | 4 | 149 | 10 | 117 | 3 | 95 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 17 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 24 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 2 | 33 | 3 | 62 | 5 | 28 | . | 32 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 4 | 10 | . | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 44 | 4 | 12 | . | 13 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 8 | 2 |
| | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 31 | 4 | 18 | . | 17 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | 2 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | 3 | 1 | 3 | . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 23 | . | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | . | 27 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 13 | . | 2 | . | 11 | 1 | 1 | . | 36 | 2 |
| 2 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| 9 | 88 | 29 | 135 | 22 | 87 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 75 | 15 | 224 | 49 | 96 | 6 | 142 | 28 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 21 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 119 | 22 | 51 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | 7 | 7 | 22 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | 5 | 5 | . | 8 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 29 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 6 | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 10 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 19 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 7 | . | 9 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | 1 |
| 4 | 17 | . | 37 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | 49 | 5 | 148 | 14 | 82 | 4 | 79 | 1 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 81 | 8 | 72 | 14 | 35 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 1 | 14 | . | 36 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 11 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 12 | 52 | 13 | 210 | 50 | 56 | 9 | 82 | 11 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 38 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 6 | 29 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 9 | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | 4 | . | 5 | . | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | 3 | 1 | 7 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 28 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 16 | 7 | 17 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 22 | 10 | 24 | 3 | 44 | 6 | 31 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | 13 | . | 14 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | 33 | . | 52 | . | 13 | . | 13 | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . |
| | 128 | . | 74 | . | 35 | . | 14 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 109 | . | 391 | . | 237 | . | 150 | . | 107 | . | 83 | . | 33 | . | 5 | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 23 | 5 | 28 | . | 10 | 1 | 10 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 163 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 15 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 32 | 7 | 27 | 5 | 67 | 7 | 36 | . | 11 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | 86 | 5 | 77 | 8 | 34 | 3 | 25 | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 11. Mode in which Prisoners in Tables Nos 1. and 2 have been Employed in the course of the Year. | | | | | | Table No. 12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year. | | Table No. 13 No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year. | | | | TABLE No. 14. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Priso in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hard Labour. | | Employment not being Hard Labour. | | Not Employed. | | | | Publicly. | | Privately. | | Irons. | | Whipping. | | Dark Cells. | | Solitary Cells. | | Stoppage of Diet. | | Other Punishments. | | Total |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Flint . . . | Flint . . . | County House of Correction. | 35 | 1 | . | . | 24 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| Glamorgan . | Cardiff . . | County Gaol . . | 74 | 9 | 76 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | 10 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Swansea . . | County House of Correction. | 38 | 19 | 42 | 19 | 3 | . | 9 | 4 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| Gloucester . | Gloucester. . | County Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 66 | 1 | . | . | 10 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 73 | 9 | 119 | 17 | . | . | 2 | . | 199 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 32 | . | 28 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| ,, | Horsley . . | County House of Correction. | 149 | 24 | 95 | 2 | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 13 | . | 19 | . | 3 | . | 37 |
| ,, | Northleach . | ,, | 216 | . | 2 | 34 | 89 | 2 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 19 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| ,, | Little Dean . | ,, | 8 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | 5 | 11 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| ,, | Lawford Gate . | ,, | 83 | 4 | 3 | . | 35 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | 24 |
| ,, | Tewkesbury . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 40 | . | 2 | . | 23 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | St. Briavel's Castle. | Debtors' Gaol for Forest of Dean. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hants . . . | Winchester . | County Gaol . . | 1 | 3 | . | . | 327 | 37 | 25 | 1 | . | . | 16 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 36 | 3 | . | . | 12 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 44 | 5 | . | . | 64 | . | . | . | 111 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Gosport . . | County House of Correction. | 171 | 16 | 22 | 3 | 120 | 7 | 55 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| ,, | Portsmouth . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 93 | . | 13 | 50 | 249 | 80 | 8 | 3 | . | . | 5 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 20 | . | 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 29 |
| ,, | Southampton . | Debtors' . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | 34 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | House of Correction. | 62 | 19 | . | . | 63 | 13 | 13 | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| ,, | Andover . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Hereford . . | Hereford . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 176 | 24 | 56 | 23 | 93 | 6 | 7 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 143 | 6 | 35 | . | . | . | . | . | 178 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 56 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol . . | 363 | . | . | 32 | 208 | 10 | 10 | 1 | . | . | 21 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | . | 25 | . | . | . | 50 |
| Huntingdon . | Huntingdon . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 116 | 10 | 4 | . | 51 | 9 | 9 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 38 | . | 72 | 3 | 50 | 1 | . | . | 163 |
| Kent . . . | Maidstone . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 920 | 187 | 513 | 81 | 4 | 1 | 24 | . | . | . | 20 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 473 | 27 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 479 |
| ,, | St. Augustine, Canterbury. | ,, | 242 | 21 | 29 | 7 | 86 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 76 | 1 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 117 |
| ,, | Canterbury . | City Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| ,, | Rochester . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Deal . . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dover . . . | ,, | 82 | . | . | 18 | 34 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dover Castle . | Debtors' . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Sandwich . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 28 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 16 |
| ,, | Folkstone . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Faversham . | ,, | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Hythe . . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Dymchurch . | Gaol for Romney Marsh. | 2 | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tenterden . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Greenwich . | Debtors' . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Lancaster . . | Lancaster . . | County Gaol . . | 170 | 42 | 33 | 3 | 12 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 20 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 306 | 18 | 9 | . | 99 | . | 414 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Preston . . | County House of Correction. | 542 | . | 160 | 103 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 292 | 18 | . | . | . | . | 292 |
| ,, | Liverpool, Kirkdale. | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 28 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 21 | . | . | . | . | . | 46 | . | 21 | . | . | . | 88 |
| ,, | Manchester, Salford. | County House of Correction. | 2135 | 1229 | 1985 | 699 | 880 | . | 56 | 3 | . | . | 21 | | . | . | 1 | . | 486 | 57 | . | . | 1439 | 386 | . | . | 1,926 |
| Leicester . . | Leicester . . | County Gaol and Female House of Correction. | 3 | 28 | . | . | 289 | 20 | 36 | 5 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 158 | 13 | . | . | . | . | 158 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 362 | . | 11 | . | 15 | . | 30 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 113 | . | . | . | . | . | 114 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 112 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 141 | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 32 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 37 |
| Lincoln . . | Lincoln . . | County Gaol . . | . | . | 70 | 6 | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 8 |
| ,, | Louth . . . | County Hosue of Correction. | 120 | 16 | 30 | 16 | 47 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| ,, | Spilsby . . | ,, | 130 | 10 | . | . | 50 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 9 |
| ,, | Kirton . . . | ,, | 107 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 35 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 41 | . | 58 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 1 | . | 112 |
| Lincoln . . | Falkingham . | ,, | 108 | 17 | . | . | 16 | 3 | 9 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 76 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 76 |
| ,, | Spalding . . | ,, | 96 | 30 | 49 | 24 | 44 | 1 | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 1 | 23 | 1 | . | . | 35 |
| ,, | Skirbeck . . | ,, | 55 | 5 | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Boston . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 32 | 18 | . | . | 26 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| ,, | Grantham . . | ,, | 10 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Stamford . . | ,, | 13 | . | . | 5 | 23 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | 21 | . | 15 | . | 29 | . | 2 | . | 82 |

.—No. 3, *continued.*

| TABLE No. 15. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 16. Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | . | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 9 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 43 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 5 | . | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 91 | 11 | 140 | 12 | 6 | . | 19 | 5 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 53 | 3 | 71 | 5 | 102 | 14 | 57 | 4 | 65 | 10 | 44 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 4 | 52 | 12 | 100 | 15 | 71 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 13 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 11 | . | 12 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 49 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 39 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 15 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | . | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 34 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 51 | 4 | 78 | 14 | 61 | 6 | 21 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 71 | 7 | 52 | 3 | 77 | 14 | 72 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 17 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 95 | 13 | 200 | 17 | 151 | 5 | 148 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 50 | 6 | 90 | 6 | 84 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | 10 | 1 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | 6 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 4 | . | 13 | . | 5 | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 16 | 6 | 5 | . | 12 | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 32 | 8 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 27 | . | 33 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 5 | 23 | 13 | 64 | 28 | 28 | 4 | 22 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 1 | 9 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 7 | . | 4 | 3 | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 44 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 31 | 3 | 22 | . | 5 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 90 | 19 | 135 | 9 | 52 | 5 | 15 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 78 | 20 | 210 | 38 | 429 | 115 | 129 | 11 | 101 | 9 | 39 | 2 | 13 | 4 | . | . | 2 | . |
| 17 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 52 | 6 | 119 | 6 | 72 | 8 | 54 | 7 | 42 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 7 | 2 | 11 | . | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 9 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 2 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | . | 9 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | 8 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | 7 | 1 | 34 | 7 | 104 | 25 | 14 | 4 | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 18 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 26 | 15 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 12 | 9 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 284 | 114 | 267 | 91 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 95 | 21 | 79 | 39 | 45 | 43 | 55 | 26 | 201 | 90 | 114 | 42 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 28 | 1 | 58 | 12 | 34 | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 30 | 13 | 14 | . | 6 | 7 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 15 | . | 16 | . | 20 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 14 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | . | 8 | 1 | 13 | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | . | 23 | 2 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | . | 8 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | 8 | 36 | 3 | 50 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | . | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 22 | 1 | 74 | 8 | 12 | . | 12 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | 5 | 26 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 16 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 9 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 15 | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 22 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 7 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | . | 6 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 12 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | . | 4 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | . | 9 | 4 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

Digest of Gaol Return

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 11. Mode in which Prisoners in Tables Nos. 1 and 2 have been Employed in the course of the Year. | | | | | | Table No. 12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year. | | Table No. 13. No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year. | | | | TABLE No. 14. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Pris in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hard Labour. | | Employment not being Hard Labour. | | Not employed. | | | | Publicly. | | Privately. | | Irons. | | Whipping. | | Dark Cells. | | Solitary Cells. | | Stoppage of Diet. | | Other Punishments. | | Tota |
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Lincoln | Great Grimsby | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Merioneth | Dolgelly | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 7 | . | . | . | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| ,, | Bala | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Middlesex | Clerkenwell | New Prison | . | . | . | . | 281 | 104 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 122 | 37 | . | . | . | . | 122 |
| ,, | Coldbath-fields | House of Correction | 3807 | 2358 | 1433 | 333 | . | . | 104 | 28 | . | . | 30 | . | 4 | . | 9 | . | . | . | 2610 | 622 | 7574 | 1186 | . | . | 10,197 |
| ,, | Newgate | Gaol | . | . | 7 | 2 | 2359 | 783 | 28 | 3 | . | . | 46 | . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | 61 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 83 |
| ,, | Giltspur-street | City House of Correction. | 95 | 26 | 35 | 8 | 3842 | 1289 | 4 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| ,, | Whitecross-street. | Debtors' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 10 |
| ,, | Bridge-street, Blackfriars. | City Bridewell | 680 | 331 | . | . | 43 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 9 | . | . | 154 | 38 | . | . | 889 | . | . | . | 1051 |
| | Millbank | General Penitentiary. | . | . | 503 | 114 | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 121 | . | 50 | 40 | . | . | . | . | 172 |
| ,, | Tothill-fields | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 1230 | 1710 | 329 | 75 | 168 | 57 | 12 | 2 | . | . | 13 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 29 | 27 | 461 | 305 | 456 | 435 | 328 | 162 | 1,276 |
| Monmouth | Monmouth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 26 | 3 | . | . | 31 | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 47 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | 33 |
| ,, | Usk | County House of Correction. | 97 | 12 | . | . | 83 | 13 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 26 | . | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | . | 29 |
| Montgomery | Montgomery | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 72 | . | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 |
| Norfolk | Norwich | County Gaol | 451 | . | 157 | . | 19 | . | 12 | . | . | . | 16 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 34 | . | . | . | 37 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 211 | . | . | 28 | 537 | 90 | 4 | . | . | . | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 107 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 108 |
| ,, | Swaffham | County House of Correction. | 223 | . | . | . | 113 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 6 | . | . | . | 12 |
| ,, | Walsingham | ,, | 275 | 27 | . | 5 | 104 | 15 | 8 | 1 | . | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 28 | 3 | 12 | . | 76 | 4 | . | . | 120 |
| ,, | Wymondham | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | 31 | 15 | 150 | 2 | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| ,, | King's Lynn | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| ,, | Thetford | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 265 | 32 | 66 | 2 | 74 | 1 | 24 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 29 | . | 20 | . | 30 | . | 7 | . | 88 |
| ,, | Peterborough | City Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| ,, | Higham Ferrers. | Borough Lock-up House. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Northumberland. | Morpeth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 47 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 16 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Tynemouth | County House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Alnwick | ,, | 60 | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Hexham | ,, | 25 | 3 | . | . | 40 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 263 | 251 | 65 | . | 191 | 119 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 53 | 42 | 10 | 15 | . | . | 67 |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed. | | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| Notts | Nottingham | County Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 5 |
| ,, | ,, | Town House of Correction. | 89 | 11 | 4 | 1 | . | . | 16 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | . | . | 28 |
| ,, | Southwell | County House of Correction. | 270 | 29 | 90 | 4 | 65 | 13 | 41 | 4 | . | . | 10 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 46 | . | 18 | . | 66 | . | 9 | . | 140 |
| ,, | Newark | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Oxford | Oxford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 337 | 27 | 43 | 3 | 73 | 6 | 5 | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 93 | . | . | 12 | . | . | 6 | 94 | . | . | . | . | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| ,, | Banbury | Borough Gaol | 15 | . | . | 5 | 9 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Pembroke | Haverford West | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 95 | 26 | 56 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |
| Radnor | Presteign | ,, | 12 | 5 | . | . | 12 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | New Radnor | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Rutland | Oakham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Salop | Shrewsbury | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Wellington | Debtors | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Ludlow | Borough Gaol | . | . | . | . | 14 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Oswestry | - ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bridgenorth | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Bishop's Castle | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Wenlock | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Somerset | Ilchester | County Gaol | . | . | . | 15 | 155 | 2 | 6 | 1 | . | . | 3 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 34 | 12 | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| ,, | Shepton Mallet | County House of Correction. | 785 | 121 | . | . | 274 | 43 | 56 | 3 | . | . | 45 | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| ,, | Wilton | ,, | 170 | 26 | 31 | 4 | 156 | 38 | 15 | 1 | . | . | 8 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 48 | 5 | . | . | 11 | 1 | . | . | 62 |
| ,, | Bristol | House of Correction | 304 | . | . | 89 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| ,, | ,, | Common Gaol | 179 | 28 | . | . | 119 | 17 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 164 | 8 | . | . | 1 | . | 169 |

—No. 3, *continued.*

**TABLE No. 15.**
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.

**TABLE No. 16.**
Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge.

| | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 2 | 1 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 1 | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 59 | 121 | 40 | 18 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2914 | 1405 | 476 | 316 | 187 | 144 | 27 | 8 | 33 | 13 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 606 | 315 | 954 | 781 | 1904 | 1166 | 553 | 116 | 552 | 58 | 37 | 2 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 10 | 7 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 6 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 47 | 48 | 111 | 81 | 270 | 167 | 174 | 29 | 121 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 18 | 42 | 28 | 29 | 9 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1295 | 931 | 514 | 754 | 559 | 615 | 194 | 55 | 109 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 14 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . |
| 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 56 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | . | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 5 | . | 21 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 80 | . | 72 | . | 28 | . | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 94 | . | 163 | . | 120 | . | 86 | . | 96 | . | 36 | . | 18 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 8 | 30 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 414 | 70 | 71 | 14 | 84 | 8 | 33 | 7 | 37 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . |
| . | 24 | . | 46 | . | 16 | . | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 1 | 14 | . | 54 | . | 29 | . | 38 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | 42 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 10 | . | 7 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 56 | 7 | 47 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 8 | . | 9 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 8 | . | 4 | . | 2 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 19 | . | 16 | . | 2 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | 6 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 61 | 5 | 32 | . | 26 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | 10 | . | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . |
| 1 | 22 | . | 41 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 22 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 | 2 | 34 | 12 | 101 | 13 | 92 | 3 | 78 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 12 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 4 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 | . | 23 | . | 16 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 10 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 91 | 96 | 67 | 87 | 118 | 87 | 76 | 20 | 90 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 13 | . | 33 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 205 | 10 | 33 | 4 | 31 | 3 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 10 | 2 | 7 | . | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 15 | 1 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 94 | 10 | 75 | 2 | 93 | 1 | 19 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 21 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 24 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 37 | 3 | 32 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 4 | . | 3 | . | . | . |
| . | 10 | . | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 8 | . | 3 | . | 7 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | . | 4 | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | 8 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | . | 6 | . | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 8 | 24 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 15 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 40 | 6 | 25 | 6 | 71 | 8 | 67 | 8 | 74 | 14 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . |
| 13 | 96 | 10 | 147 | 19 | 73 | 7 | 22 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 52 | 1 | 66 | 2 | 92 | 19 | 68 | 7 | 70 | 12 | 59 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 8 | . | . | . |
| 6 | 24 | 8 | 50 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 100 | 17 | 51 | . | 31 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 146 | 39 | 65 | 17 | 40 | 12 | 39 | 15 | 14 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 40 | 10 | 72 | 6 | 80 | 15 | 15 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | . | 6 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 58 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 3 | . | . |

Digest of Gaol Returns

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 11. Mode in which Prisoners in Tables Nos. 1 and 2 have been Employed in the course of the Year. |  |  |  |  |  | Table No. 12. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year. |  | Table No. 13. No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the year. |  |  |  | TABLE No. 14. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Priso in the course of the Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Hard Labour. |  | Employment not being Hard Labour. |  | Not employed. |  |  |  | Publicly. |  | Privately. |  | Irons. |  | Whipping. |  | Dark Cells. |  | Solitary Cells. |  | Stoppage of Diet. |  | Other Punishments. |  | Tota |
|  |  |  | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| Somerset . . | Bath . . . | City Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Wells . . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Axbridge . . | Borough Lock-up House. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Stafford . . | Stafford . . | County Gaol and House of Correction | 1210 | 133 | 165 | 48 | 142 | 47 | 85 | 11 | . | . | 5 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 13 | . | 31 | 19 | 24 | 4 | 40 | . | 110 |
| Suffolk . . | Bury St. Edmond's. | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 1 | . | . | 12 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 7 | 36 | . | 13 | . | 68 |
| ,, | Ipswich . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | 29 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 6 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Beccles . . | County House of Correction. | 90 | . | . | 20 | 44 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |
| ,, | Woodbridge . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| ,, | Eye . . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Surrey . . . | Horsemonger Lane. | County Gaol . . | . | . | 296 | . | 1575 | 564 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 73 | 28 | 81 | 35 | . | . | 4 | . | 158 |
| ,, | Brixton . . | House of Correction | 1501 | 897 | 6 | . | 80 | 14 | 65 | 14 | 9 | . | 28 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 583 | 220 | . | . | 400 | . | . | . | 984 |
| ,, | Guildford . . | ,, | 288 | 58 | 4 | . | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 207 | 40 | 10 | . | 321 | 35 | . | . | 540 |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames. | ,, | . | . | 184 | 78 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 | 3 | 6 | . | . | . | 16 |
| ,, | Southwark. . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | 145 | 44 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| ,, | Marshalsea, Southwark. | Debtors' . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Sussex . . . | Horsham . . | County Gaol . . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Lewes . . . | County House of Correction. | 522 | 99 | 152 | 14 | 49 | 14 | 68 | 10 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 125 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 125 |
| ,, | Petworth . . | ,, | 242 | 12 | 75 | 11 | 44 | . | 17 | 1 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 76 | . | 3 | . | 114 | 4 | 27 | . | 220 |
| ,, | Battle . . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | 74 | 7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Chichester. . | City Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . | . | 11 |
| ,, | Hastings . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | 90 | 16 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Winchelsea . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Rye . . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Seaford . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Warwick . . | Warwick . . | County Gaol . . | 55 | 15 | . | . | . | . | 15 | . | . | . | 23 | . | . | . | . | . | 83 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 83 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 708 | 117 | . | . | 97 | 14 | 12 | 1 | . | . | 21 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 47 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 47 |
| ,, | Coventry . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Birmingham . | Debtors'. . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Westmorland . . | Appleby . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 36 | 5 | 6 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 11 | . | 28 | . | . | . | 43 |
| ,, | Kendal . . | County House of Correction. | 43 | . | 9 | 7 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 8 |
| Wilts . . . | Fisherton Anger | County Gaol . . | 69 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 136 | 8 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 46 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | 58 |
| ,, | Devises . . | County House of Correction. | 59 | 7 | 25 | 3 | . | . | 5 | 6 | . | . | 6 | . | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | 153 | 4 | 15 | . | . | . | 176 |
| ,, | Marlborough . | County Bridewell . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 18 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| Worcester . . | Worcester . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 282 | 28 | 98 | 24 | 168 | 21 | 16 | . | . | . | 20 | . | 22 | . | 12 | . | 305 | . | 11 | 3 | 32 | . | . | . | 382 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 66 | 37 | 30 | 14 | 49 | 10 | 5 | 4 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 4 | 1 | 22 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | 33 |
| ,, | Bewdley . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| York . . . | York . . . | County Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 2 | 7 | . | . | . | 18 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 5 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | ,, | City House of Correction. | 109 | . | . | 75 | 113 | 23 | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 |
| ,, | ,, | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | North Allerton | County House of Correction. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 4 | . | . | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 124 | 13 | 321 | . | . | . | 446 |
| ,, | Beverley . . | ,, | 172 | 17 | 52 | 17 | 9 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 87 | . | 121 | . | . | . | 208 |
| ,, | Wakefield . . | ,, | 1457 | . | 763 | 459 | . | . | 14 | 1 | . | . | 22 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3240 | 502 | 6683 | 587 | . | . | 9924 |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 156 | 55 | 4 | 15 | 129 | 25 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 164 | 27 | 604 | 172 | . | . | 768 |
| ,, | Leeds . . . | Borough Gaol . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Scarborough . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Richmond . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Doncaster . . | Town Gaol . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Beverley . . | ,, | . | . | 65 | 14 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| ,, | Halifax . . | Debtors'. . . . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Knaresborough | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Rothwell . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ,, | Eccleshall . . | ,, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Total . . . . . |  |  | 28,614 | 9,013 | 8,985 | 2,956 | 17,352 | 4,071 | 1,550 | 320 | 13 | .. | 724 | .. | 221 | 9 | 62 | .. | 4,286 | 669 | 10,219 | 1,946 | 21,276 | 2,996 | 698 | 167 | 36,762 |

—No. 3, *continued.*

| TABLE No. 15.* Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TABLE No. 16. Terms of Imprisonment from the date of Commitment till the date of Discharge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | | Under 14 Days. | | 14 Days and under 1 Month. | | 1 Month and under 2 Months. | | 2 Months and under 3 Months. | | 3 Months and under 6 Months. | | 6 Months and under 1 Year. | | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | | 3 Years and upwards. | |
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 85 | 11 | 116 | 27 | 50 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 8 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 28 | 13 | 49 | 9 | 46 | 14 | 46 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 3 | . | . |
| 48 | 6 | 59 | 12 | 41 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 27 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 42 | 6 | 35 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 29 | . | . | 6 | . | . |
| 9 | 2 | 31 | . | 33 | . | 12 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 40 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 34 | . | 19 | . | 11 | . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | . | 8 | . | 8 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 36 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 6 | . | 20 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 137 | 37 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 14 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | 1 | 15 | . | 7 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 59 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 272 | 53 | 151 | 40 | 5 | 5 | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 806 | 165 | 89 | 44 | 63 | 27 | 44 | . | 5 | 13 | 9 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 21 | 8 | 47 | 29 | 42 | 12 | 38 | 5 | 4 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 20 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 51 | 8 | 70 | 12 | 126 | 29 | 20 | 7 | 24 | . | 8 | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 74 | 9 | 37 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 5 | 206 | 61 | 126 | 10 | 56 | 3 | 60 | 11 | 18 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 24 | 3 | 20 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 40 | . | 23 | 4 | 69 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 46 | 2 | 27 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 4 | 18 | . | 38 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 9 | 39 | 3 | 24 | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 143 | 28 | 163 | 31 | 50 | 14 | 13 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 159 | 11 | 142 | 39 | 124 | 16 | 101 | 17 | 71 | 9 | 38 | 12 | 10 | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 63 | 5 | 75 | 15 | 224 | 35 | 80 | 13 | 128 | 15 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 5 | . | 16 | . | 2 | 1 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | . | 28 | 1 | 11 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 17 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 17 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 22 | . | 26 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | 4 | 43 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 35 | 3 | 52 | 15 | 189 | 18 | 151 | 8 | 91 | 4 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | . | 25 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 89 | 9 | 64 | 8 | 31 | 5 | 5 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 31 | 1 | 95 | 17 | 205 | 27 | 82 | 6 | 77 | 7 | 41 | 8 | 17 | 7 | . | . | . | . |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 4 | . | 7 | 4 | . | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | 7 | 1 |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 12 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 13 | . | 46 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 28 | 5 | 69 | 2 | 86 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 47 | 12 | 17 | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 141 | 66 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 7 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 29 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 19 | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 90 | 13 | 20 | 2 | 19 | . | 5 | 1 | 5 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 88 | 22 | 178 | 28 | 112 | 29 | 33 | 13 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 1 | 151 | 31 | 819 | 238 | 307 | 22 | 262 | 23 | 30 | . | 13 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 16 | 8 | 17 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 6 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 1 | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 1 | . | 3 | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 30 | 5 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 3,277 | 655 | 3,937 | 703 | 1,913 | 328 | 930 | 112 | 87 | 4 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 9,650 | 3,566 | 6,151 | 2,765 | 9,928 | 3,461 | 4,685 | 589 | 4,540 | 662 | 1,407 | 210 | 587 | 92 | 96 | 18 | 66 | 8 |

TABL

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Total Cost per Annum | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total Cost of Prison Diet. £. s. d. | Total Cost of Bedding and Clothing for Males and Females. £. s. d. | Total Cost of Allowances by Order of the Surgeons. £. s. d. | Total Cost of Beer and Spirits. £. s. d. | Total Cost of Fuel. £. s. d. | Total Cost of Soap. £. s. d. | Total Cos of Candles. £. s. |
| Anglesey | Beaumaris | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bedford | Bedford | ,, | 177 19 6 | 65 7 6 | 34 6 0 | .. | 25 12 6 | 1 2 6 | 17 17 |
| ,, | ,, | New House of Correction. | 215 13 1¼ | 94 14 3½ | 59 6 1¾ | .. | 10 9 0 | 0 15 3 | .. |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 339 9 2 | 34 17 10½ | 5 4 8 | 2 15 0 | 82 8 0 | 24 10 0 | 12 12 |
| ,, | Abingdon | House of Correction | 198 10 2¼ | 50 5 9 | 1 17 11 | 0 6 0 | 31 3 0 | 7 10 0 | 4 3 |
| ,, | Reading | Borough Gaol | 10 8 3 | .. | .. | .. | 0 5 10 | 0 0 6 | .. |
| ,, | Windsor | ,, | 48 9 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 17 0 | 1 7 |
| Brecon | Brecknock | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 87 0 1 | 30 10 7 | 1 11 3 | .. | 26 11 7 | 5 8 2 | 4 10 |
| Bucks | Aylesbury | ,, | .. | .. | 97 7 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Buckingham | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | Cambridge | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 268 10 7¼ | 79 12 5 | 83 18 10 | .. | 50 12 6 | 13 0 0 | 7 1 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 155 1 8 | 41 8 6 | 1 9 0 | 24 6 0 | 34 6 0 | .. | 18 12 |
| ,, | Wisbeach | ,, | 165 15 11 | 8 4 10 | 0 7 0 | .. | .. | 0 6 6 | .. |
| ,, | Ely | House of Correction | 130 8 0¾ | 6 12 6 | 3 6 6 | .. | 3 8 0 | .. | .. |
| Cardigan | Cardigan | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 73 19 10½ | 4 14 11 | .. | .. | 14 16 8 | 2 1 1 | .. |
| ,, | Aberystwith | Town Gaol | 25 0 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | 3 3 0 | 0 2 6 | .. |
| Carmarthen | Carmarthen | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 90 12 6 | 50 0 0 | .. | .. | 52 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 8 0 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 19 1 | 0 3 0 | 0 5 |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol | 294 1 6 | 116 14 7 | 72 18 6 | .. | 256 13 0 | .. | 108 18 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 107 5 2½ | 18 4 4 | 1 0 0 | 0 4 3 | 61 0 2 | 23 6 8 | 16 16 |
| ,, | Knutsford | County House of Correction. | 718 3 1 | 91 17 2 | 41 6 4 | 2 15 4 | 240 12 8 | 47 8 2 | 21 13 |
| ,, | Macclesfield | Town Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cornwall | Bodmin | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 529 4 3 | 58 15 7 | 4 6 1 | 4 0 0 | 104 5 4 | 10 8 1 | 1 11 |
| ,, | Penryn | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | St. Ives | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Liskeard | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | East Looe | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 397 15 7 | 118 10 9 | .. | .. | 101 19 5 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Whitehaven | County House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denbigh | Ruthin | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 133 4 2 | .. | 0 14 0 | .. | 2 10 0 | 3 12 0 | 5 5 |
| Derby | Derby | ,, | 403 16 4¼ | 73 7 6¼ | 8 7 5½ | 1 12 10½ | 36 18 4¼ | 7 4 2¾ | 6 19 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon | Exeter | County Gaol | 308 13 11 | 71 11 2 | 50 9 9 | .. | 127 13 0 | .. | 43 9 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 478 18 3 | 138 15 1 | 86 9 1 | .. | 69 0 0 | 31 7 4 | 3 18 |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaols for Debtors. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 135 17 11 | 17 18 6 | 5 6 0 | .. | 34 6 0 | 10 3 7 | 7 5 |
| ,, | Plymouth | Borough Gaol | 55 10 0 | 6 6 6 | 0 10 0 | .. | 3 10 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 2 |
| ,, | Barnstaple | ,, | 36 7 0 | 7 14 0 | .. | .. | 1 10 5 | 0 3 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Oakhampton | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tiverton | ,, | 34 4 2 | 0 17 9 | 0 3 7½ | .. | 1 4 0 | 0 0 6 | .. |
| ,, | Bideford | ,, | 15 0 0 | 4 19 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bradneuch | ,, | 2 17 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plympton Earle | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 564 1 5¾ | 202 17 10½ | 26 19 8¼ | .. | 43 14 3¼ | .. | 18 11 |
| ,, | Poole | Town Gaol | 98 17 11 | 5 6 10½ | .. | .. | 8 17 4 | 1 9 3 | 2 7 |
| Durham | Durham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 666 4 6 | 256 11 1 | 25 4 9 | 4 3 1 | 109 11 2 | 56 0 9 | 40 11 |
| Essex | Chelmsford | ,, | 91 2 9½ | 33 19 1½ | 5 3 2 | 3 6 3 | 51 2 7 | 11 18 9 | .. |
| ,, | Springfield | ,, | 842 7 6¾ | 531 14 0 | 20 3 1½ | 13 17 5½ | 130 17 5 | 11 7 0 | 10 9 |
| ,, | Colchester | County House of Correction. | 41 12 8½ | 10 13 9 | .. | .. | 2 8 0 | 1 8 8 | 3 4 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 121 19 10 | 8 0 0 | 2 5 0 | .. | 2 10 0 | 1 4 0 | .. |
| ,, | Halstead | County House of Correction. | 102 1 1½ | 32 16 1 | 19 1 1 | .. | 36 6 0 | 17 3 11 | .. |
| ,, | Newport | ,, | 24 11 8 | 4 16 4 | 0 2 2 | .. | 13 11 6 | 1 15 9 | 2 7 |
| ,, | Ilford | ,, | 132 14 9½ | 31 12 0 | 8 17 6 | 5 0 1 | 56 1 6 | 4 8 2 | 4 14 |
| ,, | Harwich | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Maldon | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Saffron Walden | Town Gaol | 10 19 0 | 4 18 3 | .. | 3 18 2 | 0 8 2 | 0 4 0 | .. |
| ,, | Romford | Gaol for the Liberty of Havering. | 59 18 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Flint | Flint | County House of Correction. | 98 18 7½ | 24 10 8 | .. | .. | .. | 0 15 7½ | 0 7 |
| Glamorgan | Cardiff | County Gaol | 184 2 8 | 58 16 3 | 4 19 6 | .. | 55 0 2 | 18 14 10 | 6 18 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Swansea | County House of Correction. | 83 11 9¾ | 61 15 8 | 4 7 5¾ | .. | 19 1 6 | 6 14 0 | 4 5 |

TURNS, 1836.—No. 4.

17.

r the following Heads.

| l Cost f hing. | Total Cost of Cooking. | Total Cost of Stationery. | Total Cost of Books. | Total Cost of Furniture. | Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated. | Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions. | Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts. | Total Amount of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 0 | .. | 2 0 0 | 0 6 6 | .. | 430 0 0 | 47 10 10½ | 4 4 6 | 73 3 0 | 20 0 0 | 918 10 7½ |
| 17 7 | .. | 6 0 6 | .. | .. | 322 0 0 | 58 12 0½ | .. | .. | 25 1 3 | 819 9 2 |
| . | .. | 47 16 9 | 1 1 0 | .. | 846 6 0 | 63 0 3 | 63 14 10 | 60 2 11 | 101 19 2¼ | 1,685 17 10¾ |
| 4 8 | .. | 15 4 2½ | 1 4 1 | 8 11 10 | 441 16 0 | 28 1 9 | 31 15 4 | .. | 176 4 1¼ | 996 18 0 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 0 0 | 1 7 6 | .. | .. | .. | 57 2 1 |
| . | 0 8 0 | .. | 1 1 0 | .. | 40 0 0 | 0 8 5 | .. | 1 18 0 | .. | 103 9 10 |
| . | .. | 8 1 4 | .. | .. | 381 2 0 | 30 2 2 | 1 2 0 | 51 19 0 | 36 9 6 | 664 7 8 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 726 16 0 | .. | 20 2 0 | 100 17 8 | 396 0 6 | 1,341 4 1 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 0 | .. | 18 8 10 | 8 18 0 | .. | 691 6 0 | 87 0 10 | 3 16 6 | 162 10 2 | 138 0 3½ | 1,625 6 9¾ |
| . | .. | 1 17 1 | 2 3 6 | .. | 232 0 0 | 30 13 5 | 10 2 8 | 66 17 6 | 28 2 8½ | 647 0 4½ |
| 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 8 0 | 6 10 0 | 37 10 0 | .. | 32 16 2 | 468 8 5 |
| 12 9 | .. | 0 2 4 | 0 15 6 | .. | 106 0 0 | 16 10 6 | 22 16 0 | .. | 9 6 9 | 304 18 10¾ |
| . | .. | 1 4 6 | 0 7 0 | .. | 184 12 6 | 9 19 5 | 4 4 0 | .. | 1 8 0 | 297 7 10½ |
| 5 0 | .. | .. | 0 5 0 | .. | 10 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | 50 15 6 |
| 0 0 | .. | 10 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 202 10 0 | 27 17 5 | 4 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 110 3 1 | 593 3 0 |
| 4 0 | .. | 0 5 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 0 0 | 20 6 1 |
| . | 12 10 10 | 47 15 0 | .. | .. | 1,216 9 8 | 926 0 4½ | .. | 423 0 0 | 2,371 12 8 | 5,846 14 1½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 322 0 0 | 35 5 2 | .. | 55 0 0 | 40 1 5 | 680 3 2½ |
| . | .. | 50 14 7 | 1 14 8 | .. | 1,097 2 0 | 246 9 5 | 232 19 6 | .. | 74 9 6 | 2,867 6 3 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | 26 19 0 | 10 0 6 | .. | 1,035 16 0 | 109 18 0 | 111 11 6 | 68 17 3 | 173 7 7 | 2,249 0 6 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | 7 11 1 | .. | .. | 716 0 0 | 45 15 1 | 20 5 0 | 257 8 0 | 80 4 9 | 1,745 9 8 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 0 0 |
| 0 0 | .. | 0 10 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | 260 7 0 | 8 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 67 13 6 | 5 0 0 | 494 5 8 |
|  | .. | 19 11 11 | .. | 25 6 0¼ | 998 6 4 | 128 12 8 | 24 14 1½ | 107 19 10 | 54 17 1 | 1,897 13 10¼ |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 0 | 2 15 0 | 28 14 9 | 0 5 6 | .. | 745 12 0 | 78 3 9 | 3 2 0 | 177 0 5 | 273 17 9 | 1,915 6 6 |
| 0 6 | 8 7 6 | .. | .. | .. | 680 12 0 | 126 2 6 | .. | .. | 286 18 9 | 1,913 9 0 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 13 10 | .. | .. | .. | 68 13 10 |
| 8 4 | .. | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | 275 0 0 | 86 17 8 | .. | 169 4 0 | .. | 749 17 9 |
| 1 6 | .. | .. | .. | 34 0 0 | 140 0 0 | .. | .. | 9 1 0 | .. | 250 3 0 |
|  | .. | .. | 0 19 1 | 0 16 0 | 32 5 10 | .. | .. | 8 12 0 | 3 10 0 | 91 18 2½ |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 10 0 | 5 10 0 |
| 3 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 0 0 | 1 8 5½ | 3 3 0 | 10 5 6 | 6 17 2 | 95 7 3½ |
|  | .. | .. | 18 18 6 | .. | 10 0 0 | 0 6 3 | .. | .. | .. | 49 4 6 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | 0 6 0 | .. | .. | .. | 8 3 6 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 0¼ | .. | 67 13 2 | 5 2 4 | 42 1 3 | 997 6 3 | 266 0 2 | 18 10 0 | 88 2 0 | .. | 2,387 4 6 |
|  | .. | .. | 0 4 6 | .. | 30 0 0 | 161 3 4½ | .. | 14 0 0 | 35 6 1½ | 357 12 10½ |
|  | .. | 28 18 7 | 5 6 11 | 11 13 6 | 1,176 6 8 | 248 19 8 | .. | 198 0 0 | 327 4 7½ | 3,154 16 7½ |
|  | .. | 3 18 10 | .. | .. | 380 10 0 | 70 4 6½ | .. | 3 7 6 | 61 15 9 | 716 9 3½ |
|  | 6 10 0 | 9 8 4 | 8 8 6 | 9 9 6 | 1,548 18 0 | 469 10 8 | 25 4 0 | 261 16 10 | 240 4 2 | 4,140 6 0¼ |
|  | .. | 6 9 0 | .. | .. | 252 0 0 | 33 4 0 | 39 17 0 | .. | .. | 390 17 3½ |
| 1 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 6 0 | .. | 1 7 0 | 18 18 0 | 125 15 0 | 395 15 10 |
|  | .. | 4 5 0 | 1 16 6 | .. | 272 0 0 | 47 0 5 | 47 5 0 | .. | 49 1 7¼ | 628 16 8¾ |
| 8 6 | .. | 1 6 10 | 1 3 6 | .. | 52 0 0 | 143 7 10½ | 33 0 1 | .. | .. | 280 11 5 |
|  | .. | 4 5 1 | 7 5 1 | 3 18 0 | 453 15 0 | 62 16 4 | 26 16 4 | .. | .. | 802 4 0 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 6 0 | .. | 8 18 0 | 0 11 0 | 6 9 3 | 44 11 10 |
|  | .. | 2 16 0 | .. | .. | 54 12 0 | .. | 16 19 6 | .. | .. | 134 5 7 |
| 9 5 | .. | 1 3 5 | 0 5 0 | .. | 230 0 0 | 17 10 0 | 11 6 0 | 23 3 11 | .. | 411 9 8 |
| 9 4 | .. | 5 19 0 | 2 1 3 | 25 0 0 | 519 0 6 | 98 18 2½ | 63 17 2 | 60 5 0 | 50 6 6½ | 1,155 18 5 |
|  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 7½ | .. | 8 3 11 | .. | .. | 249 11 0 | 47 1 8½ | 14 10 0 | 32 8 0 | 77 18 10½ | 611 2 4 |

TABLE

Total Cost per Annum,

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Total Cost of Prison Diet. | Total Cost of Bedding and Clothing for Males and Females. | Total Cost of Allowances by Order of the Surgeons. | Total Cost of Beer and Spirits. | Total Cost of Fuel. | Total Cost of Soap. | Total Cost of Candles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Gloucester . | Gloucester . . | County Gaol . . | 775 19 0 | 30 8 11 | 11 7 3 | .. | 89 14 7 | 24 2 0 | 5 12 0 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Horsley . . . | County House of Correction. | 190 19 9 | 42 3 8 | 0 6 2 | .. | 39 5 2 | 6 6 0 | 6 7 10 |
| ,, | Northleach . . | ,, | 156 16 4 | 63 11 3 | 0 0 9 | 0 0 6 | 18 12 3 | 2 17 4 | 0 19 0 |
| ,, | Little Dean . . | ,, | 65 9 2½ | 15 7 11½ | 0 8 5 | 0 4 2 | 12 18 0 | 1 19 6 | 0 17 2 |
| ,, | Lawford's Gate. | ,, | 55 12 4 | 28 11 0½ | .. | .. | 16 15 8 | 2 0 0 | 2 19 7 |
| ,, | Tewksbury . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 41 9 2 | 7 4 1 | 0 7 8 | .. | 10 3 0 | 2 17 6 | .. |
| ,, | St. Biravel's Castle. | Debtors' Gaol for Forest of Dean. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hants . . | Winchester . . | County Gaol . . | 187 15 2 | 16 13 8 | 13 19 6 | .. | 64 9 8 | 9 16 0 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 723 16 9 | 113 7 4 | 13 12 2 | .. | 109 3 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 15 18 1¼ | 1 12 0 | 1 7 0 | .. | 6 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 0 16 0 |
| ,, | Gosport . . . | County House of Correction. | 58 18 9 | 12 0 9 | .. | .. | 11 3 0 | 2 0 0 | .. |
| ,, | Portsmouth . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 117 4 1 | 13 9 6 | 4 7 6 | .. | 37 3 6 | 6 12 0 | 4 5 0 |
| ,, | Southampton . | Debtors' Prison . . | 12 17 6 | 1 7 6 | .. | .. | 1 9 3 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol . . . | 12 14 4½ | 5 6 4 | .. | .. | 3 18 0 | 0 10 0 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | House of Correction | 72 4 9½ | 20 8 0 | 1 1 0 | .. | 13 9 10 | 4 10 0 | 1 1 0 |
| ,, | Andover. . . | Borough Gaol . . | 9 9 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hereford . . | Hereford . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 182 1 10½ | 102 3 7 | 5 11 3½ | .. | 89 10 6 | 12 12 6 | 6 1 9 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 42 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 19 12 0 | 5 8 0 | .. |
| Herts. . . | Hertford . . | County Gaol . . | 631 4 0 | 63 10 11 | 13 8 1 | 5 14 2 | 75 3 7 | 18 10 0 | 0 1 3 |
| Huntingdon . | Huntingdon . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 149 15 0¼ | 42 2 7¼ | 11 17 11½ | .. | 85 11 6 | .. | 20 12 4 |
| Kent . . . | Maidstone . . | ,, | 1,233 16 10 | 169 18 5 | 14 13 9 | 9 14 8 | 274 5 10 | 41 16 10 | 18 0 11 |
| ,, | St. Augustine's, Canterbury. | ,, | 196 2 1 | 35 3 11 | 6 0 8½ | 2 14 5 | 59 6 0 | 17 0 3 | 2 1 11 |
| ,, | Canterbury . . | City Gaol . . . | 115 5 1 | 26 11 3 | 4 4 0 | .. | 25 0 0 | 3 18 0 | 4 4 0 |
| ,, | Rochester . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 109 19 5 | 1 6 0 | .. | .. | 1 10 0 | 0 10 0 | .. |
| ,, | Deal. . . . | Town Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Dover . . . | ,, | 132 19 9 | 31 2 0 | .. | .. | 12 17 3 | 6 17 4 | 7 10 0 |
| ,, | Dover Castle . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Sandwich . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 55 15 5¾ | 5 17 10¾ | 1 4 8 | 0 3 6 | 35 10 9 | 5 14 6 | 3 11 1 |
| ,, | Folkstone . . | Town Gaol . . . | 3 2 0 | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Faversham . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hythe . . . | ,, | 8 1 0 | 1 2 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Dymchurch. . | Gaol for Romney Marsh. | 8 18 9 | 3 15 8 | .. | .. | 2 6 6 | 4 9 4 | .. |
| ,, | Tenterden . . | Town Gaol . . . | 1 7 0 | 1 1 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 |
| ,, | Greenwich . . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lancaster . | Lancaster . . | County Gaol . . | 1,438 13 6½ | 467 15 4½ | 58 7 9 | .. | 213 8 5 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Preston . . . | County House of Correction. | 668 17 4 | 92 18 7 | 8 14 6 | .. | 134 15 7 | 46 19 6 | 60 0 9 |
| ,, | Liverpool (Kirkdale.) | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | 772 2 4 | .. | .. | .. | 94 18 6 | 10 7 8 | 5 10 0 |
| ,, | Manchester (Salford.) | County House of Correction. | 1,866 3 6 | 212 13 11 | 75 5 1 | .. | 382 2 10 | 88 16 0 | 12 14 2 |
| Leicester . . | Leicester . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 292 15 4¼ | 50 8 9 | 7 14 2¾ | .. | 35 18 11 | 18 0 0 | 1 15 0 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 485 13 0¼ | 74 11 3 | 1 4 3 | .. | 24 2 3 | 3 13 6 | 1 12 3 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 278 19 4 | 49 1 8 | 1 7 2½ | .. | 22 9 3 | 6 0 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Lincoln . . | Lincoln . . . | County Gaol . . | 144 4 5 | 30 11 11½ | 1 10 2¾ | .. | 54 6 9½ | 4 4 0 | 3 12 9 |
| ,, | Louth . . . | County House of Correction. | 290 19 7 | 314 14 2 | 39 18 0 | 7 15 0 | 59 5 0 | 10 1 0 | 2 5 0 |
| ,, | Spilsby . . . | ,, | 286 18 2 | 54 6 6 | 26 2 0 | 2 16 0 | 71 0 6 | 9 4 0 | 2 4 0 |
| ,, | Kirton . . . | ,, | 234 4 10 | 30 0 7½ | 8 15 10 | 0 11 0 | 34 14 9 | 1 7 0 | 1 10 3 |
| ,, | Falkingham . | ,, | 161 6 5¼ | 15 17 3 | 4 17 5 | .. | 56 7 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Spalding . . | ,, | 203 17 7½ | 28 8 2 | 3 14 6 | .. | 59 5 6 | 11 9 0 | 2 4 4 |
| ,, | Skirbeck . . | ,, | 161 1 0 | 10 9 6 | .. | .. | 8 0 0 | 1 6 0 | 0 5 0 |
| ,, | Boston . . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 94 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 10 9 0 | 4 18 0 | 4 10 2 |
| ,, | Grantham . . | ,, | 54 0 0 | 6 12 6 | 0 7 6 | .. | 4 0 0 | 1 19 0 | .. |
| ,, | Stamford . . | ,, | 40 4 8 | 13 19 5 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 3 | 8 11 0 | 1 5 0 | 0 7 6 |
| ,, | Great Grimsby . | ,, | 5 16 8 | 2 7 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Merioneth . | Dolgelly. . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 43 19 0 | 7 2 6 | .. | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | 0 3 0 |
| ,, | Bala. . . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0 | .. | .. |
| Middlesex . | Clerkenwell. . | New Prison . . . | 547 12 7 | 201 19 5 | 75 17 9 | 2 15 10 | 130 16 6 | 24 8 0 | 5 15 8 |
| ,, | Cold Bath Fields | House of Correction | 3,563 4 0 | 1,005 4 10 | 251 11 9 | 71 13 7 | 327 1 6 | 143 4 0 | 13 10 8 |
| ,, | Newgate . . | City and County Gaol | 1,336 5 6 | 420 7 6 | 89 7 10 | .. | 243 10 4 | 48 16 6 | 266 19 0 |
| ,, | Giltspur-street . | City House of Correction. | 670 19 2 | 348 13 0 | 42 3 10 | .. | 148 16 8 | 56 3 6 | 26 3 4 |
| ,, | Whitecross-street | Debtors' Gaol . . | 1,243 4 1 | 280 4 5 | .. | .. | 116 0 5 | 1 11 6 | 8 10 6 |
| ,, | Bridge-street, Blackfriars. | City Bridewell . . | 446 5 2 | 177 3 6 | 6 14 2 | .. | 67 10 0 | 31 3 0 | .. |

.—No. 4, *continued*.

the following Heads.

| Cost ing. | Total Cost of Cooking. | Total Cost of Stationery. | Total Cost of Books. | Total Cost of Furniture. | Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated. | Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions. | Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts. | Total Amount of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| | .. | 7 15 5 | 0 14 0 | .. | 1,228 18 7 | 380 15 0 | 13 10 0 | 276 13 6 | 120 9 3 | 2,965 19 6 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | 0 13 0 | .. | 193 7 0 | 154 12 9½ | 0 14 0 | .. | 36 0 5½ | 671 10 9 |
| | .. | .. | .. | 6 11 10 | 302 16 0 | 27 6 9 | 1 8 0 | .. | 7 16 2 | 588 16 2 |
| 0 | .. | .. | 2 1 3 | .. | 130 0 0 | .. | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | 232 11 8 |
| 0 | .. | 0 7 6 | .. | .. | 278 15 0 | 12 18 4 | .. | .. | 38 6 6 | 439 7 11½ |
| 0 | .. | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | 67 7 6 | 11 14 9 | 1 2 0 | .. | 3 19 8 | 154 5 4 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 53 12 10 | 4 8 7 | .. | 823 10 0 | 57 16 5 | .. | 66 10 0 | 597 5 3¼ | 1,895 17 1¼ |
| | .. | 3 11 0 | .. | .. | 824 7 9 | 140 8 11 | .. | .. | 94 11 8 | 2,022 18 7 |
| 0 | .. | 0 4 0 | .. | .. | 7 10 0 | 2 0 0 | 0 8 0 | .. | 6 15 0 | 44 14 1¼ |
| 0 | .. | 0 16 6 | 0 12 6 | 1 6 0 | 290 0 0 | 27 1 5 | 29 0 0 | .. | 3 8 2½ | 436 17 1½ |
| | .. | 1 8 0 | 0 17 6 | .. | 356 10 0 | 7 18 0 | 7 2 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 18 5 | 570 15 6 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 0 0 | 4 11 2 | .. | .. | 16 6 3½ | 71 11 8½ |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 0 0 | 0 16 0 | .. | 7 5 6 | 5 13 7 | 66 3 9½ |
| | .. | 0 5 0 | 1 14 6 | .. | 155 0 0 | 3 3 3 | 1 12 6 | .. | 201 3 3¾ | 475 13 2¼ |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] 0 0 | .. | .. | 17 9 0 |
| 4 | .. | 7 11 0 | 6 8 1 | .. | 828 0 10 | .. | 5 12 0 | 84 5 10 | 167 0 0 | 1,509 12 7 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 4 0 | 20 0 0 | .. | 11 16 0 | .. | 165 0 0 |
| | .. | 5 1 2 | .. | 8 3 3 | 1,149 11 0 | 56 17 1 | 9 15 0 | 62 10 0 | 329 1 2½ | 2,423 10 8½ |
| | .. | 8 0 5 | 6 0 3 | .. | 435 2 0 | 104 4 5 | 5 5 0 | 104 0 0 | 63 12 0 | 1,036 3 6 |
| | .. | 11 3 6 | 6 7 3 | .. | 1,163 3 8 | 546 11 10 | .. | 9 6 6 | 537 13 10 | 4,036 13 10 |
| | .. | 4 11 3 | 6 15 7 | .. | 655 9 3 | 107 13 2½ | 2 1 0 | 14 0 0 | 46 3 9 | 1,155 3 4½ |
| | .. | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | 100 0 0 | 28 6 8 | .. | 4 5 0 | 5 0 0 | 317 14 0 |
| 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 0 0 | 10 5 0 | .. | .. | .. | 201 10 5 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 7 0 10 | 2 5 0 | .. | .. | 231 4 0 | 13 7 8 | 49 17 4 | .. | .. | 498 15 8 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 3 11 3 | 0 9 6 | .. | 164 19 9 | 24 3 4 | .. | 2 17 6 | 11 12 5 | 315 11 7½ |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 2 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 14 0 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 5 0 | 2 6 0 | .. | .. | .. | 17 1 3 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 2 17 1 | 27 7 4 |
| | 0 2 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 16 8 | .. | .. | .. | 3 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 3 18 0 | 72 10 8½ | .. | .. | 1,944 12 0 | 296 19 0 | .. | .. | 329 19 9 | 4,829 13 10½ |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 21 16 5 | 39 4 7 | 14 8 6 | 15 16 10 | 1,174 7 0 | 196 12 8 | .. | 120 0 0 | 422 8 10 | 3,031 9 4 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,858 1 11½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,858 1 11½ |
| | .. | .. | .. | 86 17 9 | 1,079 9 0 | 25 16 2 | .. | 79 0 0 | 610 17 7 | 2,764 19 0 |
| 2½ | 2 1 3½ | 174 8 4 | .. | .. | 2,686 17 0 | 156 13 8 | .. | .. | 461 2 0 | 6,120 19 0 |
| | .. | 11 8 4 | 1 7 3 | .. | 691 4 9 | 68 13 7¾ | 5 1 6 | 134 6 6 | 117 17 9¼ | 1,436 12 0 |
| | .. | 1 9 3 | 1 3 0 | .. | 532 1 0 | 58 12 0 | .. | .. | 205 5 1¼ | 1,389 6 10½ |
| | .. | 1 11 6 | .. | .. | 475 0 0 | 88 12 7½ | 1 10 0 | 70 17 9 | 72 15 0 | 1,069 4 4 |
| 7½ | .. | 20 4 1 | 3 10 0 | .. | 998 5 0 | .. | .. | 258 0 6 | 250 0 0 | 1,808 12 4¼ |
| | .. | 7 14 0 | .. | .. | 484 0 0 | 4 7 0 | 12 15 0 | 9 16 0 | 19 11 9 | 1,263 1 6 |
| | .. | 7 11 0 | .. | .. | 380 0 0 | .. | 24 4 9 | 6 12 0 | .. | 870 18 11 |
| 0 | .. | 1 3 10 | .. | .. | 404 12 0 | 35 5 1½ | 2 1 0 | 1 5 0 | 13 6 6 | 774 7 9 |
| | .. | 11 2 0 | .. | .. | 310 0 0 | 43 2 3 | 41 9 3 | 2 12 0 | 756 1 6¼ | 1,40[illegible] 15 1½ |
| | .. | 10 17 11½ | .. | .. | 257 0 0 | 47 2 5½ | 6 0 0 | 46 17 6 | 59 5 9 | 736 2 10 |
| | 0 5 0 | 0 2 6 | 2 2 6 | 2 4 0 | 74 9 6 | 5 18 6 | 3 18 6 | 11 15 6 | 21 1 0 | 302 18 6 |
| | .. | 3 10 0 | .. | 6 11 1 | 85 0 0 | 19 5 6 | .. | 22 7 6 | 36 10 9½ | 287 2 0½ |
| | .. | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | 45 0 0 | 5 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | 120 9 0 |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 4 10 | 93 6 8 | 10 4 10 | 10 2 6 | 20 9 8 | 72 18 9 | 275 8 11 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 15 0 | 23 18 8 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 17 0 | 6 6 0 | 42 0 0 | 5 0 6 | 110 8 0 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 | 0 2 6 | .. | .. | 2 0 0 | 15 2 6 |
| 3 | .. | 20 5 6 | 22 1 1 | .. | 2,036 17 0 | 159 5 4 | .. | .. | 144 18 1 | 3,457 14 0 |
| 0 | 65 6 6 | 35 5 9 | 52 9 1 | 10 10 0 | 5,384 11 8 | 1,115 7 2 | 16 7 6 | .. | 694 4 1 | 12,812 12 1 |
| | .. | 200 13 3 | 9 14 4 | 36 17 6 | 3,050 16 0 | 304 8 0 | 8 13 0 | 1,163 7 3 | 680 16 0 | 7,860 12 0 |
| | .. | 7 4 6 | .. | .. | 1,937 13 0 | 469 11 4 | 4 16 0 | .. | 239 4 8 | 3,951 9 0 |
| 1 | .. | 10 1 0 | 13 19 2 | .. | 2,343 2 0 | 509 7 9 | .. | .. | 521 18 2 | 5,072 9 1 |
| | .. | 7 16 0 | .. | .. | 948 16 0 | 153 3 4 | .. | .. | 100 0 0 | 1,938 11 2 |

Digest of Gaol Returns,

TABL

Total Cost per Annum

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Total Cost of Prison Diet. | Total Cost of Bedding and Clothing for Males and Females. | Total Cost of Allowances by Order of the Surgeons. | Total Cost of Beer and Spirits. | Total Cost of Fuel. | Total Cost of Soap. | Total Cos of Candles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. |
| Middlesex . | Millbank . . | General Penitentiary | 2,790 3 7 | 1,235 7 6 | 70 5 0 | .. | 760 2 6 | 28 15 8 | 101 10 |
| ,, | Tothill Fields . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 1,159 3 4½ | 199 11 7½ | 51 9 0¼ | 17 11 0 | 212 14 4½ | 129 19 4¼ | .. |
| Monmouth . | Monmouth . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 234 2 11 | 53 1 5 | 17 15 8 | .. | 38 8 2 | 8 14 8½ | 4 11 |
| ,, | Usk . . . . | County House of Correction. | 128 6 1 | 27 8 6½ | 1 15 8 | .. | 23 3 0 | 5 5 3 | 3 4 |
| Montgomery. | Montgomery . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 126 8 2¾ | 15 10 0 | 1 10 0 | .. | 24 10 0 | 6 10 7 | 4 4 |
| Norfolk . . | Norwich. . . | County Gaol . . | 643 13 1 | 106 6 3 | 15 12 10 | .. | 77 2 8 | 5 5 0 | 11 6 |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 225 12 8 | 35 5 10 | 10 9 3 | 1 3 9 | 3 0 0 | 19 0 0 | 1 10 |
| ,, | Swaffham . . | County House of Correction. | 212 0 7 | 16 9 10 | 14 14 3 | .. | 42 3 5 | 22 6 11 | .. |
| ,, | Walsingham . | ,, | 404 1 11 | 47 16 3 | 27 9 4 | .. | 29 1 0 | 8 8 0 | 7 6 |
| ,, | Wymondham . | ,, | 54 0 0 | 5 1 3 | 2 6 4½ | .. | 32 5 4 | 12 2 3½ | 3 6 |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 179 15 7 | 53 5 9 | 6 12 6 | .. | 18 6 0 | 2 12 4 | 2 6 |
| ,, | King's Lynn . | ,, | 221 2 3 | 46 15 0 | .. | .. | 14 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 10 |
| ,, | Thetford . . | Borough Gaol . . | 27 5 4 | 4 13 2 | .. | .. | 1 6 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 4 |
| Northampton | Northampton . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 415 14 2 | 100 19 3 | 18 14 6 | .. | 35 12 6 | 12 18 10 | 30 10 |
| ,, | Peterborough . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Higham Ferrers | Borough Lock-up-House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northumberland. | Morpeth. . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 210 0 10 | 57 13 0 | 0 15 6 | .. | 46 2 6 | 9 1 10 | 2 6 |
| ,, | Tynemouth . . | County House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Alnwick. . . | ,, | 38 1 4 | 13 6 0 | 1 12 0 | .. | 15 9 0 | 4 8 0 | 1 19 |
| ,, | Hexham . . | ,, | 22 10 5 | 3 18 6 | .. | .. | 9 17 6 | 3 1 3 | 1 19 |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 345 7 0¼ | 219 19 5½ | 6 1 8¼ | .. | 100 0 0 | 18 18 0 | 15 14 |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed. | ,, | 110 0 0 | 4 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 0 |
| Notts. . . | Nottingham . | County Gaol . . | 183 6 4 | 28 15 3 | 4 18 2½ | 0 1 5½ | 15 14 7 | .. | 1 1 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol . . . | 106 1 9 | 30 0 2 | 2 13 10 | .. | 20 6 3 | 1 14 2 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town House of Correction. | 367 6 5 | 69 3 1½ | 8 8 9 | .. | 61 7 3 | 21 16 0 | 3 9 |
| ,, | Southwell . . | County House of Correction. | 588 2 9 | 22 15 7½ | 138 1 4½ | 0 17 7½ | 87 3 4½ | 27 8 0 | 4 18 |
| ,, | Newark . . . | Borough Gaol . . | 12 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oxford . . | Oxford . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 412 17 11 | 207 4 5 | 90 14 8 | 10 16 6 | 79 5 0 | 56 12 9 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 130 0 0 | 49 0 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | 25 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 1 0 |
| ,, | Banbury . . | Borough Gaol . . | 22 1 5 | 0 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pembroke . | Haverford West | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 200 5 8¼ | 44 8 0½ | 12 5 6½ | .. | 43 10 0 | 8 10 0 | 2 16 |
| Radnor . . | Presteign . . | ,, | 27 1 6 | 15 2 0 | 0 7 6 | .. | 18 15 6 | 1 15 0 | .. |
| ,, | New Radnor . | Borough Gaol . . | | | | | | | |
| Rutland . . | Oakham . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 0 12 3 | 2 2 6 | .. | .. | 0 3 6 | 0 1 2 | 0 1 |
| | | | 75 7 3 | 28 12 8¼ | 2 10 6 | .. | 32 18 0 | 4 4 0 | 2 15 |
| Salop. . . | Shrewsbury. . | .. | | | | | | | |
| ,, | Wellington . . | Debtors' Prison . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ludlow . . . | Borough Gaol . . | 16 8 9 | 3 19 2 | 0 5 3 | .. | 14 0 0 | 0 10 0 | .. |
| ,, | Oswestry . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridgnorth . . | Borough Lock-up House. | 10 4 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bishop's Castle | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wenlock . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somerset . . | Ilchester . . | County Gaol . . | 399 19 7 | 168 17 0 | 39 8 3 | 24 1 7½ | 103 12 4 | 20 0 0 | 32 5 |
| ,, | Shepton Mallett | County House of Correction. | 738 17 3 | 244 11 3 | 51 17 8 | .. | 118 10 0 | 39 5 2 | 12 0 |
| ,, | Wilton . . . | ,, | 447 11 0½ | 128 14 3½ | 23 12 1½ | 0 13 11½ | 73 17 0 | 14 0 0 | 10 16 |
| ,, | Bristol . . . | House of Correction | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Common Gaol . . | 456 2 0 | 56 7 5 | 4 0 0 | .. | 28 19 4 | 29 12 6 | .. |
| ,, | Bath . . . | City Gaol . . . | 70 19 9 | .. | 3 18 0 | .. | 9 8 6 | 2 16 0 | .. |
| ,, | Wells . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Axbridge . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford . . | Stafford . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1,265 4 7 | 173 17 5 | 54 3 3½ | 1 7 8 | 163 2 2 | 21 9 0 | 20 5 |
| Suffolk . . | Bury St. Edmond's. | ,, | 704 15 1 | 177 14 4 | 2 19 0 | .. | 83 0 0 | 18 15 3 | 8 0 |
| ,, | Ipswich . . . | ,, | 472 2 1½ | 155 0 5 | 16 17 4 | .. | 61 4 3 | 7 10 0 | 6 9 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | 157 5 8 | 14 8 0 | 1 17 0 | .. | 23 4 0 | 4 14 3 | 2 14 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 26 13 0 | 1 13 0 | .. | .. | 7 4 0 | 2 0 0 | 1 16 |
| ,, | Beccles . . . | County House of Correction. | 92 17 5 | 22 3 4¾ | 0 11 7½ | .. | 20 0 0 | 3 2 1 | 3 18 |
| ,, | Woodbridge . | ,, | 82 11 6 | 48 11 1 | 2 19 9 | .. | 17 7 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Eye . . . . | Borough Gaol . . | .. | 0 0 8 | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surrey . . | Horsemonger Lane. | County Gaol . . | 658 10 6 | 138 11 4 | 25 4 5 | .. | 135 2 9 | 41 11 8 | 51 4 |
| ,, | Brixton . . . | House of Correction | 1,210 16 3 | 204 14 5 | 11 13 6½ | 2 0 7 | 155 12 2½ | 18 6 7½ | .. |

836.—No. 4, *continued.*

o. 17.

der the following Heads.

| otal Cost of Vashing. | Total Cost of Cooking. | Total Cost of Stationery. | Total Cost of Books. | Total Cost of Furniture. | Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated. | Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions. | Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts. | Total Amount of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 22 13 8 | .. | .. | 57 19 8 | 142 6 7 | 4,636 12 10 | 1,549 13 6 | .. | .. | 983 16 7 | 12,779 7 6 |
| .. | .. | 31 4 8 | .. | .. | 2,884 6 11 | 174 15 3 | 60 0 0 | .. | 68 13 5 | 4,989 9 0 |
| 0 10 0 | .. | 12 0 6 | 2 0 4 | .. | 462 10 0 | 28 8 6½ | 16 9 6 | 49 12 6 | 48 10 8½ | 976 16 0 |
| .. | .. | 8 4 0½ | 1 14 9 | .. | 264 4 0 | 25 7 4 | 4 11 0 | 28 11 0 | 10 0 0 | 531 14 8 |
| 6 1 7 | .. | 1 10 9 | .. | 4 5 6 | 192 0 0 | 52 17 8 | 2 12 6 | 26 10 0 | 8 15 8½ | 473 7 3¼ |
| 22 16 3 | .. | .. | .. | 82 9 2 | 1,345 4 1 | 70 10 1 | .. | 341 11 5 | 343 1 3 | 3,064 18 7 |
| .. | .. | 2 10 0 | .. | .. | 548 15 1 | 146 14 6 | 2 0 0 | 96 2 3 | .. | 1,092 3 8 |
| 10 0 0 | .. | .. | 3 16 3 | 4 3 5 | 615 8 0 | 46 3 0 | 106 9 1 | 112 5 9 | 120 13 10 | 1,326 14 4 |
| 0 2 0 | .. | 8 13 8 | 4 17 0 | .. | 775 6 3 | 56 9 9 | 111 17 1 | 79 17 9 | 105 12 6 | 1,666 18 11 |
| .. | .. | 3 11 0 | .. | .. | 284 8 0 | 70 0 0 | 28 17 9 | 7 12 0 | 28 5 3½ | 531 15 9½ |
| 9 17 5 | .. | 3 12 0 | .. | .. | 195 0 0 | 4 0 0 | .. | 24 2 0 | 25 18 0 | 525 8 4 |
| .. | .. | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | 15 0 0 | .. | 26 12 0 | 23 0 0 | 453 19 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | 1 0 0 | 2 2 0 | 50 0 0 | 0 5 0 | 3 7 0 | 4 4 0 | 29 10 0 | 124 2 6 |
| .. | .. | 6 3 0 | 3 18 10 | .. | 719 9 4 | 84 8 10 | .. | 200 0 6 | 135 16 2½ | 1,764 5 11½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 0 5 | .. | 0 10 0 | 2 0 0 | .. | 554 8 6 | 57 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 76 10 0 | 74 0 0 | 1,125 8 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 6 0 | .. | 3 7 0 | .. | .. | 54 0 0 | 36 16 8 | 2 12 0 | .. | .. | 174 17 6 |
| 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 0 0 | 24 6 11½ | 18 4 2 | .. | 6 13 3½ | 140 11 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 61 13 9½ | .. | .. | 745 0 0 | 218 19 5 | 9 3 0 | 108 2 6 | 255 2 11½ | 2,104 1 11 |
| 1 0 0 | .. | .. | 0 10 0 | 1 0 0 | 150 0 0 | .. | .. | 32 1 0 | 5 0 0 | 304 19 0 |
| 16 10 0 | .. | 11 6 6 | 0 16 6 | 1 18 3 | 503 13 0 | 30 1 0 | .. | 150 12 6 | 26 0 0 | 974 14 7 |
| 4 4 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 360 0 0 | 18 1 0 | .. | 86 19 10 | 39 1 6½ | 669 3 0½ |
| .. | .. | 4 5 0 | .. | .. | 352 0 0 | 12 14 8½ | 0 19 0 | .. | 119 0 9½ | 1,020 10 0½ |
| 14 17 0 | 5 4 0 | 42 4 3 | 2 18 10 | .. | 772 12 0 | 476 4 11 | 66 13 9 | 4 11 0 | 389 5 11 | 2,643 19 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 1 4 |
| 8 18 0 | .. | 10 2 4 | .. | .. | 791 12 0 | 229 13 3 | 15 1 6 | 101 9 0 | 207 9 2 | 2,221 16 6 |
| 2 12 0 | .. | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | 177 5 0 | 3 12 0 | 0 13 0 | 26 7 0 | 5 0 0 | 433 0 0 |
| 1 7 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 1 6 | 40 0 0 | 3 9 4 | .. | 5 2 6 | 5 0 0 | 78 14 0 |
| 2 10 6 | .. | 5 15 4 | 4 2 6 | 12 15 4 | 267 11 0 | 38 15 8 | .. | 89 6 0 | 60 2 1 | 792 14 0¼ |
| .. | .. | 2 2 0 | .. | .. | 121 5 0 | 5 0 0 | .. | 23 7 6 | 4 0 0 | 218 16 0 |
| .. | .. | 0 3 4 | .. | .. | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 11 3 | 14 15 6 |
| 8 0 0 | .. | 3 17 8 | 1 1 0 | .. | 260 10 0 | 14 3 11½ | .. | 14 8 0 | 14 7 4 | 462 16 1¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 8 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 0 0 | 52 10 0 | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 95 1 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 9 6 | .. | 9 12 9 | .. | 15 6 0 | 45 13 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7 5 3 | 5 0 0 | .. | 893 6 0 | 200 13 6½ | 83 4 0 | 552 16 8 | 183 19 0 | 2,714 8 3 |
| .. | .. | 16 0 7 | 10 2 6 | .. | 951 17 0 | 91 1 11 | 122 14 10 | .. | 171 3 1 | 2,568 1 3 |
| 3 16 9 | .. | 11 18 2 | 3 14 1½ | 18 19 0 | 682 19 6 | 212 1 0 | 34 1 6 | .. | 377 13 2½ | 2,044 10 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | 15 0 0 | 9 11 6 | 887 12 0 | .. | 20 0 0 | 315 0 0 | 56 10 6 | 1,878 15 3 |
| 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 13 13 5 | 338 15 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 36 18 11 | .. | .. | 1,428 8 0 | 202 12 7¼ | 24 9 0 | 428 9 0 | 154 19 4 | 3,975 6 3¾ |
| .. | .. | 34 12 6 | 8 7 3 | 36 11 0 | 1,140 19 3 | 106 1 2 | 7 7 0 | 174 0 7 | 99 12 3 | 2,602 15 6 |
| 19 12 11 | .. | 8 11 3 | .. | 7 18 0 | 692 16 0 | 63 10 7 | 45 10 0 | 383 8 0 | 445 3 3 | 2,385 13 1½ |
| 7 16 0 | .. | 0 9 4 | 7 19 6 | .. | 160 0 0 | 39 15 6 | 15 2 6 | 42 12 0 | 4 13 10 | 482 11 7 |
| 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 0 0 | 0 16 0 | .. | .. | .. | 63 2 0 |
| .. | .. | 0 6 7 | .. | .. | 302 12 0 | 5 5 9 | .. | 45 1 6 | 22 2 3 | 518 0 7¼ |
| 13 16 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 12 0 | 24 0 0 | 30 3 1 | .. | 29 4 4¼ | 326 5 4¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 8 |
| .. | .. | 27 13 4 | 1 2 6 | 78 9 10 | 1,594 2 0 | 109 18 1 | 57 3 2 | 93 16 3 | 491 7 2 | 3,503 17 0 |
| .. | .. | 49 7 11 | .. | 16 12 7 | 1,768 2 7 | 391 7 9½ | .. | .. | 200 16 6 | 4,029 11 0 |

TABLE

Total Cost per Annum,

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, and Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Total Cost of Prison Diet. | Total Cost of Bedding and Clothing for Males and Females. | Total Cost of Allowances by Order of the Surgeons. | Total Cost of Beer and Spirits. | Total Cost of Fuel. | Total Cost of Soap. | Total Cost of Candles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Surrey . . | Guildford . . | House of Correction. | 549 10 2 | 80 7 5 | 10 1 10 | 7 3 2½ | 89 4 0 | 18 8 0 | 37 4 0½ |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames. | ,, | 100 2 10 | 2 15 7 | 10 8 1 | .. | 45 12 0 | 18 1 9 | .. |
| ,, | Southwark . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction | 110 3 0 | 15 8 9½ | 0 4 9½ | 0 16 0 | 36 6 3 | 2 2 0 | 3 10 0 |
| ,, | Marshalsea . . | Debtors' Prison . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sussex . . | Horsham . . | County Gaol . . | 99 13 3½ | 0 10 7½ | 4 14 1½ | .. | 45 18 0 | 1 1 11½ | 0 9 4½ |
| ,, | Lewes . . . | County House of Correction. | 668 5 9½ | 72 2 9½ | 7 13 3½ | .. | 110 5 0 | 29 15 6 | .. |
| ,, | Petworth . . | ,, | 328 5 7 | 217 7 11½ | 52 8 11 | .. | 77 0 0 | 9 15 0 | 7 10 8½ |
| ,, | Battle . . . | ,, | 19 2 8½ | 6 2 11¼ | .. | .. | 9 0 4 | 1 9 0 | .. |
| ,, | Chichester . . | City Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hastings . . | Town Gaol . . . | 55 4 8 | 3 11 3 | .. | .. | 5 5 6 | 2 0 10 | 0 11 0 |
| ,, | Winchelsea . . | ,, | 12 2 9 | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | 1 19 9 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rye . . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Seaford . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Warwick . . | Warwick . . | County Gaol . . | 687 2 10½ | 75 16 7 | 26 8 3¾ | .. | 135 19 1 | 49 1 0 | 8 3 4 |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 831 4 7 | 143 17 7 | 43 10 4 | .. | 132 9 9 | 42 0 2 | 5 17 0 |
| ,, | Coventry . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 131 5 1 | 31 7 4 | 23 18 2 | .. | 41 14 4 | 6 10 6 | 16 5 10 |
| ,, | Birmingham . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westmorland | Appleby . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 80 7 8¾ | 26 13 9 | 2 13 4½ | .. | 36 11 1 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Kendal . . . | County House of Correction. | 43 6 10½ | 15 0 0 | 1 11 0 | .. | 25 9 4 | 2 8 0 | 1 4 0 |
| Wilts . . . | Fisherton Anger | County Gaol . . | 145 3 7¼ | 41 11 8 | 9 2 10 | 2 6 0 | 25 4 3½ | 1 2 0 | 2 9 1 |
| ,, | Devizes . . . | County House of Correction. | 657 8 3 | 350 10 5 | 70 17 10 | .. | 100 4 6 | 36 15 0 | .. |
| ,, | Marlborough . | County Bridewell . | 54 7 4½ | 18 10 0 | 10 11 3 | .. | 3 15 2 | 1 19 0 | .. |
| Worcester . | Worcester . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 703 7 0 | 152 12 3 | 15 19 7 | 52 17 9 | 114 16 7 | 36 11 2 | 9 6 1 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 160 18 8½ | 55 10 0 | 3 1 2 | 0 3 9 | 60 9 2 | 15 6 4 | 1 6 0 |
| ,, | Bewdley . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| York . . . | York . . . | County Gaol . . | 463 7 10½ | 156 14 3½ | 5 3 3 | .. | 174 2 2 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 30 17 3 | 2 8 9 | 0 13 1 | .. | 2 19 6 | 1 0 8 | 21 3 2 |
| ,, | ,, | City House of Correction. | 150 11 9 | 87 12 1 | 5 2 0 | .. | 6 2 6 | 4 7 0 | 0 9 0 |
| ,, | ,, | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | North Allerton . | County House of Correction. | 327 10 0 | 49 15 2¾ | 30 12 10 | .. | 60 11 6 | 6 9 0 | 1 1 0 |
| ,, | Beverley . . | ,, | 229 6 7 | 16 6 3 | 1 3 6 | .. | 92 15 11 | 5 14 0 | 4 4 5 |
| ,, | Wakefield . . | ,, | 1,982 19 1½ | 547 3 0 | 31 0 10 | 8 8 2 | 181 8 1 | 58 2 10 | .. |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 410 2 6 | 106 18 11 | 6 19 7 | .. | 65 7 10 | 11 14 6 | .. |
| ,, | Leeds . . . | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Scarborough . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Richmond . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Doncaster . . | Town Gaol . . . | 23 13 6 | .. | .. | .. | 12 0 0 | 0 13 0 | 44 3 0 |
| ,, | Beverley . . | ,, | 58 10 11 | 0 5 3 | .. | .. | 13 16 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 6 0 |
| ,, | Halifax . . . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knaresborough. | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rothwell . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ecclesall . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total . . | 55,104 10 6¾ | 13,778 15 5¼ | 2,612 16 5 | 304 18 7½ | 9,921 14 3 | 2,064 18 3 | 1,416 1 8½ |

836.—No. 4, *continued*.

o. 17.

nder the following Heads.

| otal Cost of Washing. | Total Cost of Cooking. | Total Cost of Stationery. | Total Cost of Books. | Total Cost of Furniture. | Total Cost of Officers' Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments. | Total Cost of Sundries not Enumerated. | Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to take their Trial at Assizes and Sessions. | Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts. | Total Amount of Repairs and Alterations in and about the Prison. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | .. | 9 8 10½ | 5 4 1 | .. | 757 13 8½ | 71 10 3½ | 1 1 6 | .. | 87 4 9 | 1,724 1 10½ |
| .. | .. | 10 16 6 | .. | .. | 346 12 0 | 78 7 0 | 3 0 0 | .. | 17 4 0 | 632 19 9 |
| .. | .. | 14 2 8 | .. | .. | 535 0 0 | 127 17 3 | 1 13 0 | .. | 77 2 8 | 924 6 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 5 7 | .. | .. | 516 10 0 | 56 8 5½ | 9 18 6 | .. | 0 16 1 | 737 6 0 |
| .. | .. | 74 17 5 | .. | .. | 790 13 7 | 243 15 1½ | .. | 114 7 9 | 454 0 2½ | 2,565 16 5½ |
| 4 16 6 | .. | 12 9 11 | 18 4 4 | 12 4 6½ | 585 16 1½ | 34 19 4½ | 47 11 9 | 26 6 5 | 22 13 6½ | 1,457 10 8 |
| .. | .. | 0 17 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | 87 4 0 | 3 12 8 | .. | .. | 15 1 0 | 143 9 7¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 1 16 11 | .. | .. | .. | 2 15 9 | 32 8 0 | 7 14 7 | 1 7 0 | .. | 16 6 7 | 129 2 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | 0 1 0 | 0 5 0 | 25 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 8 6 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 10 10 4 | 5 14 0 | .. | 1,305 15 0 | 102 1 5 | .. | 394 10 9 | .. | 2,801 2 8¼ |
| .. | .. | 7 18 3 | 1 11 0 | .. | 976 0 0 | 123 2 5 | .. | .. | 122 14 8 | 2,430 5 9 |
| 6 3 9 | .. | 15 7 6 | 8 3 6 | 8 16 5 | 410 0 0 | 16 18 0 | .. | 31 14 6 | .. | 748 4 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 5 7 0½ | .. | .. | 212 10 0 | .. | 9 18 0 | 63 5 0 | 77 16 4 | 515 2 3¾ |
| 0 6 1½ | .. | 4 7 4½ | .. | .. | 93 8 0 | 7 17 0 | 3 12 0 | 13 14 0 | 9 16 6½ | 222 0 3 |
| 36 11 2½ | 2 13 3 | .. | .. | .. | 765 11 3 | 98 18 1 | 43 4 0 | 89 8 7 | 119 3 9¼ | 1,382 9 7¾ |
| .. | .. | 7 1 2 | 12 6 0 | .. | 767 0 0 | 284 16 1 | 38 17 6 | 11 7 6 | 1,302 4 2 | 3,639 8 5 |
| 2 18 0 | .. | 1 0 8 | 2 0 9 | 3 19 9½ | 148 0 0 | 20 18 11 | 7 12 3 | .. | 17 4 10 | 292 18 0 |
| .. | .. | 21 17 5 | 1 10 0 | .. | 1,235 0 6 | 382 16 8 | 10 13 0 | 200 12 0 | 188 19 8 | 3,126 19 8 |
| .. | .. | 3 0 8 | 6 19 0 | 35 0 0 | 423 2 0 | 95 9 9½ | .. | 37 16 0 | 151 8 6½ | 1,049 11 1½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 25 17 1 | .. | .. | 1,963 6 0 | 270 12 8 | .. | 691 14 9 | 183 19 5½ | 3,934 17 6½ |
| .. | .. | 1 10 9 | .. | .. | 399 0 0 | 27 11 2 | .. | .. | 6 6 4 | 493 10 8 |
| .. | .. | 1 3 7 | 5 13 10 | 5 19 0 | 291 0 0 | 48 4 9 | .. | 16 9 0 | 18 3 3 | 640 17 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 0 0 |
| .. | 6 5 0 | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0 | .. | 768 19 7 | 32 6 3 | 1 15 0 | 29 15 0 | 69 6 1 | 1,391 6 5¾ |
| .. | .. | 2 7 0 | 4 8 0 | .. | 717 2 3½ | 11 7 0 | 12 0 0 | 18 0 0 | 72 2 8 | 1,186 17 7½ |
| .. | .. | 29 7 0 | 16 17 3 | 57 3 2 | 1,945 3 11½ | 218 14 9 | 335 9 2 | .. | .. | 5,411 17 4 |
| .. | .. | 28 2 3 | .. | .. | 675 0 8 | 287 8 6 | 12 8 0 | 46 13 6½ | 30 3 10½ | 1,681 0 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 0 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 5 0 | 10 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 55 5 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | .. | 4 10 0 | .. | .. | 9 10 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 155 14 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 3 6 |
| .. | 2 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | 58 6 6 | .. | 3 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 2 8 9 | 141 6 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 79 5 3¼ | 147 15 11½ | 1,917 8 8 | 475 4 7½ | 889 6 6¼ | 104,118 19 3½ | 17,066 11 0 | 2,671 13 8½ | 10,764 5 9½ | 22,064 12 6¾ | 246,358 18 7¾ |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 18. Cost per Annum, under the following heads:— | | TABLE Receipts under the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum. | Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum | Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison. | Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners. | Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract. | Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate. |
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Anglesey | Beaumaris | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bedford | Bedford | ,, | 4 6 9¾ | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | 19 4 0 | 3 10 0 |
| ,, | ,, | New County House of Correction. | 4 6 9¾ | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | 22 6 3½ | 20 8 0 |
| Berks | Reading | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 18 10½ | 0 7 7¼ | 40 7 6 | 9 12 0 | 167 14 6 | .. |
| ,, | Abingdon | House of Correction. | 5 7 5½ | 1 11 6½ | 18 11 2¼ | .. | 70 2 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Reading | Borough Gaol | 4 11 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Windsor | ,, | 7 11 8 | .. | .. | 2 2 6 | .. | .. |
| Brecon | Brecknock | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 12 8 | 2 2 0 | .. | 44 8 6 | .. | 0 3 0 |
| Bucks | Aylesbury | ,, | 4 15 4 | Cannot say. | 80 0 6 | .. | .. | 36 14 7 |
| ,, | Buckingham | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge | Cambridge | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 6 8 | 0 3 3 | 48 18 6 | .. | 12 18 1½ | 16 11 6 |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 0 7 5 | 0 2 4½ | 23 3 4½ | 0 13 2 | .. | 46 16 6 |
| ,, | Wisbeach | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ely | House of Correction. | 4 18 10¼ | 0 0 7 | .. | .. | .. | 26 14 0 |
| Cardigan | Cardigan | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 7 10 | 1 3 7½ | .. | .. | 68 16 3 | .. |
| ,, | Aberystwith | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carmarthen | Carmarthen | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 10 12 11 | 2 10 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | 25 10 4½ |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | 5 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chester | Chester | County Gaol. | 3 16 11 | 2 15 0 | 27 10 0 | 7 0 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 4 4 | 0 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knutsford | County House of Correction. | 3 13 3¼ | 0 10 11 | 318 15 10 | 20 1 6 | .. | 40 10 0 |
| ,, | Macclesfield | Town Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cornwall | Bodmin | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 13 10 | 0 14 4 | .. | 0 16 0 | 22 7 0 | .. |
| ,, | Penryn | Town Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 7 0 |
| ,, | St. Ives | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Liskeard | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | East Looe | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland | Carlisle | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 10 12 11 | 1 16 9 | 10 0 0 | 23 11 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Whitehaven | County House of Correction. | 5 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Denbigh | Ruthen | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | 1 5 0 | .. | .. |
| Derby | Derby | ,, | 5 3 5¼ | 0 18 4½ | 10 12 0 | 3 14 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon | Exeter | County Gaol. | 4 5 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 0 6 |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 3 15 10 | .. | 11 15 4 | 104 0 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol for Debtors. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plymouth | Borough Gaol | 4 10 10 | 0 17 6 | .. | 0 3 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Barnstaple | ,, | 5 6 5½ | 0 10 0 | 2 5 10 | .. | .. | 4 0 0 |
| ,, | Oakhampton | ,, | 4 11 0 | 0 15 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tiverton | ,, | 6 1 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 9 6 |
| ,, | Bideford | ,, | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bradneuch | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plympton Earl | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dorset | Dorchester | County Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | 167 18 1½ | 19 11 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Poole | Town Gaol | 10 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Durham | Durham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 13 9½ | 1 16 1½ | 19 16 6 | 10 5 6 | .. | 24 6 3 |
| Essex | Chelmsford | ,, | 2 11 2¼ | 0 18 10¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Springfield | ,, | 4 6 10 | 2 14 9 | 151 12 4 | .. | 150 4 0 | 0 13 0 |
| ,, | Colchester | County House of Correction. | 5 2 9¾ | 1 6 4¾ | .. | 0 9 6 | .. | 7 11 6 |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Halstead | County House of Correction. | 6 3 6 | 1 13 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Newport | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ilford | ,, | 9 8 7 | 1 13 5 | .. | .. | .. | 23 18 3½ |
| ,, | Harwich | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Maldon | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Saffron Walden | Town Gaol | 5 10 0 | .. | .. | 0 12 0 | .. | .. |

ETURNS, 1836.—No. 5.

| 19. owing Heads. | | | | | | TABLE No. 20. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | | | TABLE No. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nount ved for the pport of rants. | Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children. | Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports. | Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners. | Other Receipts. | Total. | Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | Total Receipts of Prison for the Year. | Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions. | Cost of each Prisoner per Day. |
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 0 0 | .. | 330 0 0 | Not stated. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 12 0 | 62 6 0 | 911 10 1½ | 62 6 0 | 849 4 0½ | 0 1 1½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 14 3½ | 774 7 1 | 42 14 3½ | 731 12 9½ | 0 1 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 17 5 | 235 11 5 | 1,583 18 8½ | 235 11 5 | 1,348 7 3½ | 0 0 10¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 1 10 | 89 15 10¾ | 849 1 1¾ | 89 15 10¾ | 759 5 3 | 0 1 1½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 7 7 | .. | 57 7 7 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 2 6 | 112 8 6 | 2 2 6 | 110 6 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 3 6 | 76 15 0 | 627 18 2 | 76 15 0 | 551 3 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 15 1 | .. | No account | in the | Return. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 49 7 6 | .. | 28 8 0 | 156 3 7½ | 1,625 6 10 | 156 3 7½ | 1,469 3 2½ | 0 1 1¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70 13 0½ | 618 17 8 | 70 13 0½ | 548 4 7½ | 0 1 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 435 12 3 | .. | 435 12 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 14 0 | 295 11 7¾ | 26 14 0 | 268 17 7¾ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 3 7½ | 73 19 10½ | 296 0 7½ | 73 19 10½ | 222 0 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 15 6 | .. | 50 15 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 10 4½ | 606 5 11 | 26 10 4½ | 579 15 6½ | 0 1 0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 0 0 | .. | 65 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 1 4½ | 81 11 10½ | 3,475 1 5½ | 81 11 10½ | 3,393 9 7 | 0 1 11½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 640 1 9½ | .. | 640 1 9½ | 0 1 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 379 7 4 | 2,808 1 10 | 379 7 4 | 2,428 14 6 | 0 0 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 2 6 | 68 5 6 | 2,075 12 11 | 68 5 6 | 2,007 7 5 | 0 1 1¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 7 0 | .. | 7 7 0 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 187 4 0 | .. | .. | 220 15 0 | 1,665 4 11 | 220 15 0 | 1,444 9 11 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 0 0 | .. | 25 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 5 0 | 489 5 8 | 1 5 0 | 488 0 8 | 0 1 3¾ |
| 0 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 6 11 | 1,842 16 9¼ | 15 6 11 | 1,827 9 10¼ | 0 1 1¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 35 10 5 | .. | .. | 41 10 11 | 1,841 8 9 | 41 10 11 | 1,799 17 10 | 0 1 1½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 15 10 | 1,623 10 3 | 115 15 10 | 1,507 14 5 | 0 0 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 3 6 | 250 3 0 | 0 3 6 | 249 19 6 | 0 2 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 5 10 | 88 8 2½ | 6 5 10 | 82 2 4½ | 0 0 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 9 6 | 88 10 0½ | 14 9 6 | 74 0 6½ | 0 1 1¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 4 6 | .. | 32 4 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 3 6 | .. | 8 3 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 14 0 | 210 3 7½ | 2,387 4 6 | 210 3 7½ | 2,177 0 10½ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 9 6 | .. | 192 9 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 8 3 | 2,629 12 0 | 54 8 3 | 2,575 3 9 | 0 0 11¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 654 13 6 | .. | 654 13 6 | 0 1 0 |
| .. | .. | 27 10 5 | .. | 261 16 10 | 591 16 7 | 3,899 11 10¾ | 591 16 7 | 3,307 15 3¾ | 0 0 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 1 0 | 390 17 3½ | 8 1 0 | 382 16 3½ | 0 2 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 270 0 10 | .. | 270 0 10 | .. |
| | | | | .. | .. | 579 14 1½ | .. | 579 14 1½ | 0 1 7½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 11 4¾ | .. | 280 11 4¾ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 18 3½ | 802 4 0 | 23 18 3½ | 778 5 8½ | 0 1 0¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 3 10 | .. | 19 3 10 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 12 0 | 38 2 7 | 0 12 0 | 37 10 7 | .. |

Digest of Gaol Returns,

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 18. Cost per Annum, under the following heads:— | | TABLE Receipts under the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum. | Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum. | Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison. | Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners. | Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract. | Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate. |
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Essex . . . | Romford . . . | Gaol for the Liberty of Havering. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Flint . . . | Flint . . . . | County House of Correction. | 5 12 0 | 1 10 0 | 5 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| Glamorgan . . | Cardiff. . . . | County Gaol. . . | 0 17 1¼ | 0 6 4½ | .. | 2 10 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Swansea . . . | County House of Correction. | 4 0 8 | .. | .. | 0 17 6 | .. | .. |
| Gloucester . . | Gloucester. . . | County Gaol. . . | 7 7 3 | 2 10 0 | 97 13 0 | 1 3 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Horsley . . . | County House of Correction. | 4 18 0½ | 0 4 0¾ | 11 10 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Northleach . . | ,, | 14 0 5 | 1 12 7 | 28 10 5¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Little Dean . . | ,, | 7 0 10 | 0 3 2½ | 2 10 9 | .. | .. | 9 17 6 |
| ,, | Lawford's Gate . | ,, | 6 16 10½ | 2 8 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tewkesbury . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 0 11 8 | 0 2 0¼ | 0 18 9 | .. | .. | 11 8 6 |
| ,, | St. Briavel's Castle | Debtors' Gaol for Forest of Dean. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hants. . . . | Winchester . . | County Gaol. . . . | 3 12 2½ | 0 6 2½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 4 16 6 | 0 15 1¼ | 167 8 9 | 33 1 0 | .. | 260 13 9 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | 6 1 8 | 0 1 7¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Gosport . . . | County House of Correction. | 5 12 9½ | 0 10 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Portsmouth . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 18 0 | .. | 5 16 9 | 59 7 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Southampton . . | Debtors' Prison . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol . . . | 4 11 3 | 1 10 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | House of Correction. | 4 5 0 | 1 4 0 | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | 4 0 0 |
| ,, | Andover . . . | Borough Gaol . . | 6 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 |
| Hereford . . | Hereford . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 2 19 8¼ | 1 13 6 | 17 15 11 | 0 14 6 | 104 14 8½ | 3 11 0 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol. . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Herts . . . | Hertford . . . | County Gaol. . . | 5 8 2 | 0 2 0¾ | 103 9 5 | .. | .. | 28 9 10 |
| Huntingdon . | Huntingdon . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 0 4 4½ | 2 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 6 16 0 |
| Kent . . . | Maidstone. . . | ,, | 3 17 8¾ | 1 13 8 | 329 18 5 | 441 18 0 | 249 16 0 | .. |
| ,, | St. Augustine's, Canterbury. | ,, | 3 18 1½ | 0 13 5 | 26 12 4 | 15 11 6 | 1 8 0 | 12 5 0 |
| ,, | Canterbury . . | City Gaol . . . | 7 16 0 | 2 10 0 | .. | 1 2 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rochester . . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 7 3 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Deal . . . . | Town Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Dover . . . . | ,, | 6 1 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 15 0 |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Sandwich . . . | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 3 11½ | 0 10 8½ | 15 18 7½ | 34 7 4 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Folkstone . . . | Town Gaol . . . | 9 2 6 | 1 5 0 | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 0 |
| ,, | Faversham. . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hythe . . . . | ,, | 7 19 8¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Dymchurch . . | Gaol for Romney Marsh. | 7 12 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tenterden . . . | Town Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 0 0 |
| ,, | Greenwich. . . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lancaster . . | Lancaster . . . | County Gaol. . . | 5 4 10¼ | 1 13 9 | 424 7 4½ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Preston . . . | County House of Correction. | 3 16 3 | 2 1 6 | 86 18 8 | 2 10 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Kirkdale . . . | ,, | .. | .. | 199 9 2½ | 23 1 10 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Salford. . . . | ,, | 5 8 7 | 0 7 9¾ | 358 18 8½ | 171 19 9½ | .. | .. |
| Leicester . . | Leicester . . . | County Gaol and Female House of Correction. | 4 2 4 | 1 1 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 6 18 4¼ | 1 1 3½ | 232 16 8¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lincoln . . . | Lincoln . . . | County Gaol. . . | 5 6 5½ | 0 7 1¼ | .. | 0 14 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Louth . . . . | County House of Correction. | 7 12 1 | 0 6 6 | 21 5 8 | 3 7 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Spilsby. . . . | ,, | 7 12 1 | 0 4 10 | 14 16 0½ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Kirton . . . . | ,, | 6 10 0 | 0 2 6 | 16 10 9½ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Falkingham . . | ,, | 6 1 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 13 0 |
| ,, | Spalding . . . | ,, | 6 7 7½ | 1 7 4 | 44 14 5 | 1 18 0 | 70 18 6 | .. |
| ,, | Skirbeck . . . | ,, | 9 2 6 | 0 2 6½ | 4 0 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Boston. . . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 9 2 6 | .. | .. | 0 12 6 | .. | 0 2 0 |
| ,, | Grantham. . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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36.—No. 5 *continued.*

| 19. wing Heads. | | | | | | TABLE No. 20. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | | | TABLE No. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ount ed for he port of rants. | Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children. | Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports. | Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners. | Other Receipts. | Total. | Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | Total Receipts of Prison for the Year. | Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions. | Cost of each Prisoner per Day. |
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 5 7 | .. | 134 5 7 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | 411 13 8 | 5 0 0 | 406 13 8 | 0 1 11¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 2 8 0 | 4 18 0 | 1,105 12 5½ | 4 18 0 | 1,100 14 5½ | 0 1 8½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 17 6 | 611 1 8½ | 0 17 6 | 610 4 2½ | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 0 14 0 | 99 10 0 | 2,846 10 3 | 99 10 0 | 2,747 0 3 | 0 0 3½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 215 0 0 | .. | 215 0 0 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 10 9 | 635 10 4½ | 11 10 9 | 623 19 7½ | 0 0 11¾ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 10 5¼ | 581 0 0 | 28 10 5¼ | 552 9 6¾ | 0 0 9¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 8 3 | 232 11 8 | 12 8 3 | 220 3 5 | 0 0 4 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 401 2 3½ | .. | 401 2 3½ | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 7 3 | 154 5 4 | 12 7 3 | 141 18 1 | 0 1 6 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,895 17 1¼ | .. | 1,298 11 10 | 0 1 4½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 91 13 10 | 552 17 4 | 2,022 18 7 | 552 17 4 | 1,470 1 3 | 0 0 6½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 19 1¼ | .. | 37 19 1¼ | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 433 8 11 | .. | 433 8 11 | 0 1 0 |
| 3 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65 7 7 | 577 11 5 | 65 7 7 | 512 3 10 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 5 5 | .. | 55 5 5 | 0 0 11¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 10 2½ | .. | 60 10 2½ | 0 1 3¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 0 0 | 274 9 10½ | 8 0 0 | 266 9 10½ | 0 0 10 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | 17 9 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 9 0 | 0 0 4 |
| . | .. | 17 5 8 | .. | 84 5 10 | 228 7 7½ | 1,342 12 7 | 228 7 7½ | 1,114 4 11½ | 0 1 0 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 0 0 | .. | 165 0 0 | .. |
| . | .. | 12 15 0 | .. | .. | 144 14 3 | 2,099 9 6 | 144 14 3 | 1,954 15 3 | 0 1 2¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 16 0 | 972 11 6 | 6 16 0 | 965 15 6 | 0 1 6¼ |
| . | .. | 82 12 1 | .. | 32 1 0 | 1,136 5 6 | 4,099 0 0 | 1,136 5 6 | 2,962 14 6 | 0 0 6 |
| 0 6 | .. | .. | .. | 101 18 7 | 158 5 11 | 1,108 19 7½ | 158 5 11 | 950 13 8½ | 0 0 11¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 2 6 | 312 9 5 | 1 2 6 | 311 6 11 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 81 18 0 | 81 18 0 | 201 10 5 | 81 18 0 | 119 12 5 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 0 6 | .. | 32 0 6 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 138 9 0 | 139 4 0 | 502 3 8 | 139 4 0 | 362 19 8 | 0 0 10¾ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 1 7 4 | 51 13 3½ | 303 19 2½ | 51 13 3½ | 252 5 11 | 0 1 2 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 0 | 12 14 0 | 0 2 0 | 12 12 0 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 0 0 | .. | 36 0 0 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 1 3 | .. | 17 1 3 | 0 0 10¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 10 3 | .. | 24 10 3 | 0 1 1½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 0 1 0 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 424 7 4½ | 4,499 14 1½ | 424 7 4½ | 4,075 6 9 | 0 1 8 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 4 8 0 | 93 16 8 | 2,609 0 6 | 93 16 8 | 2,515 3 10 | 0 0 10¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 529 4 3½ | 751 15 4 | 7,167 9 8 | 751 15 4 | 6,415 14 4 | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 80 7 2 | 611 5 8 | 5,659 16 11 | 611 5 8 | 5,048 11 3 | 0 0 6 |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,318 14 9¾ | .. | 1,318 14 9¾ | 0 1 2¾ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 232 16 8¾ | 1,184 1 6¼ | 232 16 8¾ | 951 4 9½ | 0 0 8¾ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 996 9 4 | .. | 996 9 4 | .. |
| . | .. | 30 16 1 | .. | .. | 31 10 7 | 1,558 12 4¼ | 31 10 7 | 1,527 1 9¼ | 0 0 3½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 12 8 | 971 8 9 | 24 12 8 | 946 16 1 | 0 1 4¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 16 0½ | 870 18 11 | 14 16 0½ | 856 2 10½ | 0 1 2¾ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | 4 6 1 | 20 16 10½ | 761 1 3 | 20 16 10½ | 740 4 4½ | 0 1 1½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 13 0 | 646 13 7¼ | 7 13 0 | 639 0 7¼ | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 10 11 | 677 17 1 | 117 10 11 | 560 6 2 | 0 0 11½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 0 0 | 303 13 6 | 4 0 0 | 299 13 6 | 0 1 5½ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 14 6 | 247 5 1 | 0 14 6 | 246 10 7 | 0 1 8¼ |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 9 0 | .. | 120 9 0 | .. |

| | | | TABLE No. 18. Cost per Annum, under the following heads:— | | TABLE Receipts under the | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Counties. | Cities, Towns, Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum. | Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum. | Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison. | Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners. | Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract. | Amount o Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate. |
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Lincoln | Stamford | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 1 8 | 0 5 9¾ | .. | .. | .. | 1 5 0 |
| ,, | Great Grimsby | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Merioneth | Dolgelly | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | 1 9 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bala | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 5 0 |
| Middlesex | Clerkenwell | County Gaol | 0 1 10 | 0 0 8 | .. | 4 16 6 | 17 14 0 | .. |
| ,, | Coldbath-fields | House of Correction. | 4 8 10 | 1 3 7¾ | 155 19 4½ | 201 0 0 | 42 14 0 | .. |
| ,, | Newgate | City and County Gaol | 0 8 5¾ | 0 2 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Giltspur-street | City House of Correction. | 0 2 6¼ | 0 1 3¾ | .. | 0 13 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Whitecross-street | Debtors' Prison | 3 6 4 | 0 17 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridge-street, Blackfriars. | City Bridewell | 5 17 10 | 2 6 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Millbank | Penitentiary | 6 7 5 | 1 7 7 | 1050 1 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tothill-fields | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 15 4 | 0 1 2¼ | 39 6 0 | 6 18 6 | .. | .. |
| Monmouth | Monmouth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 14 6¼ | 1 3 1 | 4 19 0 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Usk | County House of Correction. | 5 6 5 | 1 2 4 | .. | .. | .. | 18 18 6 |
| Montgomery | Montgomery | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 18 10½ | 0 2 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norfolk | Norwich | County Gaol | 4 19 3 | 0 18 6 | 45 11 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 18 7 | 1 2 6 | .. | 1 0 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Swaffham | County House of Correction. | 4 6 4½ | 0 0 11¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Walsingham | ,, | 5 9 2½ | 2 6 0 | 50 7 10 | .. | .. | 12 16 6 |
| ,, | Wymondham | ,, | 5 3 8 | 0 3 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 14 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | King's Lynn | ,, | 7 12 1 | 0 3 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Thetford | ,, | 6 1 8 | 0 1 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 5 8¼ | 1 4 5½ | 39 3 6 | 11 2 6 | .. | 208 16 9 |
| ,, | Peterborough | City Gaol and House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Higham Ferrars | Borough Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northumberland | Morpeth | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 1 8 | 0 7 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tynemouth | County House of Correction. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Alnwick | ,, | 0 5 5½ | 0 2 1½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hexham | ,, | 6 1 8 | 1 0 0 | .. | 0 8 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne. | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 2 4 | 3 18 0 | 5 10 10 | 28 6 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed. | ,, | 6 1 4 | 0 1 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Notts | Nottingham | County Gaol | 4 11 0¾ | 1 8 9 | .. | 0 6 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol | 4 19 1¼ | 0 19 11¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town House of Correction | 6 9 0 | 1 4 8¼ | .. | .. | .. | 3 12 0 |
| ,, | Southwell | County House of Correction. | 2 5 2¾ | .. | 46 6 2 | 16 14 6 | .. | 51 12 4 |
| ,, | Newark | Borough Gaol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oxford | Oxford | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 9 5 | 2 13 2 | 6 5 2 | .. | 4 12 0 | 12 13 9 |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 6 8 | 1 12 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Banbury | Borough Gaol | 5 6 2 | 1 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pembroke | Haverford West | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 1 8 | 1 2 9¾ | .. | .. | 101 15 5¼ | 4 5 0 |
| Radnor | Presteign | ,, | 4 10 3 | 2 10 4 | 2 12 8 | .. | .. | 2 0 0 |
| ,, | New Radnor | Borough Gaol | 4 11 0 | 2 10 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 10 6 |
| Rutland | Oakham | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 1 5 6¼ | 0 8 10¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | Wellington | Debtors' Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ludlow | Borough Gaol | 0 16 5 | 0 3 11½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Oswestry | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridgnorth | ,, | 9 2 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bishop's Castle | Borough Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wenlock | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somerset | Ilchester | County Gaol | 0 19 2¾ | 0 8 1¼ | .. | .. | .. | 26 5 0 |
| ,, | Shepton Mallet | County House of Correction. | 4 11 0 | 12 3 7 | .. | .. | .. | 42 17 10 |

1836.—No. 5, *continued.*

| o. 19. llowing Heads :— | | | | | | TABLE No. 20. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | | | TABLE No. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mount ceived for the Support of agrants. | Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children. | Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports. | Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners. | Other Receipts. | Total. | Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | Total Receipts of Prison for the Year. | Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions. | Cost of each Prisoner per Day. |
| . s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 5 0 | 202 10 2 | 1 5 0 | 201 5 2 | 0 1 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 3 8 | .. | 23 3 8 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 9 0 | 216 10 6 | 1 9 0 | 215 1 6 | 0 1 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 5 0 | 15 12 6 | 8 5 0 | 7 7 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 10 6 | 3,530 15 6 | 22 10 6 | 3,508 5 0 | 0 1 1¼ |
| 17 8¼ | .. | .. | .. | 3 12 10 | 417 3 10¾ | 12,118 8 0 | 417 3 10¾ | 11,701 4 1¼ | 0 0 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,627 10 4 | 7,184 16 0 | 1,627 10 4 | 5,557 5 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 0 | 0 15 0 | 3,712 14 4 | 0 15 0 | 3,711 19 4 | 0 1 4½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,560 10 11 | .. | 4,560 10 11 | 0 0 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,838 11 2 | .. | 1,838 11 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 17 6 | 1,089 18 7 | 12,779 17 6 | 1,089 18 7 | 11,689 18 11 | 0 1 7¼ |
| 14 5¾ | .. | .. | .. | 9 10 1 | 58 9 0¾ | 4,920 15 7¼ | 58 9 0¾ | 4,862 6 6½ | 0 0 10 |
| 1 3 | .. | 9 5 0 | .. | 5 9 6 | 19 14 9 | 928 5 3½ | 19 14 9 | 908 10 6½ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 18 6 | 521 14 8 | 18 18 6 | 502 16 2 | 0 1 2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 464 11 6¾ | .. | 464 11 6¾ | 0 0 11¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 11 7 | 2,721 17 4 | 45 11 7 | 2,676 5 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 0 0 | No | account given | in Return. | |
| .. | .. | 2 0 0 | .. | 21 14 4 | 23 14 4 | 1,326 14 4 | 23 14 4 | 1,303 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 15 1 | 122 19 5 | 1,561 6 5 | 122 19 5 | 1,438 7 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 503 10 6 | .. | 503 10 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 499 10 4 | .. | 499 10 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 430 19 3 | .. | 430 19 3 | 0 1 1½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 12 6 | .. | 94 12 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | 25 7 1 | .. | 275 0 0 | 559 9 10 | 1,628 9 9 | 559 9 10 | 1,068 19 11 | 0 0 9¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 0 0 | .. | 110 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 63 0 6 | .. | .. | 63 0 6 | 1,051 8 7 | 63 0 6 | 988 8 1 | 0 2 0½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 0 0 | .. | 100 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 174 17 6 | .. | 174 17 6 | 0 1 6¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 8 6 | 133 18 0½ | 0 8 6 | 133 9 6½ | 0 1 11½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 2 9¾ | 54 19 7¾ | 1,850 18 11½ | 54 19 7¾ | 1,795 19 3¾ | 0 1 2¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 299 18 0 | .. | 299 18 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 6 0 | 948 14 7 | 0 6 0 | 948 8 7 | 0 1 3½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 630 1 6 | .. | 630 1 6 | 0 1 7¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 12 0 | 901 9 3 | 3 12 0 | 897 17 3 | 0 0 10¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 13 0 | 2,254 13 3 | 114 13 0 | 2,140 0 3 | 0 0 11¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 1 4 | .. | 57 1 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 11 6 | 68 2 5 | 2,014 7 4 | 68 2 5 | 1,946 4 11 | 0 1 4½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 428 0 0 | .. | 428 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 73 14 0 | .. | 73 14 0 | 0 1 4¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 15 0 | 163 15 5¼ | 732 11 11¼ | 163 15 5¼ | 568 16 6 | 0 0 11½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 12 8 | 214 16 0 | 4 12 8 | 210 3 4 | 0 2 0¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 10 6 | 13 4 3 | 2 10 6 | 10 13 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 0 0 | .. | .. | 3 0 0 | 448 8 9¾ | 3 0 0 | 445 8 9¾ | 0 2 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 11 4 | .. | 164 11 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 7 0 | .. | 30 7 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 5 0 | 2,530 9 3 | 26 5 0 | 2,504 4 3 | 0 0 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 5 4 | 69 3 2 | 2,396 18 2 | 69 3 2 | 2,327 15 0 | 0 0 11 |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 18. Cost per Annum, under the following heads:— |  | TABLE Receipts under the |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Prison Diet, per Head, per Annum. | Prison Clothing and Bedding, per Head, per Annum. | Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison. | Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners. | Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract. | Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County Rate. |
|  |  |  | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Somerset . . | Wilton . . . | County House of Correction. | 4 11 0 | 0 9 1 | 62 19 10½ | .. | .. | 4 15 0 |
| ,, | Bristol . . . . | ,, | 3 9 3¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Common Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bath . . . . | City Gaol . . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wells . . . . | City Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Axbridge . . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford . . . | Stafford . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 19 8 | 3 0 0 | 311 4 10¾ | .. | .. | 1 0 0 |
| Suffolk . . . | Bury St. Edmonds | ,, | 5 9 1 | .. | 163 7 7 | .. | .. | 121 3 5 |
| ,, | Ipswich . . . | ,, | 4 4 8¾ | 1 8 5¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol . . | 6 16 10½ | 2 9 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough House of Correction. | 4 11 3 | .. | .. | 0 8 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beccles . . . | County House of Correction. | 0 10 11¼ | 0 2 7 | .. | .. | .. | 0 5 0 |
| ,, | Woodbridge . . | ,, | 5 10 0 | 3 10 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Eye . . . . . | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surrey . . . | Horsemonger-lane | County Gaol . . . | 2 0 2 | 3 7 10½ | 16 5 6 | 4 4 6 | .. | 4 8 0 |
| ,, | Brixton . . . | County House of Correction. | 9 2 0 | 1 5 3 | 284 9 0¾ | 280 8 0 | .. | 5 2 0 |
| ,, | Guildford . . . | House of Correction. | 5 11 0 | 0 16 3 | 93 6 9 | .. | .. | 9 8 0 |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames | ,, | 0 7 7 | 0 0 2½ | 31 10 11 | 0 15 6 | .. | 5 11 0 |
| ,, | Southwark. . . | Borough Gaol and House of Correction. | 3 4 9½ | 1 2 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Marshalsea . . | Debtors' Prison . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sussex . . . | Horsham . . . | County Gaol . . . | 5 15 0¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Lewes . . . . | County House of Correction. | 5 2 6 | 0 11 0¼ | 78 10 2 | 13 8 6 | 225 1 6 | 17 1 0 |
| ,, | Petworth . . . | ,, | 0 14 10½ | 0 9 10¼ | 20 0 0 | .. | 22 8 6 | .. |
| ,, | Battle . . . . | ,, | 4 18 2 | 0 1 6¼ | .. | .. | .. | 2 0 0 |
| ,, | Chichester. . . | City Gaol . . . | 8 8 0 | 1 6 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hastings . . . | Town Gaol . . . | 14 8 11½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 8 0 |
| ,, | Winchelsea . . | ,, | 9 17 8 | 0 7 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rye . . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Seaford . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Warwick . . | Warwick . . . | County Gaol. . . | 4 18 11 | 4 4 0 | 13 18 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | 5 4 0 | 3 10 6 | 53 15 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Coventry . . . | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 3 10½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 3 6 |
| ,, | Birmingham . . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westmoreland . | Appleby . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 6 3 6 | 1 12 0 | .. | .. | .. | 3 8 6 |
| ,, | Kendel . . . | County House of Correction. | 7 3 0 | 1 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilts . . . | Fisherton Anger . | County Gaol . . . | 0 12 1¾ | 0 3 5¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Devizes . . . | County House of Correction. | 5 5 1¾ | 2 15 7¾ | 18 1 2 | .. | .. | 28 0 6 |
| ,, | Marlborough . . | County Bridewell . | 4 11 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Worcester . . | Worcester . . . | County Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 11 7¾ | 1 4 2¾ | 39 18 0 | .. | 12 16 9 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Correction. | 5 7 3 | 2 2 2¼ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bewdley . . . | Borough Gaol and Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| York . . . | York . . . . | County Gaol . . | 1 10 11¾ | 0 10 5¾ | .. | 1 1 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol . . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City House of Correction. | .. | .. | 4 9 1 | 4 13 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | North Allerton . | County House of Correction. | 6 1 8 | 0 4 0¾ | 47 6 10¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beverley . . . | ,, | 4 19 8 | 0 7 1 | 412 9 1 | .. | 51 3 2 | 30 0 0 |
| ,, | Wakefield . . . | ,, | 5 0 1¾ | 1 7 7½ | 714 10 3½ | 42 3 0 | .. | 103 19 0 |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | 4 19 8 | 6 2 0 | 42 10 9 | 12 17 0 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Leeds . . . . | Borough Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Scarborough . . | ,, | .. | .. | 0 7 6 | .. | .. | 13 10 8 |
| ,, | Richmond . . . | ,, | 7 3 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Doncaster . . . | Town Gaol . . . | 9 12 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beverley . . . | ,, | 8 14 10¾ | .. | .. | 0 12 6 | .. | 33 8 0 |
| ,, | Halifax . . . | Debtors' Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knaresborough . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rothwell . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Eccleshall . . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|  |  | Total . . . | 846 3 10¼ | 161 9 11 | 7,008 13 9 | 1,676 9 1½ | 1,438 15 7¼ | 1,463 7 4 |

36.—No. 5, *continued.*

| . 19. owing Heads:— | | | | | | TABLE No. 20. Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | | | TABLE No. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| nount ived for the pport of grants. | Amount received from Parishes for the Support of Illegitimate Children. | Amount received from Exchequer for the Subsistence of Transports. | Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners. | Other Receipts. | Total. | Total Expenses of Prison for the Year. | Total Receipts of Prison for the Year. | Actual Cost to the County, City, or Borough, not including Alterations and Additions. | Cost of each Prisoner per Day. |
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 14 10½ | 1,666 17 5½ | 67 14 10½ | 1599 2 7 | 0 0 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 159 0 0 | .. | 159 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,822 4 9 | .. | 1,822 4 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 338 15 8 | .. | 338 15 8 | 0 0 10½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 0 0 | .. | 5 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 289 3 11½ | 601 8 10¼ | 3,820 6 11¾ | 601 8 10¼ | 3,218 18 1½ | .. |
| .. | .. | 11 17 6 | .. | .. | 296 8 6 | 2,503 3 3 | 296 8 6 | 2,206 14 9 | 0 0 11¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,171 5 10 | .. | 3,171 5 10 | 0 1 5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 477 17 9 | .. | 477 17 9 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 8 6 | 63 2 0 | 0 8 6 | 62 13 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 5 0 | 501 18 4¼ | 0 5 0 | 501 13 4¼ | 0 1 2¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 297 1 0 | .. | 297 1 0 | 0 1 4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 8 4 | .. | 6 8 4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 18 0 | 3,012 7 10 | 24 18 0 | 2,987 9 10 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 11 6 | 702 10 6¾ | 3,561 18 0 | 702 10 6¾ | 2,859 7 5¼ | 0 0 8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 14 9 | 1,646 17 1½ | 102 14 9 | 1,544 2 4½ | 0 0 10 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 37 17 5 | 615 15 9 | 37 17 5 | 577 18 4 | 0 1 11¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 847 4 8 | .. | 847 4 8 | 0 1 4¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,081 16 2 | .. | 1,081 16 2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 726 17 11 | .. | 726 17 11 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 334 1 2 | 2,112 0 3 | 334 1 2 | 1,777 19 1 | 0 0 8¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | 26 2 0½ | 27 1 5 | 95 11 11½ | 1,457 10 8 | 95 11 11½ | 1,361 18 8½ | 0 1 0¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 0 0 | 128 8 7½ | 2 0 0 | 126 8 7½ | 0 1 9¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 0 0 | .. | 80 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 8 0 | 134 7 7 | 12 8 0 | 121 19 7 | 0 0 10½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 8 6 | .. | 40 8 6 | 0 0 6½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 125 5 0 | .. | 103 9 1 | 242 12 10 | 2,801 2 8¼ | 242 12 10 | 2,558 9 10¼ | 0 0 11¼ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 15 7 | 2,307 11 1 | 53 15 7 | 2,253 15 6 | 0 0 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 3 6 | 748 4 11 | 15 3 6 | 733 1 5 | 0 1 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 8 6 | 437 5 11¾ | 3 8 6 | 433 17 5¾ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 230 8 3 | .. | 230 8 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,263 15 10¼ | .. | 1,263 15 10¼ | 0 0 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 1 8 | 2,337 4 3 | 46 1 8 | 2,291 2 7 | 0 0 11¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 275 13 1¾ | .. | 275 13 1¾ | 0 0 11 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 14 9 | 2,948 1 0 | 52 14 9 | 2,895 6 3 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 898 2 7 | .. | 898 2 7 | 0 1 9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 23 2 6 | .. | .. | 24 4 0 | 3,700 18 1 | 24 4 0 | 3,676 14 1 | 0 1 2¾ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 487 4 4 | .. | 487 4 4 | 0 2 1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 2 1 | 622 14 6 | 9 2 1 | 613 12 5 | 0 1 3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 0 0 | .. | 33 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 6 10¾ | 1,322 0 4¾ | 47 6 10¾ | 1,274 13 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 4 0 | 494 16 3 | 1,133 15 0¼ | 494 16 3 | 638 18 9¼ | .. |
| 4 0 | .. | .. | .. | 31 6 5 | 895 2 8½ | 5,411 17 4 | 895 2 8½ | 4,516 14 7½ | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 7 9 | 1,650 16 3½ | 55 7 9 | 1,595 8 6½ | 0 0 3½ |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 0 0 | .. | 110 0 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 18 2 | Not known. | 13 18 2 | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ,, | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 3 6 | .. | 236 3 6 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 0 6 | 138 17 6 | 34 0 6 | 104 17 0 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 8 | .. | 705 18 9 | 26 2 0½ | 2,803 14 6¾ | 16,772 4 0 | 230,589 19 2¼ | 16,654 8 11 | 213,359 8 4½ | 6 9 0¼ |

TABLE No. 22.
Dietary per Week.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | lbs. | Ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Anglesey . . | Beaumaris. | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bedford . . | Bedford . | ,, | 238 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | New Ho. of Correction. | 238 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Berks . . . | Reading . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | 18 | 3 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Abingdon . | Ho. of Correction. | Men and Women . . 168<br>Boys . . . 112 | M. B.<br>Tried . 24 18<br>Untried . 15 9 | Men. Boys.<br>3 1½<br>1½ 0 | .. | .. | 15 | .. |
| ,, | Reading . | Borough Gaol. | Each Prisoner is allowed 1*s.* 9*d.* per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Windsor . | ,, | 168 | 24 | 2 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| Brecon . . | Brecknock. | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| Bucks . . . | Aylesbury . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 112 | Those for labour<br>16 | .. | Labour. Unempl.<br>4 2 | .. | 9 | .. |
| ,, | Buckingham | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge . | Cambridge | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | .. | 14 | 8 | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | Men and Women . 288<br>Boys . . . 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| ,, | Wisbeach . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ely . . | Ho. of Correction. | 238 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cardigan . . | Cardigan . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | 16 | 4 | .. | 4 | 15 | .. |
| ,, | Aberystwith | Town Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 oz. Oatmeal. | .. |
| Carmarthen . | Carmarthen | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | 24 | 3 | 6 | 18 | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chester . . | Chester . | County Gaol. | 112 | 9 | 10½ | .. | 3 | 21 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | 112 | .. | 10½ | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| ,, | Knutsford . | County House of Correction. | 112 | 11 | 7½ | .. | 4 | 28 | .. |
| ,, | Macclesfield | Debtors' Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cornwall . . | Bodmin . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Men and Women . 168<br>Boys . . . 112 | ..<br>.. | 4½<br>3 | ..<br>.. | 4<br>4 | 14<br>14 | .. |
| ,, | Penryn . | Town Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | St. Ives . | Town Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Liskeard . | Borough Gaol & Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | East Looe . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cumberland . | Carlisle . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | .. | 14 | .. | 4 | 28 | 4 |
| ,, | Whitehaven | County House of Correction. | Each Prisoner is allowed 2*s.* per week for food and fuel. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| Denbigh . . | Ruthen . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Prisoners are allowed Meal, Potatoes, Bread, &c. to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. | | | | | | .. |
| Derby . . . | Derby . . | ,, | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol & Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devon . . . | Exeter . . | County Gaol. | Men and Boys . . 154<br>Women . . 112 | 14 | Men and Boys . 10½<br>Women. 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | Men and Boys . . 154<br>Women . . 112 | 14 | Men and Boys . 10½<br>Women. 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County Gaol for Debtors. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol & Ho. of Correction. | 154 | 16 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plymouth . | Borough Gaol. | 224 | 4 | ¾ | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Barnstaple | ,, | 154 | 16 | 10 | .. | 4½ | .. | .. |
| ,, | Oakhampton | ,, | Each Prisoner is allowed 1*s.* 9*d.* per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tiverton . | ,, | Each Prisoner is allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* per week for their support. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bideford . | ,, | *Before Trial.*<br>Men . . . 98<br>Women and Boys . . 84 | 15 | 7 | .. | 4½<br>3¾ | 10½<br>8¾ | .. |
| | | | *After Trial.*<br>Men . . . . 98<br>Women and Boys . . . 84 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 29¾<br>26¼ | .. |
| ,, | Bradneuch | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Plympton Earl . . | Borough Gaol & Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dorset . . . | Dorchester. | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Men and Women . 168<br>Boys . . . 126 | 6<br>4 | 10<br>6¾ | .. | .. | 17½<br>12¼ | .. |
| ,, | Poole . . | Town Gaol. | 128 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 3½ | 10½ | .. |
| Durham . . | Durham . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 144 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | 21 | .. |
| Essex . . . | Chelmsford | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Men . . . 168<br>Women . . 192 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 14 | .. |

### TABLE No. 23.

### Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| ilk. | Other Allowances. | Average Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Average Number of Feet in ascent per Day. | Average Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | Average Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ints. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | 1 Onion. | 8 | 10 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 14,400 | 960 | .. | .. | Friction. |
| .. | 1 Onion. | 8 | 19 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 14,400 | 960 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | 7¾ | 40 | 7 in. | 38 steps. | ⅓ | 10,620 | 855 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | 9 | 20 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | Salt. | .. | 1 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Pumping Water. |
| .. | .. | About 9 | About 30 | 17 in. | 58 or 60 in. | Uncertain. | .. | No means of ascertaining. | | .. | Grinding Corn & Pumping Water. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 26 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 14,910 | 1061 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 16 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 11,289 | 960 | .. | .. | Ditto |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 14 | 7 in. | 3 rounds. | ⅓ | 13,887 | 1575 | .. | .. | Ditto |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 5 | 9 in. | 48 steps. | .. | 19,444 | 1080 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7¾ | 10 | 8½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 10,540 | 620 | .. | .. | Turning a Regulator. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 16,200 | 1080 | .. | .. | As a Punishment. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 8¾ | 18 | 8¾ in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 18,550 | 8771 | .. | .. | Pumping Water. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | Hard Labour, 48 oz. of Bread. | 8¾ | 28 | 8 in. | 60 steps. | ⅓ | 21,000 | 1312 | .. | .. | Not applied. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8 | 40 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 1920 | .. | .. | .. | Raising Water. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 7 | 14 | 6 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 24,200 | 840 | .. | .. | Ditto |
| .. | 23 oz. Salt. | 7½ | 38 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 13,687 | 912 | .. | By a Bell. | Ditto |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 8 | 18 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 14,400 | 961 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 6½ | 12 | 9 in. | 24 steps. | ½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 oz. Soap. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1¾ | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour at this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour at this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel at this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pudding. 18 Broth. 8¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheel at this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 9 | 46 | .. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | .. | .. | .. | .. | Grinding Corn & raising Water for use of Prison. |
| .. | .. | 8¾ | 10 | 6 in. | 45 steps. | ½ | .. | .. | .. | By observation. | .. |
| 3½ | Women, 1 oz. Tea, 4 oz. Sugar. | 6¼ | 24 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 13,439 | 790 | .. | By Bates's Gyrometer. | None. |
| .. | .. | No Tread-wheels in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 22.
Dietary per Week.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | lbs. | Ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Essex . . . | Springfield | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction | 192 | .. | .. | 12 | 3 | 15 | .. |
| ,, | Colchester. | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| | | | | At the end of a Month the Men at Hard Labour receive | | | | 7 extra, | .. |
| | | | | | Ditto 3 Months, ditto | | 3 extra. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Halstead . | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Newport . | ,, | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| ,, | Ilford . . | ,, | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| | | | At the expiration of 3 Months 3 pints of Soup is allowed to each at Hard Labour. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Harwich . | Borough Gaol. | Each Prisoner is allowed 1s. 9d. per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Maldon . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Saffron Walden . . | Town Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| ,, | Romford . | Gaol for the Liberty of Havering. | 224 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | Table Beer, 14 |
| Flint . . . | Flint . . | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | 10½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Glamorgan . | Cardiff . | County Gaol. | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | 21 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Swansea . | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| Gloucester . . | Gloucester . | County Gaol. | 168 | 12 | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol & Ho. of Correction. | 224 | And 7d. in money to each Prisoner. | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Horsley . | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Northleach | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | 8 | .. | 6 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Little Dean | ,, | 1st month 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | After the 1st month . 168 | .. | 10½ | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, . | Lawford's Gate | ,, | 168 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Tewkesbury | Borough Gaol & House of Cor. | 168 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12 | .. |
| ,, . | St. Briavel's Castle | Debtors' Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hants . . . | Winchester | County Gaol. | 168 | Felons . 10<br>Debtors . 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | County House of Correction. | Men } Women } 210<br>168<br>Boys . 157½ | 12<br>9 | 2<br>2 | ..<br>.. | 3<br>2 | 23<br>7<br>18 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol. | Men and Women } 112<br>Boys . . 84 | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Gosport . | County House of Correction. | 168 | 13 | 3½ | .. | 2 | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Portsmouth | Borough Gaol. | 168 | 56 | .. | .. | 7 | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Southampton | Debtors' Prison. | Poor prisoners are allowed 3s. 6d. per week. | | | | | | |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol. | 224 | 16 uncooked. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Ho. of Correction. | 224 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Andover . | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hereford . . | Hereford . | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | 147 | .. | 4 | .. | 10 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol. | 147 | .. | 4 | .. | 10 | 14 | .. |
| Herts . . . | Hertford . | County Gaol. | 224 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Huntingdon . | Huntingdon | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Hard labour 224 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Kent . . . | Maidstone | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | Men } Women } . 152<br>Boys . . 112 | 13 | 6 | 8 to wardsmen only. | 4 | 13 | .. |
| ,, | St. Augustine's Canterbury | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | *Convicted,*<br>Men } Women } . 140<br>Boys . . 91 | 12<br>10½<br>9 | 7 | .. | 6<br>3 | 21<br>10½ | *Extra allowances.* 3 lbs. mutton (uncooked) to males at hard labour, and 2½ do. to fem. at do. |
| | | | *Before Trial,*<br>Men } Women } . 140<br>Boys . . 91 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 21<br>10½ | |
| | | | Solitary confinement, 140 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 14 | |
| ,, | Canterbury | City Gaol. | 140 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Rochester . | City Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | The allowance is 2s. 11d. to each Prisoner per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Deal . . | Town Gaol. | The allowance is 3s. 6d. to each Prisoner per week. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Dover . . | ,, | 122½ | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Sandwich . | Town Gaol. | 140 | 15 | 7 | .. | 6 | 28 | .. |
| ,, | Folkstone . | ,, | 84 | 6 | 7 | .. | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| ,, | Faversham | ,, | 3s. 6d. per week to each Prisoner | | | | | | |
| ,, | Hythe . . | ,, | 112 | 16 | 10½ | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Dymchurch | Gaol for Romney Marsh. | The Prisoners are allowed 2s. 11d. per week for their support. | | | | | | |

—No. 6, *continued.*

## TABLE No. 23.
### Scale of Tread-Wheel-Labour.

| lk.<br>ts. | Other Allowances. | Average Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Average Number of Feet in ascent per Day. | Average Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | Average Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | 6 pints Soup. | 8¼ | 123 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | Felons . ½<br>Misdmnts. ⅓ | 15,000 | 1000 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| . | Hard Labour, 4 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese. | 8½ | 12 | 8 in. | 30 steps. | ⅓ | 10,200 | 510 | .. | Richmond's Tell Tale. | None. |
| . | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | 7½ oz. Oatmeal. | 9 | 18 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 11,581 | 720 | .. | .. | Raising Water. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour | | | | | | | | | |
| . | Hard Lab. 28 oz. Bd. 14 oz. Ch. | 8½ | 28 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅔ | 12,880 | 1040 | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | 21 oz. Oatmeal made into Gruel. | No Tread-wheel in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | 7½ | 12 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 10,600 | 1060 | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | 6 oz. Salt. | 7¾ | 10 | 9 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 8468 | 940 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 1¾ oz. Salt.<br>4 oz. Rice. | 9 | 40 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 17,920 | 1036 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| . | .. | 6 | 9 | 12 in. | 72 steps. | ⅓ | 9000 | 1080 | .. | .. | Punishment. |
| . | .. | 8½ | 10 | 12 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 24,960 | 1040 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| . | .. | 9 | 12 | 8 in. | 60 steps. | ⅓ | 14,400 | 1080 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | 3½ oz. Salt<br>.. | 8¾ | 6 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ¾ | 11,340 | 980 | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | 8 | 12 | 9 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 2,304 | 960 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| . | Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | 6 | 9 | 9 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 10,800 | 720 | .. | .. | Pumping water. |
| . | Herbs and Salt | No Tread-wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | 1½ oz. of Salt | 8½ | 6 | 8½ in. | 54 steps. | ⅔ | 18,698 | 1030 | .. | .. | Grinding corn, &c. |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | .. | No Tread-wheel Labour | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ditto. | | | | | | |
| ridge | .. | 7¾ | 32 | 7½ in. | 36 steps. | ⅓ | 10,800 | 720 | .. | .. | Grinding corn, &c. |
| . | .. | 8½ | 24 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 16,550 | 1041 | .. | .. | None. |
| . | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | Prisoners for trial are allowed 1¼ lb. of bread and 1 pint of vegetable soup per diem.—Misdemeanors, not sentenced to hard labour, the same, and 1 pint of gruel night and morning when employed.—Poor debtors the same, with the addition of 1 lb. of potatoes. | 8¼ | 92 | 8 in. | 32 feet. | ⅓ | 16,160 | 1010 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| | | | | | | | | 1065 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| . | .. | 8¾ | 16 | 8¼ in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 13,351 | | | | |
| . | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | Salt. | No Tread weeel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| . | 1¾ oz. Salt. | 8¾ | 9 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 12,065 | 1072 | .. | By a gyrometer | Turning a fly regulator. |
| . | ½ lb. Suet Pudding | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

TABLE No. 22.
Dietary per Week.

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | lbs. | Ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Kent . . . | Tenterden . | Town Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Greenwich. | Debtors' Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lancaster . . | Lancaster . | County Gaol. | 112 | 12 | 10½ | 4 | 8 | 28 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | The Prisoners are allowed 2s. 4d. per week for their maintenance. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Preston . | Co. Ho. of Cor. | 140 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 28 | .. |
| ,, | Kirkdale . | ,, | 128 | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | 136 | 24 | 96 | .. | 6 | 34 | .. |
| ,, | Salford. . | Co. Ho. of Cor. | Men . . 140 | 11½ | 3½ | .. | 6 | 24 | .. |
| | | | Women . 112 | 2 | 6 | .. | 7 | 12 | |
| | | | Boys . . 140 | 11½ | 3½ | .. | 3 | 12 | |
| Leicester . . | Leicester . | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | *For Trial,* | | | | | | |
| | | | Men . . 182 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| | | | Women . 154 | | | | | 14 | |
| | | | Under 6 months, 196 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| | | | 6 months and upwards, 196 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 17½ | .. |
| | | | Females for hard labour, 154 | .. | 7 | .. | 3½ | 7 | .. |
| | | Debtors' Gaol. | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Co. Ho. of Cor. | Hard labour, 196 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | 10½ | .. |
| | | | 6 mo. impris. 196 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 17½ | .. |
| | | | Without lab. 195 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol and Ho. of Correction. | 147 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | 7 | .. |
| Lincoln . . | Lincoln . | County Gaol. | 168 | 24 | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Louth . . | Co. Ho. of Cor. | Hard labour, 128<br>Unemployed, 96 | 14 | 6 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. |
| ,, | Spilsby. . | ,, | Hard labour, 128<br>Not hard lab. 96 | 16 | 7 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. |
| ,, | Kirton . . | ,, | 112 | 24 | 5 | .. | 5 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Falkingham | ,, | 224 | 6 | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | |
| | | | Vagrants, 108 | | | | | | |
| ,, | Spalding . | ,, | Hard labour, 91 | 24 | 9½ | .. | .. | Oatmeal, 28 oz. | .. |
| | | | Not hard lab. 78 | 16 | 9½ | .. | .. | | |
| ,, | Skirbeck . | Co. Ho. of Cor. . | Each Prisoner is allowed 3s. 6d. per week for their support. | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Boston . . | Boro' Gaol and House of Cor. | 126 | 16 | 7 | .. | 2 | 17 | .. |
| ,, | Grantham . | ,, | 48½ | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Stamford . | ,, | 2s. 4d. is allowed to provide the dietary of each prisoner. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Gt. Grimsby | ,, | 196 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Merioneth . . | Dolgelly . | Co. Gaol & Ho. of Correction. | 2s. 6d. per week allowed each prisoner for diet. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Bala . . | Town Gaol.<br>Town Ho. of Cor. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middlesex . | Clerkenwell | County Gaol . . | 140 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | .. |
| ,, | Cold Bath Fields. | House of Cor. . | Men . . 140 | 18 | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | .. |
| | | | Women . 140 | | | | | | |
| | | | Boys . . 112 | | | | | | |
| | | | 6 months . . ½ pint gruel extra, above 6 months, 6 oz. meat, ½ lb. potatoes. | | | | | | |
| | | | Nurses and laundry women, beer and tea, monitors, tradesmen, &c. double allowance of gruel. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Newgate . . | Common Gaol . | 112 | 24 | 1 | .. | 6 | 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Giltspur-st. . | City Ho. of Cor. | 112 | 24 | 2 | .. | 8 | 2 | .. |
| ,, | Whitecross-st. | Debtors' Prison . | 98 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridge-street, Blackfriars. | City Bridewell . | Men . . 152 | 18 | 24 | .. | 7 | 3 | .. |
| | | | Women . 130 | | | | | | |
| | | | Boys . . 152 | | | | | | |
| ,, | Millbank . | Gen. Penitentiary, | Men . . 176 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | | | Women . 132 | 20 | | | | | |
| | | | Boys . . 132 | 24 | | | | | |
| ,, | Tothill Fields | Co. House of Cor. | 1st Class 140 | 18 | .. | .. | 3 | 8 | .. |
| | | | 2nd ,, 140 | 12 | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | .. |
| | | | 3rd ,, 112 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. |
| Monmouth . | Monmouth . | Co. Gaol & Ho. of Correction. | Men 224 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| | | | Women and all others 168 | | | | | | |
| ,, | Usk . . | County House of Correction. | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 28 | .. |
| Montgomery . | Montgomery | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| Norfolk . . | Norwich . | County Gaol. | Convicted 280 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | For trial . 168 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Cor. | Convicted 280 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | For less than 3 months 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Summary convictions and others same allowance of bread but no milk | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Swaffham . | County House of Correction. | Convicted prisoners committed for 7 days or more, 112 ozs. bread per week; more than 7 days, and less than 3 months, 168 ozs. of bread per week; for more than 3 months and less than 6 months, 224 ozs. of bread per week; 6 months and upwards, 280 ozs. per week, and ¼ lb. butter.—Boys for short periods, 112 ozs. per week; less than 6 months, 168 ozs. per week; 6 months, 280 ozs. per week.—Prisoners for trial, 280 ozs. bread, and ¼ lb. butter per week, in addition to the above; all prisoners for a longer period than 6 months, 7 pints of gruel, with salt and onions per week.—Recommittals for less than 6 months, 168 ozs. bread; for 6 months, 224; for more than 6 months, 280 per week. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Walsingham | County House of Correction. | Men . . 266<br>Women . 224<br>Boys . . 224 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | 12<br>12<br>6 | .. |

1836.—No. 6, *continued.*

TABLE No. 23.
Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour.

| Milk. Pints. | Other Allowances. | Average Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Average Number of Feet in ascent per Day. | Average Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | Average Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 3½ oz. Salt.<br>4 oz. Onions. | 8 | 12 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅙ | 9175 | 982 | .. | By index. | Moving power-looms for weaving. |
| .. | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | ¼ oz. Salt. | 9 | 56 | 9 in. | 36 steps. | ½ | 14,850 | 825 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8160 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| hildren, 7 | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 9 | 80 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 16,975 | 1050 | .. | .. | Grinding dye-woods. |
| .. | 1¾ oz. Salt. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | ,, | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3½ | ,, | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3½ | ,, | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3½ | .. | 8½ | 50 | 7½ in. | 52 steps. | ⅔ | 8531 | 910 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| 3½ | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ilk por. | Salt. | 5½ | 14 | 9 in. | 84 steps. | ⅓ | 8316 | 528 | .. | .. | None. |
| .. | .. | No Tread wheel Labour in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | .. | 8¾ | 24 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 11,410 | 713 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| 14 | .. | 8¾ | 20 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 11,410 | 713 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | 6¼ | 30 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 11,250 | 750 | .. | .. | None. |
| | .. | 9 | 12 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 21,000 | 700 | .. | .. | None. |
| .. | .. | 8 | 10 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 13,300 | 950 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | The tread-wheel seldom used; no estimate of labour in the scale. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 7½ in. | 72 steps. | ⅓ | 68,250 | 450 | .. | .. | None. |
| 2 | .. | 8 | 5 | 7 in. | 60 steps. | ½ | 15,016 | 1200 | .. | .. | Unproductive labour. |
| .. | .. | No tread wheel Labour performed in this Prison. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | 7¾ | 396 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 16,800 | 846 | .. | .. | None. |
| .. | .. | No tread wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7½ | 80 | 8 in. | 45 steps. | ½ | 10,500 | 852 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| 10½<br>ilk and ter thickned with flour. | An onion; occasionally extra soup, potatoes, &c. | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | 1½ oz. Salt. | 9 | 42 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | .. | 12,096 | 1080 | .. | .. | Unproductive labour. |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | 7 oz. Salt. | 8¼ | 14 | 6 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 14,400 | 1200 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | 8¼ | 15 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 3,500 | 1,000 | .. | .. | Unproductive labour. |
| .. | 3½ oz. Salt. | 7 | 8 | 7½ in. | 7 rounds. | ¼ | 44,408 | 2,905 | .. | .. | Raising water. |
| 7 | ..<br>.. | 8 | 52 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 17,280 | 1,080 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | .. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | ..<br>.. | 8 | 16 | 7¾ in. | The velocity of the wheel cannot be given accurately as it does not work regularly. | | | | | | |
| .. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 10 | 52 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | .. | .. | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 7 | 20 | 8 in. | 36 steps. | 5/7 | 7,799 | 455 | .. | .. | Ditto. |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 22. Dietary per Week. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. |
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | lbs. | Ozs. | Pints. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Norfolk | Wymondham | County House of Correction. | For 1 month 168<br>For more than 1 month 224 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Great Yarmouth | Borough Gaol and House of Cor. | 224 | .. | 5 | 12 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | King's Lynn | ,, | 224 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Thetford | Borough Gaol. | 2s. 4d. per week for each prisoner's diet | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northampton | Northampton | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 and the value of 7d. per week in soup | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Peterborough | City Gaol and House of Cor. | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Higham Ferrers | Borough Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northumberland | Morpeth | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 2s. 4d. per week allowed to each Prisoner. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Tynemouth | County House of Correction. | Ditto ditto. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Alnwick | ,, | 70 | .. | 7 | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hexham | ,, | 2s. 4d. per week to each Prisoner, laid out at his discretion. | | | | | | |
| ,, | ,, | Debtors' Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| ,, | Newcastle-upon-Tyne | Town Gaol and House of Correction. | Men 56<br>Women 56<br>Boys 56 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | 48<br>42<br>48 | .. |
| ,, | Berwick-upon-Tweed | ,, | 2s. 4d. per week each Prisoner for their support. | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nottingham | Nottingham | County Gaol. | 168 | Uncooked 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 lb. Oatmeal. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Town House of Correction. | Men 168<br>Women 112<br>Boys 168 | .. | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Southwell | County House of Correction. | Men 196<br>Women 140<br>Boys 196 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Newark | Borough Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oxford | Oxford | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | 8 | .. | 10½ | 2 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Banbury | Borough Gaol. | 168 | 6½ | 1 quart. | 10½ | .. | 14 | .. |
| Pembroke | Haverfordwest | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 280 | .. | .. | 24½ | .. | 21 | .. |
| Radnor | Presteign | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 168 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | New Radnor | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rutland | Oakham | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Men 168<br>Women 120<br>Boys 168 | 21<br>15<br>21 | 14<br>10<br>14 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salop | Wellington | Debtors' Prison. | No allowance. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Ludlow | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Oswestry | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bridgnorth | ,, | 168 | .. | 7½ | .. | 3 | 5 | .. |
| ,, | BishopsCastle | Borough Lock-up | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wenlock | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Somerset | Ilchester | County Gaol. | Men, Women 112<br>Boys 84 | 6<br>4 | 10<br>7 | ..<br>.. | 17½<br>14 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Shepton Mallet. | County House of Correction. | Men, Women 112<br>Boys 84 | 6<br>4 | 10<br>7 | ..<br>.. | 17<br>14 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wilton | ,, | Men, Women 112<br>Boys 84 | 6<br>4 | 10<br>7 | ..<br>.. | 17<br>14 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Bristol | Ho. of Correction. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Common Gaol. | 112 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 10½ | .. |
| ,, | Bath | City Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wells | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Axbridge | Borough Gaol Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stafford | Stafford | County Gaol and Ho. of Correction | 196 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| Suffolk | Bury St. Edmond | ,, | *At labour,*<br>Men 240<br>Women 168<br>*Unemployed,* 168 | Uncooked, 60<br>56<br>.. | 1<br>1<br>.. | 15<br><br>15 | ..<br><br>.. | 7<br><br>7 | 4<br><br>.. |
| ,, | Ipswich | ,, | To untried prisoners not at work, 168 oz. bread, 49 oz. cheese per week; those at labour, 196 oz. bread, 14 oz. cheese per week; those who have been on the tread-wheel 10 months have 8 oz. of meat on Sundays; poor debtors have 96 oz. of bread, 8 oz. of cheese. | | | | | | |
| ,, | ,, | Borough Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Ho. of Correction. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beccles | County House of Correction. | Prisoners at labour, 196 oz. wheaten bread and 12 oz. of cheese per week from 1st March to 1st December; and from 1st December to 1st March, 196 oz. bread and 10 oz. cheese; 1½ pint of soup and 1½ pint gruel per week; not for labour, have 168 oz. bread and 8 oz. cheese per week from 1st December to 1st March; and from 1st March to 1st December, 168 oz. bread and 5 oz. cheese, 1½ pint of soup and 1½ pint of gruel per week. All classes of prisoners who have been in confinement more than 6 months are allowed 8 oz. of beef on Sundays. | | | | | | |
| ,, | Woodbridge | Co. Ho. of Cor. | 140 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Eye | Borough Gaol | 140 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. |

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| Milk. | Other Allowances. | TABLE No. 23. Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Average Number of Feet in ascent per Day. | Average Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | Average Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
| Pints. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| or 12 mo. and hard labour 7 | .. | No tread | wheel la | bour, t | he prisoners | being femal | es. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7¼ | 4 | 7 in. | 31 feet. | ⅕ | 13,020 | 850 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 6½ | 32 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 10,920 | 780 | .. | .. | Pumping water. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 7 in. | 3 rounds. | ⅓ | 9450 | 540 | .. | .. | To raise Water. |
| .. | .. | No Trea | d-wheel | Labour | | | | | | | |
| 3½ | Fish and Oatmeal Porridge. | Ditto | ditto. | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | ... | 8 | 6 | 10 in. | 105 steps. | ⅔ | 4812 | 2461 | .. | .. | Raising Water. |
| .. | .. | No Trea | d-wheel | Labour | | | | | | | |
| 14 | .... | Ditto | ditto. | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3 pints Milk. | Ditto | ditto. | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | The Cooks 42 oz. Meat. | 7½ | 27 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 8120 | 773 | .. | .. | Pumping Water. |
| 7 | .. | 7 | 40 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 1758 | 410 | .. | .. | Unproductive Labour. |
| 7 | .. | No Trea | d-wheel | Labour | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 7½ | 26 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅓ | 11,520 | .. | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | ... | 7¼ | 8 | 7 in. | 3 rounds. | ⅓ | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | ... | 8 | 6 | 7½ in. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| ottage 21 | .. | 9 | 12 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 8212 | 1095 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 7 oz. Salt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 6¾ | 48 | 8 in. | 40 steps. | ⅓ | 10,933 | 683 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 7½ | 56 | 8 in. | 40 steps. | ¼ | 12,000 | 750 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 24 oz. Rice and 3 oz. Treacle. | 7 | 30 | 8 in. | 3 rounds. | ⅔ | 18,929 | 1131 | .. | .. | Raising water. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | Salt. | 8½ | 80 | 7 in. | 60 steps. | ⅓ | 18,200 | 1040 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 10 | 56 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | ⅔ | 16,725 | 1200 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 36 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ½ | 16,320 | 1016 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 7¼ | 10 | 8 in. | .. | .. | No record. | Not recorded. | .. | .. | Raising water. |
| .. | .. | No Tread | -wheel la | bour in | this Prison. | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Counties. | Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. | Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons. | TABLE No. 22. Dietary per Week. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bread. | Meat when Cooked. | Potatoes. | Cheese. | Soup. | Gruel. | Beer. |
| | | | Ozs. | Ozs. | lbs. | Ozs. | Ozs. | Pints. | Pints. |
| Surrey . . . | Horsemonger Lane. | County Gaol . . | 168 | 15¾ | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | .. |
| ,, | Brixton . . | Co. Ho. of Cor. . | Men & Women 168<br>Boys . . . 112 | 12 | 3 | .. | [illegible] | 16½ | .. |
| ,, | Guildford . | ,, | Men & Women 168<br>Boys . . . . 112 | 12 | 5¼ | .. | 9 | 12 | .. |
| ,, | Kingston-on-Thames. | ,, | 168 | 12 | 5¼ | .. | 4½ | 6 | .. |
| ,, | Southwark . | Borough Gaol and House of Cor. | 98 | Uncooked, 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Marshalsea . | Debtors' Prison . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sussex . . . | Horsham . | County Gaol . | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Lewes . . | Co. Ho. of Cor. . | Labour . . 168<br>Not labour, 168 | 21 in their soup | 7 | .. | 7 | 14<br>7 | .. |
| ,, | Petworth . | ,, | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Battle . . | ,, | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Chichester . | City Gaol . . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Hastings . | Town Gaol . . | Hard labour,<br>2s. 7½d. per week | 2s. 0½d. per wee<br>to each prisoner | k, in other cases<br>for diet. | 3s. 6d. per week. | | | |
| ,, | Winchelsea . | ,, | | | | | | | |
| ,, | Rye . . . | ,, | 224 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Seaford . . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Warwick . . | Warwick . | County Gaol . . | Men . . 196<br>Women . 168<br>Boys . . 196 | .. | 6 | .. | 14 | 18 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Co. Ho. of Cor. . | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | .. | Ditto. | Ditto. | .. |
| ,, | Coventry . | City Gaol and House of Cor. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Birmingham, | Debtor's Gaol . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Westmoreland . | Appleby . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | 112 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 5½ | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Kendal . . | Co. Ho. of Cor. . | .. | 20 | 10 | .. | .. | 32 | .. |
| Wilts . . . | Fisherton Anger | County Gaol. | 196 | Ox Heads. | .. | .. | 8 | 12 | .. |
| ,, | Devizes . | County House of Correction. | 224 | .. | 7 | .. | 2 | 7 | .. |
| ,, | Marlborough | County Bridewell | 196 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Worcester . . | Worcester . | County Gaol and House of Cor. | Men . . . 172<br>Women . . 168<br>Boys . . . 172 | 24 | 2 | .. | 4 | 14 | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol and House of Cor. | 140 | Uncooked 24 | 10 | .. | .. | 14 | .. |
| ,, | Bewdley . | Borough Gaol & Lock-up House. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| York . . . | York . . | County Gaol. | Felons . . 168<br>Debtors . 144 | and 1s. per week.<br>.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City Gaol. | 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | City House of Correction. | Men . . . 224<br>Women and Boys . . 168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | ,, | Gaol for St. Peter's Liberty. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Northallerton . . | County House of Correction. | 168 | 12 | .. | 28 | 6 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Beverley . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Wakefield . | ,, | Men . . . 168<br>Women and Boys . . . 112 | 10 | 1 | .. | 1 | 23 | .. |
| ,, | Kingston-upon-Hull | Town Gaol and House of Cor. | Not Hard Labour . 144<br>Hd. Labour 168 | 5 | 2<br>3 | .. | 6<br>10 | 34<br>28 | .. |
| ,, | Leeds . . | Borough Gaol. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Scarborough | ,, | 112 | 14 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| ,, | Richmond | ,, | Breat, Meat, Po | tatoes, &c., but | no quantity men | tioned in the Retu | rn. | | |
| ,, | Doncaster . | Town Gaol. | 3s. 6d. per week | for each Prisone | r's support. | | | | |
| ,, | Beverley . | ,, | 136 | 8 | 2 | .. | 6 | 34 | .. |
| ,, | Halifax . | Debtors' Goal. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Knaresborough . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Rothwell . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Ecclesall . | ,, | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

836.—No. 6, *continued.*

| | | TABLE No. 23.<br>Scale of Tread-Wheel Labour. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milk.<br>Pints. | Other Allowances. | Average Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at a time. | Height of each Step. | The ordinary velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary proportion of Prisoners off the Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Average Number of Feet in ascent per Day. | Average Revolutions of the Wheel per Day. | Average Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 9 | 126 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | men. women<br>¼ ½ | 12,666 | 1340 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 8¾ | 68 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ⅛ | 15,083 | 1050 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 39 | 7½ in. | 58 steps. | ¼ | 10,345 | 945 | .. | .. | Grinding corn. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 16 | 9 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 18,473 | 980 | .. | .. | Turning a fly regulator. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8¼ | 24 | 8 in. | 50 steps. | ⅙ | 9824 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 8¼ | 14 | 8⅝ in. | 52 steps. | ½ | 19,500 | 1000 | .. | .. | Pumping water. |
| .. | .. | 7½ | 6 | 7 in. | 48 steps. | .. | 11,970 | 840 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| tage, 14 | 4 Onions | 8¾ | 15 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ⅔ | 19,200 | 1200 | .. | .. | Pumping water. |
| 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | No Trea | d-wheel. | | | | | | | | |
| ra to tho | se on the Wheel, 28 oz. Biscuit. | 8½ | 59 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 15,748 | 1001 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | Suet Pudding, 16 oz. | 6½ | 57 | 7¾ in. | 48 steps. | ⅛ | 15,887 | 1025 | .. | .. | Ditto. |
| .. | .. | 7 | 15 | 7½ in. | 31 feet. | Work. Rest.<br>Minutes<br>10 5 | 9105 | 588 | .. | .. | Raising Water. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | .. | No Trea | d-wheel. | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 6*d.* per week. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 2 pints of Broth. | 8 | 42 | 8 in. | 48 steps. | ¾ | Mal. 11,520<br>Fem. 9120 | 960 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | .. | .. | 40 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | .. | Mal. 12,000<br>Fem. 10,000 | 800 | .. | .. | Manufacture of Whiting. |
| .. | .. | 8½ | 88 | 7½ in. | 48 steps. | ¼ | 16,050 | 1070 | .. | .. | Grinding Corn. |
| .. | Pudding. | 9 | 30 | 8 in. | 32 feet. | ⅓ | 13,320 | 1110 | .. | .. | Grinding Cliff-stone. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| tmeal 21 | Pudding. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# SECOND REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## II.

## NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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# REPORT of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS for the NORTHERN and EASTERN DISTRICT.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

MY LORD, *London, February* 1, 1837.

I have the honour to present your Lordship with my Reports of Prisons, inspected in the Northern and Eastern Districts of England during the past year, comprising those in the counties of Chester, Derby, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the Northern and Western Ridings of Yorkshire.

The observations that I now proceed to make to your Lordship, although somewhat discursive, are yet of a practical nature, and based upon the facts and evidence detailed in the course of this inquiry.

Debtors' Prisons.

Macclesfield, p. 35.
Rothwell, p. 140.
Halifax, p. 142.
Knaresborough, p. 147.
Richmond, p. 157.

Under the head of Debtors' Prisons I have to solicit your Lordship's attention to the state of those under peculiar jurisdictions named in the margin. The Uniformity of Process Act has so greatly reduced the number of committals to these places, as to leave them only a burthen to the proprietors, and subservient to the purposes of fraud, or the gratification of vindictive feelings As places of confinement they are, almost without exception, in the most imperfect condition, and continual inconvenience is experienced from the absence of proper authority or means, for enforcing even decency of behaviour among their few remaining inmates. Considerable doubt is entertained as to whether they come within the provisions of the Gaol Acts. Any arrangement for their total abolition would be a public benefit.

Vide Report 1835, Ely, Wisbech.
Special Report of Cheshire and Lancashire Courts of Requests, p. 50.
Sheffield, p. 144.
Ecclesall, p. 146.
Bradford, p. 141.
Halifax, p. 142.

The treatment of prisoners, sent from Courts for the recovery of small debts, appears to require some notice. In some prisons they are herded with the criminals; in others they are living in the most unrestrained license; in others again these debtors are brought from distances of 50 and 60 miles, to gaol, at the cost of the creditor, there to be supported at the expense of the county. In only two instances have I found their situation adequately provided for, by the erection of prisons, within the local jurisdiction. I venture to recommend, to your Lordship, that in all future Acts of the Legislature, for establishing such Courts, where execution is to be had against the person, that if the district be not within a reasonable distance of the county, or other gaol, the providing of a suitable prison should be made imperative.

Vide York City Gaol, p. 116.
Rothwell, p. 140.
Ecclesall, p. 146.
Et passim, under the head of Debtors.

A more thorough acquaintance with the state of those prisons, where persons are confined under civil process, has firmly convinced me of the debasing and demoralizing tendency of this kind of imprisonment. Much has been said, and great pains taken, to remedy the contaminating intercourse between criminals; but I question, from what has come under my observation, whether evil as extensively injurious to society is not propagated on the debtors' side of the prison. The debtor, however respectable he has been in former life, and may be on coming in, gradually loses his self-esteem. From want of occupation he descends to the association of those around him, and participates, by degrees, in their low, and, but too frequently, intemperate enjoyments. He becomes indifferent to those forms of society of which, perhaps, he was once the zealous observer, careless in person, dress, language, and habits; the change made in a short time is but too remarkable. Very few, I fear, are discharged, after a long sojourn, without having their sensibility seared, or their principles weakened, by daily contact with misery and vice. It is an unpleasing duty to recommend an increase of restriction upon prisoners, under their circumstances, but the behaviour of debtors is generally the reverse of satisfactory.

Prisoners confined for contempts.

Vide Lancaster, p. 46.
York, p. 111.

In concluding this portion of the subject, I entreat your Lordship's notice to the cases of prisoners under contempt of the Common Law Courts for not executing instruments which it has been decided they ought to do. One individual, quite insane upon the single subject, has been confined upwards of twenty years (since dead) in Lancaster Castle; others, under similar circumstances, are lying in other prisons, and instances of this kind are frequently occurring. These persons are mostly either weak in intellect, or in the lowest state of ignorance. The expense to the counties, for their maintenance, during a long course of years, is very burthensome, and their presence, when thus domesticated in a prison, by no means favourable to discipline. With the greatest deference I venture to suggest the extension, to the Common Law Courts, of the admirable practice of the Court of Chancery, which is, where a party refuses to execute a conveyance, decided to be formal and necessary, and which is only impeded by a contumacious resistance, the Court can, by a

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NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

recent Act of the Legislature, purge the contempt, and put the parties into possession, by directing its officer to execute the instrument in the defendant's name.

Criminals.—Want of uniformity of Discipline.

If the want of uniformity, in the discipline of prisons for criminals, was heretofore a well-grounded complaint, this admitted evil has been immeasurably increased since the recommendation of the Lords' Committee: I have found many prisons governed according to the Gaol Acts as yet unrepealed; in others, the imperfect barrier of classification has been broken down, and all classes brought together at work, and meals, under the restraint of silence; in some, separation day and night has been attempted; in one, they are experimenting on two systems; while others are under a mixed constitution, partaking of all. In one prison a sentence of hard labour consigns a convict to the tread-wheel; in another, to weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, picking oakum, or wool. In a third the keeper exercises his own discretion as to sending prisoners so sentenced, either to labour at the wheel, or to employment at a trade. This variable state of penal discipline materially affects the equal distribution of justice, and is the occasion of the injurious comparisons, of the advantages of one prison over another, so frequently overheard among prisoners. The magistrates and others, intrusted with the supervision, are embarrassed in their endeavours to assimilate the recommendations of the Legislature with its positive enactments. Without referring to untried prisoners, whose situation may afford some reason for variety in their treatment, I consider it most important that corrective discipline should be precisely defined, in all its branches, with a view to its uniformity, and the removal of the anomalies that now exist in its application.

Vide Wakefield, pp. 127, 133.

System of Silence.

As regards the penal systems of silence and separation, the first is easy of execution, even with the present machinery of our establishments, and produces no observable bad effect upon the physical or mental powers; as a deterring agent, I hold a strong opinion of its efficacy, and this result of punishment is of far more value to a community than even the reformation of offenders, which can only be called into action after the commission of crime, while the former has been previously busy as its preventive. But this discipline to be effective should be vigorously administered, by paid servants, and without the intervention of wardsmen; and with the provision of a separate sleeping cell for each prisoner. In the absence of the latter regulation I fear it is only attempting that by day which may be undone at night. The mode in which it is now enforced, by bringing the untried and tried together at work, and meals, thus breaking down a great moral and legal distinction, appears to me highly objectionable, and still more so the practice of placing convicted prisoners, as wardsmen, over those committed for trial. In expressing myself favourably of the silent discipline, I beg to be understood by your Lordship as not investing it with any extravagant pretensions, or holding out expectations of extraordinary results. That silence can be so rigidly commanded as to make the interchange of a word or sign impracticable, is what I have nowhere found to be the case, nor do I believe it of any consequence that it should be so. Upon this point I consider it sufficient that the once uninterrupted stream of vicious communication is decisively arrested, and by a harmless yet irksome intervention.

Vide pp. 18, 21, 154.

Vide pp. 75, 131, 132.

Separate System.
Vide pp. 15, 25, 29, 48, 67, 71, 72, 101, 123, 128, 130, 133, 152, 153.

I do not suppose that the most zealous admirers of the Pennsylvanian Penitentiary system have ever considered it as generally applicable to a country enjoying the great and peculiar advantages of penal settlements. The warden of one of those establishments considers two years' imprisonment or more to be requisite before the work of reformation can begin, which is about the period when the longest terms expire in this country. If reformation, as it is somewhere defined, requires sufficient intellectual power to prefer a distant and moral good to a present physical enjoyment, I can easily conceive the process to be long and precarious in the dispositions prevailing among criminals. Opinion appears still to be much divided, in the United States, between the two systems. Putting other objections aside, the discipline, professed in the Eastern Penitentiary, does not appear to have been maintained with that temper and inviolability, since its first establishment, as to justify the decision of its complete efficacy.

Vide Appendix (A.) p. 5.

Appendix (B.) p. 7.

Separate Confinement.

Separate confinement, by day and night, having been recommended for the untried in this country, I consider it my duty to advise that great caution should be observed in its application, particularly to those prisoners who have to wait the long periods between the assizes for a gaol delivery. The minimum size of a cell, to be made use of for this purpose, should be legally and precisely laid down; warmth, exercise, manual employment, and instruction, should be provided. The visits of officers and friends should be frequent.

Our prisons having been constructed on the opposite principle to separation, the generality of them are without the means of safely carrying such a regulation into effect: for example, among others, the county gaols of York and Lancaster, built at an enormous expense, the former but now completed, could not, I should think, be possibly adjusted to this purpose. Under such circumstances, I recommend that prisoners, before trial, should be divided into classes, of first offences and re-committals, a practice which I am informed has been adopted in the French prisons.

Vide York Castle, p. 107.

Many collateral aids, to the formation of an effective system of prison discipline, are yet wanting in our prisons; I summarily state those I consider to be the most prominent, referring for others to the annexed reports.

A general code of rules and regulations for the government of prisons.

The power to magistrates of rewarding under certain restrictions meritorious officers of prisons, by a superannuation allowance, in cases of long service or infirmity.

The appointment and discharge of all the officers of prisons, to be vested in the magistrates; the keeper to have the power of suspension.

The discontinuance of all ornamental gardens within the walls of prisons.

Vide Kirkdale, p. 65.

The abolition of every sort of temporal advantage or payment to a convicted prisoner.

No prisoner, under any pretext, to be employed in any work for the officers of a prison.

Vide p. 73.

Hard labour to be defined, and every convict, so sentenced, to be put to it, except declared unfit by the surgeon.

The payments of bills for prison expenses to be, as far as possible, made by the County Treasurer, without the intervention of the Keeper.

A uniform set of books in every prison, for the journals of the officers, and the registry and description of prisoners.

A uniform set of educational books in every prison.

Diet.

Vide pp. 24, 40, 42, 152.

A uniform diet in all prisons is greatly to be desired, but its adoption appears so beset with difficulties as to leave little hope of its accomplishment. Much outcry has been made against the quantity of food in some cases allowed to prisoners, and injurious comparisons have been made with other establishments between which there is little analogy. All prisoners labour more or less under depression. This depression is predisposing to disease, which though often inert is frequently called into action by a spare and unvarying diet, humidity of site, extreme cold, deficiency in ventilation, or protracted close confinement. In numerous instances scurvy, diarrhœa, and a long train of debilitating disorders, are only kept under by a liberal and nutritious aliment. This marks the necessity of great care in selecting situations and plans for the erection of prisons.

Whipping.

Vide pp. 27, 65, 71, 122.

I have frequently attended the infliction of corporal punishment, now almost exclusively confined to boys; in some cases it was done with a severity equal to that which I have witnessed in the army; in others, it was so trifling as to be more likely to harden, than to terrify, the culprit. I think it would be better to define the number of lashes, as in the sentences of courts-martial, and that the surgeon should, invariably, be present, and exercise his discretion as to the extent of the infliction. The instrument should also be the same in all prisons.

Prisons resorted to by Tramps and Prostitutes for Medical aid.

Vide p. 123.

One of the most serious and increasing obstacles to good discipline, is the common practice of tramps and prostitutes, when infected with foul diseases, (not admitted into the public infirmaries,) committing some slight offence for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment in prisons. Their committals are generally for one or two months to hard labour, which they seldom or never undergo, oftentimes passing the entire of the term in hospital; and many of the females are scarcely discharged a month, ere they return again for surgical care. Such prisoners are more disorderly in behaviour, more pernicious in example, and more difficult to control, than any other class. I suggest to your Lordship, with much deference, that if the sentences of diseased vagrants, to hard labour, were to date from their convalescence, some check might be afforded to the evil.

Prisoners' Property taken from them on apprehension.

Vide pp. 15, 134, 155.

Complaints are unceasingly made by prisoners, on being received into prison, particularly those of the vagrant class, of having been deprived of their money and bundles, when first apprehended, and applications in some few cases have been made, from the keepers to the constables, and restitution obtained. I recommend that all monies and other articles found upon a prisoner previous to committal, should be inserted in a column for that purpose in the commitment by the clerk of the magistrates, and delivered over to the keeper of the gaol, the constable taking his receipt for the same.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

Vide pp. 25, 32, 43, 53, 56, 62, 72, 111, 126, 152.

I regret to be compelled to remark, that the most lamentable deficiencies, almost everywhere exist, in that most important branch of prison discipline, moral and religious instruction. I cannot too strongly recommend the laying down of one uniform and well-defined method, not confined to the wholly illiterate, but extended to every prisoner within the walls; I hold that all are either brought there by ignorance, neglect, or wilful disobedience of the laws of morals or religion, and require either instruction or improvement. In many prisons, the man, or boy, who is unable to read, is taught to do so, and having learnt, is sent away to the tread-wheel to forget what he has acquired. Many, who could read, and even write, I have found in the most deplorable state of ignorance upon religious subjects; in some instances replying, when questioned, that they were able to read but not to understand; yet such men are but too often altogether excluded from the prison school. I conceive instruction, in this situation, should be made instrumental only to the inculcating of moral and religious knowledge; not one unoccupied moment should be allowed to escape without being devoted to its beneficial influence; when prisoners are assembled, in the intervals of meals and work, or in the occupation of noiseless labour, selected portions of the Scripture might be read aloud with great advantage.

Form of Prayer.

Vide Northallerton, p. 152.

The extreme length of the Liturgy prevents the use of it, in prisons, without mutilation. I think a form of morning and evening prayer, with a selection of psalmody, to be used by authority in all these establishments, might be adopted, and would be attended with beneficial effects.

Transportation.

Vide pp. 18, 21, 43, 48, 53, 62, 72, 152.

Appendix (C.), p. 7.

From very minute inquiries made upon the subject, I have every reason to believe that an increasing dread of transportation is extending itself among the criminal population, and that this salutary feeling would be greatly promoted by circulating authentic information of the situation of convicts, and the regulations enforced among them in the penal settlements. I annex a copy of a letter lately received from a convict, and furnished me by his family, as interesting in itself, and one well calculated for distribution in our prisons. I consider the confirmation of this impression as most important, and that it would much contribute to its permanency, if, as the severity of penal discipline is increased at home, there should be a corresponding augmentation of its rigour in the Colonies.

I merely offer as a crude suggestion to your Lordship upon this difficult subject. whether, in the event of its being deemed politic to reduce the number of convicts sent abroad for the comparatively small term of seven years, they might not be beneficially employed either in the Isle of Portland or at Dartmoor, in the laborious work of quarrying and preparing freestone or granite. The depôt at Dartmoor has, I am aware, been objected to, as an unfit place for the confinement of youths, on account of the prevailing humidity of the atmosphere, but the very reverse of sedentary habits which constant toil would engender, might, I submit with deference, be corrective of the deleterious influence anticipated.

Juvenile Delinquency.

Vide Special Report, p. 85.

Vide p. 72, 103.

Vide p. 89.

Appendix (D.), p. 7.

I most respectfully invite your Lordship's attention to the Special Report upon the subject of Juvenile Delinquents at Liverpool. In addition to what is there stated, I am quite of opinion that, in many cases where boys are now committed to a prison, the whip of the parish-beadle, or the dark cell of the Union Workhouse, or village lock-up, would have a much more salutary effect. The imagination of youth generally pictures a prison to itself, as dark and noisome, with bread and water as the only aliment; the dissipation of this idea, by the reality of a gaol interior, is most ruinous. I annex a Return of Boys committed to the New Bailey, at Salford, for robbing Gardens, between the 1st of July and the 20th of August, 1836; seventeen of the twenty-four were not known to have been ever in a prison before.

Government of Prisons.

Vide Derby.

The generality of prisons that I have visited, although greatly improved, are still very far from being perfect in management or discipline. Their government, it appears to me, should be made as analogous as possible to that of a battalion; with the same graduated responsibility among the officers, the same inflexible regularity extended even to trivialities, the same promptitude in punishments, the same nice divisions of time. Under such rule, leagued with a rigid and uniform system of corrective discipline, unswervingly applied, prisons may at least be relieved from the reproach of tending more to the extension than the repression of crime. They will provide all the possible means of teaching the ignorant, intimidating the audacious, fixing the wavering, and reclaiming the less abandoned; but I am fearful that crime is too much dependant upon uncertain and uncontrollable circumstances, to be permanently and extensively influenced by any sytem of prison discipline. I do not put forth this opinion to discourage zeal and labour for the amelioration of these establishments, but to caution the too sanguine from forming expectations which may not be realized.

I have appended to the Reports upon the Prisons at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, Returns of the number of Persons who have passed through the several Police Lock-ups during certain Periods. They furnish very accurate information of the state of public morals in these important towns, which, I regret to observe, is far from satisfactory. My inquiries as to the cause of the increase of petty crimes and disorderlies have invariably been answered, "From the want of proper regulations for the beer-shops."

Vide pp. 79, 85, 139, 147.

In conclusion, I have to acquaint your Lordship that, in the further prosecution of these duties, I have again experienced the most courteous attention and co-operation of the magistracy. Many of the deficiencies noted in the annexed Reports have been already supplied, several of the suggestions there hazarded already acted upon; and others, involving doubt, or expenditure, are still under deliberate consideration.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
WM. JOHN WILLIAMS,
*Inspector of Prisons.*

*The Right Honourable Lord John Russell,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

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## APPENDIX (A.)

Extract from the Tenth Report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society, May 26th, 1835.

### EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

Appendix (A.)

ANOTHER year's experience has been had of the system of solitary confinement, day and night, with labour in this institution. It does not appear from the Annual Report of the Inspectors, how much the convicts earned by their labour, nor how much was expended in their support.

The prison, unlike other institutions of a similar kind in the United States, publishes nothing concerning its pecuniary affairs in its Annual Reports. This does not satisfy the mind that wishes to know the result of solitary labour.

It has been often said, and generally believed, that all communication between the convicts is rendered physically impossible in this prison, by the construction. If persons, investigating this subject for the public benefit, would be a little more *thorough* in their investigations, they would find this is not true. It has also been said, and much stress has been laid upon it by the friends of the solitary system, day and night, as practised in the Eastern Penitentiary, that they had no recommitments; this was true, when the prison had been in operation but a very few years, but now it is not true. The Warden states in his last Report, that three have been recommitted to that penitentiary. It has also been urged that it is a very mild system, not requiring any severe system of punishment, and yet it appears by a Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that *gentle means will not always subdue the passions of the convicts, which must be done before the work of reformation is commenced;* that the means used to effect this object in the Eastern Penitentiary are *not stripes,* but *diminished food,* the dark cell, *deprivation of work,* and *the use of the strait jacket, and the gag.*

The gag, it appears elsewhere in this Report, is an instrument of iron to be placed in the mouth for the purpose of setting the jaws open, so that the person subject to the punishment cannot make a noise with his mouth. Whether this is a milder application than stripes is a matter concerning which, there is some room for diversity of opinion. Be this as it may, it appears from the same Report, that an iron gag was placed on the convict Maccumsey, whose conduct on that, and many former occasions, had been very outrageous. In a short time after it was put on, it was discovered he was becoming insensible, and it was taken off, but every effort to revive him proved ineffectual, and he died.

The Committee had evidence that the death was not, probably, occasioned by the gag; also, that it was not an unusual punishment, and they acquitted the persons implicated from all criminal intention on their part in reference to it. They are of opinion that there was great propriety on the part of the warden, in discontinuing the use of this punishment, which he did from the time of the death of Maccumsey. They say it had been frequently resorted to before in the case of other prisoners, and in the case of Maccumsey himself. It

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Appendix (A.)

appears, therefore, to us, that punishments have been resorted to in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, which were more objectionable than stripes, to subdue the refractory convicts, notwithstanding all that has been said about the mildness of the system.

It has also been said, that the Pennsylvanian system is not injurious to health. We have always felt distrustful of the system, on the ground, because we have not known, from the nature of man, how he would be, confined day and night in solitude, for a term of years, to so narrow a space; and how his cell, made his workshop, his bedroom, his dining-hall, his water-closet, his chapel, &c., without getting the air and himself into a condition unfavourable to health. However, if facts should prove it possible, after a fair experiment, facts are stubborn things and opinions will yield to them. How are the facts? The proportion of deaths in the several penitentiaries for a term of years has been as follows:

In the prison at Charleston, Massachusetts, for eleven years last past, 1 in 45.
———— Auburn, New York, ten years last past, 1 in 56.
———— Wethersfield, Connecticut, seven years last past, 1 in 76.
———— New Penitentiary Prison, Philadelphia, for five years last past, 1 in 33.

Showing that the last is not healthy, compared with prisons on the Auburn plan. Besides, the experiment has been made in Philadelphia, with a much smaller number of prisoners than there have been in the prisons with which the comparison has been made. How will it be when the number of prisoners is increased to several hundreds, and the permanent water-closets and vaults, and iron pipes conducting filthy fluids for a longer course of time, have had their full effect upon this important question of health. We apprehend still greater difference in the progress of the experiment, and this apprehension is not at all abated by the statement of the physician in the sixth and last Report of the Eastern Penitentiary. He says, "The number of cases of disease occurring this year has been greater in proportion to the number of prisoners than in any former year since the opening of the penitentiary. The increase of disease was confined chiefly to the months of July and August, during which months, in consequence probably of the extreme heat of the weather, a large proportion of febrile cases occurred." We have received a verbal statement concerning the sickness in the Eastern Penitentiary during the last summer, from one of the directors, a most devoted friend to the system, which excites our apprehensions for the future much more than the language of the physician. We, therefore, believe the system to be unhealthy in time past, and likely to be still more so in time to come.

It has been said, the system is not injurious to the mind, and does not produce insanity. Of the forty-eight discharged the last year, two are represented as insane, and one as having a mind excited and incoherent; of these three it is also said, that one was insane on his admission, one was affected with a cold in his head, and it is added, in a note concerning this man, that it has been satisfactorily explained that the prisoner behaved in an insane manner previous to his conviction. The third is said to have had an excited and mischievous mind on his admission.

Of the nineteen discharged last year, one was suffering under mental aberration on his discharge, whose health is stated to have been good on his admission. The physician, however, remarks that there were no circumstances which led the physician to believe that his mental disease was produced by causes peculiar to the mode of confinement.

Of the twenty discharged in the preceding year, according to the fourth Report of the Inspectors and the Physician, two were insane, and one idiotic, on their admission. And of the four that died in that year, the death of one was caused by mania; but he is said to have been predisposed to insanity; and another committed suicide, who is said to have been insane upon admission.

These matters of record do not look very favourable to the system in regard to its effects upon the mind. There is too much about insanity, in proportion to the numbers of prisoners.

There is still another objection to the Philadelphia system; there is no chapel, sabbath school, or place of morning and evening prayer. These things are about half the whole, in our view, of a good system of prison discipline.

As a poor substitute for a chapel in the New Penitentiary in Philadelphia, the preacher takes his station in the hall between the cells, and preaches to about thirty convicts at once, through the feed-hole doors. He can neither see them, nor they him.

The system would require about seven different services for 210 convicts, or fourteen services for 420; the consequence will be, that either a number of chaplains must be employed, or one chaplain must soon destroy himself by attempting to do the whole, or a part of the convicts must be omitted in the services of the Sabbath.

In regard to a sabbath-school, no attempt has been made to form one, because there is no place for it; and there is the same difficulty in having morning and evening prayers as in having preaching for all the convicts.

On the whole, we are becoming *more* rather than less distrustful of the Philadelphia system of prison discipline.

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Northern and Eastern District,

Appendix (B.)

## APPENDIX (B.)

Extracts from the Report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Read in Senate, March 26th, 1835.

1. The specification in the case of Plumly, represents him as having been discharged, shortly after he was ducked, "incurably insane," leaving as an inference that his insanity was occasioned by the use of the cold bath. It was well ascertained that he was insane at the time he was committed, and that no change in this respect took place while he was in the Penitentiary.

Was this punishment of this unfortunate prisoner cruel and unusual?—It was certainly proved that many buckets of water had been poured upon him on a very cold day; and your Committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that, under the circumstances, it was indiscreet; but the transaction was deprived of all evidence of cruelty, which always implies intention, by the evidence which was given. It was clearly proved that the use of the cold shower-bath is frequently employed for insane patients, not only as curative, but disciplinary means, in the best institutions for this unfortunate class of men in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia. One instance of a similar application of cold water was remarkable; it occurred in the Insane Hospital belonging to the Society of Friends, so distinguished for their enlightened humanity. —p. 13.

2. It was in proof that an iron gag had been placed on the convict Maccumsey, whose conduct on that, and on many former occasions, had been very outrageous. In a short time after it was put on, it was discovered that he was becoming insensible, and it was taken off; but every effort to revive him proved ineffectual, and he died.—p. 13.

It must be remembered, that although our penitentiary system has for one of its objects the reformation of the convict, that its unfortunate inmates are men of idle habits, vicious propensities, and depraved passions. Requiring as it does that these habits should be changed, these propensities checked, and passions subdued, before the work of reformation can be commenced, it is plain that the first step is to produce obedience. This with many convicts, if not all, is a matter of much difficulty, requiring great firmness and discretion. Gentle means, although not without effect, are seldom sufficient of themselves to produce this object; yet it must be produced, or nothing can be done. Hence it becomes necessary to adopt some punishment beyond that which is inflicted under the sentence of the convict, and which is essential to secure his quiet subjection to that sentence. To allow him a refractory disregard of the proper order of the institution would be not only of great prejudice to himself, but would seriously affect those in whom a more proper frame of mind had been produced.—p. 12.

It does appear that convicts had been frequently employed in cooking, in working, in breaking coal, in making fires, occasionally as waiters, and in work connected with the building and construction of cells, out of their cells; and some convicts are now employed as blacksmiths, which requires that they should be constantly, while at work, associated each with an individual, not a convict, who aids in the work. For some time before the investigation commenced by your Committee, all convicts had been returned to their cells, and they ceased to be employed as described, except only such as are engaged as blacksmiths, in the manner stated—one of whom, owing to his great skill as a workman, is still engaged in work connected with the building of new cells, which, as your Committee understood, sometimes required that he should be employed out of his cell.—p. 18.

## APPENDIX (C.)

Appendix (C.)

Dear *Malonglo Plains, Sidney, Sept. 8th,* 1835.

Father and mother, this is the third I have written to you and received no answer; recollect when you write postage pay at the general post office, as many persons writes to their friends and get no answers, in consequence of not paying postage. Send me word how all my brothers and sisters is, hoping they are doing well for themselves, as unfortunately I am the prodigal child out of the number. My request is that you will pray for my welfare in hope that I will have no trouble in this unfortunate country, for every evil stands offered to a poor Convict to lead him into temptation and misery. I once had my freedom of a free subject. Oh! if I could but recall some of my past moments, I really consider that I should be one of the happiest of the human race, but instead of that, I am bound to slavery for the natural period of my life. My pen cannot express the feelings of indignation that follows a poor wretch where the lash and whip is continually over his head. Not one moment can I call my own, but in torture and mourning from Monday morning until Saturday night, even from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same; at one thing or another; my heart is partly broken, considering the long captivity that I am to serve without any remuneration for the time; all that I expect of pardon is what they call a ticket of leave after the expiration of eight long years after my arrival in this country, and if I have the blessing to get that kind of liberty, it is a mere chance whether I will or not, it lies all to my master. *By sign,* what they generally term a

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Appendix (C.)

form, it lyes to his pleasure or not to sign it, therefore I consider I am a prisoner for life. Let my brother take some caution respecting these few lines, that I would sooner have died an untimely end at home, than be a slave for ever. Oh if I could be a short sentenced man I could wait for some hopes for my return to my native place; is there any thing can be done for me, by your addressing a petition to His Majesty to commute my sentence to any number of figures, I should be a happy man if it was for 14 years or more. O recollect it is my hard sentence LIFE; to be in chains and slavery. Do what you can, and if you fail it will not be your fault to look after your poor unfortunate son James. Many is the persons that is at home following the same career of life as I did, but let them hear from me that if I was a prince on this earthly world I would resign all for the sake of liberty—Liberty is the sweetest of all that grows in the Garden of Eden; after our first parents being banished from that happy place, what followed after but misery and temptation of Satan? So it is with a poor deploring Convict fit for no society of the human race. My pen cannot express the feelings of indignation I hold to that wretched name; let all that is going on the way as I did beware of the hard laws that is in this colony, for if any one receives this awful sentence of Life to this colony, is to be on the public roads at work; most disgraceful to human nature, I mention after that, there is plenty of temptation to bring the unhappy wretch to a penal settlement, where they are worked in Irons for their Life. All that I request is, that none of my brothers and sisters may fall into any snare that may decoy them to come as a convict. Let this be a warning to you all, so I conclude and finish, giving my compliments to my well wishers and enquiring friends.

No more at present,

from your unfortunate Son

## APPENDIX (D.)

Appendix (D.)

*New Bailey, Salford*, 13*th September*, 1836.

A RETURN of the Number of Boys who have been Committed for Robbing Gardens since 1st June, 1836.

| Name. | Date. | Term of Imprisonment. | If in Prison before. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Murphy | 1st July, 1836. | 2 Calendar Months | Not known. |
| John Thomas | 8th ,, | 7 Days | Ditto |
| George Smith | ,, ,, | 7 Ditto | Ditto |
| Adam Wood | ,, ,, | 21 Ditto | Ditto |
| Joseph Yearsley | 12th ,, | 7 Ditto | Ditto |
| George Grimshaw | ,, ,, | 14 Ditto | Three times as a vagrant, and twice for stealing apples. |
| James Henshaw | 1st August | 1 Month | Not known. |
| Isaac Molyneux | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Several times as a vagrant. |
| Thomas Grimshaw | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Not known. |
| William Bruze | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Several times as a vagrant. |
| George Buxton | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Ditto |
| Samuel Robinson | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Once convicted of felony, and four or five times as a vagrant. |
| John M‘Gragh | 3rd ,, | 14 Days | Not known. |
| William Wilkinson | ,, ,, | 14 Ditto | Ditto |
| James Birtles | 8th ,, | 1 Month | Ditto |
| John Grimshaw | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Ditto |
| Joseph Grange | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Ditto |
| John Bowden | 11th ,, | 3 Ditto | Twice for stealing apples, and once as a vagrant. |
| John Hooley | 15th ,, | 3 Ditto | Convicted of felony, and once as a vagrant. |
| John Priestley | 20th ,, | 14 Days | Not known. |
| William Bradshaw | ,, ,, | 14 Ditto | Ditto |
| Mathew Carlisle | 22nd ,, | 1 Month | Ditto |
| John Rider | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Ditto |
| John Cantrel | ,, ,, | 1 Ditto | Ditto |

# REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

## DERBYSHIRE.

### DERBY.—County Gaol.

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Derby.*
County Gaol.

This prison is in an open and airy situation, in the outskirts of the town of Derby. It is enclosed with a brick wall, 25 feet in height, with fifteen courses of loose bricks on the top, and defended by flanking towers, loopholed for musketry. The exterior front and gate presents a happy appropriation of the Grecian Doric, with columns and entablature. The lodges contain a hall, lodgings for two turnkeys, county store-room, three receiving cells, keeper's office, two drop rooms, and reservoirs for water in the roof. The interior of the prison consists of a central building (the keeper's house and chapel) with seven radiating wings, of two stories each, connected therewith by iron bridges. The portion assigned to the females consists of two small buildings apart from the others. The infirmary is detached, and comprises a day-room, surgery, bath-house, on the basement, airing yard, and four rooms on the upper floor. A detached building, of circular shape, is exclusively appropriated for refractory prisoners, and those sentenced to solitary confinement. It contains two floors, with three cells in each. Those in the basement are dark: they are of a fan-like shape, occupying two-thirds of the circle, which is completed by the staircase. The lower cells have the appearance of being damp. Communication can be carried on between prisoners, in the adjoining cells, with great facility.

Dimensions of the sleeping cells, 6 feet by 8 feet, 12 feet high.
The solitary cells, basement, 11 feet by 7 feet, 12 feet high.
Ditto, upper floor, 11 feet by 7 feet, 9 feet high.

The airing yards are not paved. The keeper's house contains, in the basement, three kitchens, store-room, cellarage; first floor, four rooms; second floor, eight rooms. The chapel, above, is quadrangular; the divisions for the prisoners are 17 in number, with open iron-work in front. There is some garden-ground and stabling without the prison, the property of the county, in the possession of the keeper; likewise three small houses, at angular points, and short distances from the boundary wall, are tenanted by the officers of the prison, and conducing materially to its security. The water-closets, the drainage, and indeed all the fittings in this prison, are perfect, and the general arrangement of the buildings most convenient, with the single exception of the one set apart for solitary confinement.

*Dietary.*—Breakfast, one quart of gruel, made from two ounces of oatmeal, and a portion of bread; dinner, one pound of boiled potatoes, and a portion of bread; supper, one quart of gruel, made from two ounces of oatmeal, and a portion of bread. One and a half pound of good wheaten bread, and one quarter of an ounce of salt per day. Prisoners, confined for a longer period than three calendar months, receive, in addition to their daily allowance, two ounces of onions per day. When onions cannot be procured a red herring is substituted every second day. The surgeon states, "That he considers the diet sufficient in general cases. The agricultural labourer in Derbyshire has cheese and a little bacon, but butchers' meat seldom forms a portion of his food. The diet is not sufficient in scrofulous cases, and when he observes prisoners to be of that habit he increases it."

The following is a copy of a letter sent to the visiting Justices by the surgeon, in consequence of the prisoners having petitioned the Justices to increase their allowance of food, and his opinion being on that point required:—

Gentlemen,—The prisoners have not of late experienced any unusual inconvenience from the present gaol allowance.

From numerous experiments which I made several years since, I ascertained that upon the present diet most of the men lose weight, some considerably, others but slightly; growing youths increase in weight.

Whenever prisoners are confined for a considerable length of time, if they appear feeble, I allow them occasionally half a pound of meat three times per week, or daily. This is continued as long as circumstances require. In other cases I allow the addition of a pint of milk daily to their ordinary food. In all cases, whether the prisoners have been confined for a long or a short time, if the health appears to suffer materially, I immediately increase the diet.

Therefore, gentlemen, if it is your wish that the prisoners should have a diet rather less stimulating and nutritious than that they procure when at large, and such as is calculated to cause them to wish to keep out of prison, and you desire that it shall make them feel that a gaol diet is not a desirable one, then I think the present need not be altered.

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, I am of opinion it is not necessary to add to, or to alter the present allowance.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

*Derby, January 15th*, 1833. ——— *Surgeon.*

To the visiting Justices of the County Prison in Derby.

I have not had any reason to alter my opinion since writing the above letter.

——— *Surgeon.*

*Derby, December 3rd*, 1836.

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Cases and Number of Deaths in the Prison for the County of Derby during the last five Years, from 1831 to 1836.

From September 29th, 1831, to September 29th, 1832, no death took place in the prison.

Samuel Green, aged 42, came into prison on the 8th of April, 1832. He began to have disease of the chest, indicating that he would probably have pulmonary consumption. That disease became established, and he gradually became worse till the 21st of November, 1832, when he died. He had at all times whilst in prison appeared very feeble. There is no reason to suppose his disease was brought on by being confined in gaol, nor is there any reason to suppose his death was hastened by his confinement.

William Willatt, aged 39 years, came into prison October 29th, 1833, charged with having murdered his maid servant. He had attempted to cut his own throat previous to being committed. The wound was not an important one. When he arrived in gaol, he appeared to be in a state of horror and despair, in which condition he continued till his death, which took place on the 18th of November, 1833. This prisoner refused to speak and to take food the greater part of the time he was in prison; he was, however, forced to take a sufficient quantity of food daily to have supported a man in health, and not labouring under great mental depression. There is no doubt that this man died from the powerful influence of remorse and fear upon his system.

George Mosley, aged 55 years, came into prison 14th day of April, 1835, having extensive disease of the stomach and bowels, which had existed for a length of time previous to his committal. The disease was chronic inflammation, and such as allowed scarcely any hope for his recovery. He continued to become gradually worse till the 10th of May, 1835, when he died. The confinement in prison did not appear to have hastened his death.

——— *Surgeon.*

*Dec. 3rd,* 1836.

Number of Sick, see Table.

*Clothing.*—Felons and misdemeanents: males—a suit of grey frieze, clogs, body linen. Females—blue frieze, bedgown, petticoat, body linen, clogs. The untried are not clothed, except in cases of urgent necessity.

*Bedding.*—Bedstocks of iron, straw paillasse, two blankets, sheets, and rug. The whole of the prisoners supplied with sheets.

*Heat.*—The sleeping cells are not warmed. The untried have, since July, been confined to their respective cells, except when taking exercise, and at school. The cold has been found so injurious as to render it necessary to relax this discipline, and permit them to sit by the fires in the day-rooms. The surgeon says the cases of rheumatism, among the men, have been very considerable, and that he made the following entries in his journal relating thereto.

" September 1st. As the system is now adopted, throughout the prison, of keeping prisoners in their own cells instead of allowing them to remain in the day-rooms, I beg to submit to the consideration of the justices the propriety of there being some plan adopted by which the wards, with the exception of the debtors', can be warmed in cold weather, which will be found necessary to secure the health of the prisoners.

" October 8th. The men being now obliged to sit in their cells, during the day-time, become very cold, from their seats being iron; I would therefore suggest the propriety of a piece of wood, the size of a chair-bottom, being fixed to each bedstead for the prisoner to sit upon.

" November 30th. Prisoners who are not at the wheel, or at stone-breaking, should sit in rooms having fires, as the weather is very cold and damp. I make this entry, as rheumatism is prevailing over the county, and very much in the prison."

I understand that measures are in progress for warming the cells, one of the several absolute requisites before adopting a system of separate, or solitary confinement.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison, and persons of the prisoners, clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends the prison, and sees every prisoner daily. Is present at the infliction of corporal punishments. Mild inflammatory diseases are those most prevalent. There have been no deaths the last year. The keeper provides the extra food ordered by the surgeon for the sick, at the rate of one shilling a-day for four meals. The surgeon makes an entry of his visits in a book. His journal contains the name of the patient, the complaint, and remarks.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services, with sermon, on Sundays, and in the intervals, or after the services, attends the school-room, where the prisoners, in classes, are catechised. A portion of the Scriptures is selected by him, and read by the prisoners, who, when the chapter is got through, are questioned as to their conception of its meaning, and the necessary explanations afforded them, if required. On other days prayers are read at nine o'clock in the morning, and the chaplain is engaged with the classes of convicted prisoners until eleven. From this hour until twelve he is engaged with the untried prisoners, reading to those who are unable themselves, and hearing those read who can do so. He sees the sick, and prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement; the latter attend divine service, but those in the refractory cells, for prison offences, do not. On Saturdays he attends the females, reads to them, and explains a portion of the Scrip-

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tures. A lady also visits them, once a-week, and the matron instructs them in reading daily. The debtors attend chapel very regularly. He does not administer the sacrament, not finding the prisoners in a state of mind to satisfy him of the propriety of doing so. All the prisoners, with the above exception, attend chapel, and all the officers but one. There is no schoolmaster. The chaplain conducts the school, and is assisted by the keeper's son, who is quite capable. The chaplain says, " I consider the work of the schoolmaster to be of very little efficiency without the personal superintendence of the chaplain. A very great desire is manifested for instruction; some of the boys thank me on going out. A day or two since a man met me in the street, and said, 'Thank you, sir, for teaching me to read.' They occasionally wish me to purchase Testaments from money in their own possession, which I do at a reduced rate. The great deficiency among them is in religious knowledge. There is a boy here now, a sharp one, who can read, but yet cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer. They, generally, are in possession of the mechanical part, that of reading." All the tracts and books are selected by the chaplain before distribution; they are procured from the Society for promoting Christian knowledge. The chaplain's journal contains entries of the date of his visits, and of the instruction afforded, and progress made by the prisoners. I visited the school, and examined the boys. The following is a transcript of my notes :—

——, aged 18. Never at school. 6 months in prison. Reads perfectly, and appears to understand what he reads.

——, aged 12. Attended church. Was at Mr. Strutt's mill school for two months. Has no mother. His father a nailmaker. Does not know such a person as our Saviour. Not aware of the existence of a God. His father told him there was one sometimes.

——, aged 14. Went to Wesleyan Sunday school. Learnt all his reading there. Sometimes used to say the Lord's Prayer morning and evening. Reads well. Has made considerable progress since in the prison.

*Classification.*—The classification prescribed by law is adhered to.

*Labour.*—The male prisoners are at hard labour upon the wheel, or employed in picking wool; the females at making, mending, and washing the prisoners' clothes. The yard, with the treadwheel, also contains the cookhouse, and the carpenter's shop for making clogs, all very conveniently brought under the surveillance of the officer at the mill.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Miles. | Yards. | | |
| January.. | 6½ | 38 | 7½ | 2 revolutions. | 1-3d off 2-3d on | 11,700 | 780 | 2 | 380 | With a Bell. | Supplies the Prison with Water. |
| February . | 6¾ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,150 | 810 | 2 | 530 | | |
| March ... | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,600 | 840 | 2 | 680 | | |
| April .... | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,400 | 960 | 2 | 1280 | | |
| May ..... | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,400 | 960 | 2 | 1280 | | |
| June .... | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,200 | 1080 | 3 | 120 | | |
| July ..... | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,200 | 1080 | 3 | 120 | | |
| August .. | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,300 | 1020 | 2 | 1580 | | |
| September | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,300 | 1020 | 2 | 1580 | | |
| October .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,600 | 840 | 2 | 680 | | |
| November | 6½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,700 | 780 | 2 | 380 | | |
| December | 6½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,700 | 780 | 2 | 380 | | |

Prisoners are occasionally employed in the garden within the walls, and in tailoring and clogging. Differing in this respect from most other prisons, the produce of the ground within the walls, generally potatoes, is, with propriety, applied to the use of the prisoners. The untried prisoners are employed in picking wool in their cells, 3 lbs. each daily. They receive no portion of their earnings, which are ½*d.* per lb. The tenth of the Prison Rules says, " The untried prisoners who cannot maintain themselves and will not work, shall have only three pints of oatmeal gruel, made as before described, and 1½ lbs. of wheaten bread of seconds flour and ½ an ounce of salt equally divided for breakfast, dinner, and supper. And if such prisoner shall have worked in the morning, and had his breakfast and dinner, but shall refuse to work in the afternoon without sufficient cause, he shall have no supper. The wardsmen and cooks receive an extra allowance of ¼ lb. of meat daily."

*Offences and Punishments.*—Breaches of discipline are punished by stoppage of food, and confinement in the refractory cells. (Number of punishments, see Table.)

*Scourge.*—Handle of box-wood, 14 inches long; nine lashes, of common whip-cord, 24 inches long, 8 knots in each.

Whipping is inflicted by one of the turnkeys, who receives 2*s.* 6*d.* for each punishment. The surgeon attends. The number of lashes never exceeds 40, nor is the skin ever cut.

*Irons.*—Weight 10½ lbs., used in conveying convicts to the hulks.

*Visits and Letters.*—Convicted prisoners are visited once in six months; untried, once a-week, by written order from a magistrate. When a prisoner is permitted to see a visiter,

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he steps from his yard into a close wooden shed or sentry-box placed on wheels, in which he is drawn to the lodge, and from a window guarded with strong iron wire-work, he communicates with the visiter, who stands within the lodge. When the visit is concluded, the prisoner is wheeled back to his ward in the same manner.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The provisions are not contracted for, but paid according to the market-price of each article. All bills under the sum of 5*l.* are accounted as petty charges in the keeper's Disbursement-book, and paid by him. These are examined, and allowed, by the visiting justices. A cash-credit of 50*l.* is allowed the keeper to defray these items. The bills amounting to more than 5*l.* go to the sessions before payment, where they are examined and approved of by a Committee of Finance, the Chairman affixes his signature, the Clerk of the Peace draws the orders upon the Treasurer, who pays. A copious abstract of the prison expenditure is drawn up annually in the following convenient form, and distributed among the magistrates of the county.

County Prison, Derby.—Expenses for 52 Weeks, ending 10th September, 1836.

| Quarter ending | Average No. of Prisoners Quarterly on Diet. | Average No. of Prisoners Quarterly. | Bread. | Meal. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Herrings. | Salt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1835.—December 12 .. | 91 | 101 | 70 7 1¼ | 14 3 7¼ | 12 0 9½ | 0 9 4¾ | 1 7 9¼ | 0 12 11 |
| 1836.—March 12 ..... | 86 | 97 | 65 8 4½ | 13 7 6¾ | 10 13 5¼ | 1 7 7¼ | 0 0 0 | 0 11 5½ |
| June 11 ...... | 68 | 77 | 66 3 2¾ | 10 18 5¼ | 8 9 2¼ | 1 18 10¾ | 0 12 2¼ | 0 12 6 |
| September 10.. | 74 | 79 | 75 1 10½ | 12 3 6¼ | 21 0 6¼ | 0 0 0 | 1 15 7¾ | 0 8 1½ |
| Average for 52 Weeks. | 80 | 88 | | | | | | |
| Total ..... | .................. | | 277 0 7 | 50 13 1½ | 52 3 11¾ | 3 15 10¾ | 3 15 7¼ | 2 5 0 |

| Quarter ending | Meat. | Maintenance from the Governor's House. | Ale, Porter, Gin, and Brandy. | Milk. | Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and Mustard. | Total Quarterly Amount of Subsistence. | Quarterly Subsistence. Average per Week. | Quarterly Subsistence. Average per Head per Week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | s. d. |
| 1835.—December 12 .. | 2 14 4½ | 0 0 0 | 0 2 6 | 1 9 7¾ | 0 4 0¾ | 103 12 2 | 7 19 4½ | 1 9 ·01 |
| 1836.—March 12 ..... | 4 4 5 | 3 3 0 | 0 15 5 | 0 11 4¼ | 0 11 0¾ | 100 13 8¼ | 7 14 10¾ | 1 9 ·61 |
| June 11 ...... | 3 15 1½ | 0 0 0 | 0 3 7 | 0 8 10¼ | 0 11 3¼ | 93 13 3¾ | 7 5 1 | 2 1 ·60 |
| September 10.. | 3 8 3 | 0 0 0 | 0 11 4½ | 0 14 3¼ | 0 13 11¼ | 115 17 6¼ | 8 18 3¼ | 2 4 ·90 |
| Total ..... | 14 2 2 | 3 3 0 | 1 12 10½ | 3 4 1½ | 2 0 4 | | | |

| | SALARIES, &c. | | | | Total Expense of 52 Weeks. | Average per Week for 52 Weeks. | Average per Head per Week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quarter ending Dec. 12, 1835. | Quarter ending Mar. 12, 1836. | Quarter ending June 11, 1836. | Quarter ending Sept. 10, 1836. | | | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | s. d. |
| Amount of the above Totals ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 413 16 8¼ | 7 19 2 | 1 11·87 |
| Salaries to Chaplain, Surgeon, Governor, Matron, Book-keeper, Male and Female Turnkeys, and Watchman ............ | 250 15 0 | 250 8 0 | 247 15 4 | 249 8 0 | 998 6 4 | 19 4 0 | 4 9·60 |
| Utensils .................... | 7 11 10 | 3 4 3 | 1 16 5¾ | 12 13 5½ | 25 6 0¼ | 0 9 8¾ | 0 1·46 |
| Clothing .................... | 0 1 8 | 30 9 4 | 2 3 11½ | 33 0 0¾ | 65 16 0¼ | 1 5 3½ | 0 3·80 |
| Seed to Garden .............. | 1 4 5 | 0 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 0 0 0 | 3 16 5 | 0 1 5½ | 0 0·22 |
| Taxes ....................... | 18 2 0½ | 2 18 8 | 13 3 9½ | 5 11 10 | 39 16 4 | 0 15 3¾ | 0 2·30 |
| Repairs ..................... | 4 9 2 | 12 3 11½ | 31 14 5½ | 6 9 6 | 54 17 1 | 1 1 1¼ | 0 3·17 |
| Soap, 368½ lbs. ............. | 1 19 10¾ | 1 19 0 | 1 14 6 | 1 10 10 | 7 4 2¾ | 0 2 9¼ | 0 0·42 |
| Guarding & Conveying Prisoners. | 3 4 6 | 2 14 0 | 14 11 1½ | 4 4 6 | 24 14 1½ | 0 9 6 | 0 1·42 |
| Brushes (137) ............... | 2 14 8 | 2 10 4½ | 2 0 11½ | 2 9 10 | 9 15 10 | 0 3 9¼ | 0 0.56 |
| Besoms (124) ................ | 0 4 4½ | 0 4 6 | 0 2 7½ | 0 4 0 | 0 15 6 | 0 0 3½ | 0 0·04 |
| Mops (400) made in Prison ..... | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0·00 |
| Allowance to discharged Prisoners | 1 17 6 | 2 15 7 | 0 16 1 | 2 5 5½ | 7 14 7½ | 0 2 11¾ | 0 0·45 |
| Sweeping Chimneys ........... | 1 11 6 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 3 2 0 | 4 13 6 | 0 1 9½ | 0 0·27 |
| Chips ....................... | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 10 6 | 0 0 0 | 1 11 6 | 0 0 7¼ | 0 0 09 |
| Bedding ..................... | 1 12 6 | 0 0 0 | 2 11 0 | 3 9 0 | 7 12 6 | 0 2 11¼ | 0 0·44 |
| Postages .................... | 0 14 1 | 0 10 2 | 0 12 1½ | 0 7 0 | 2 3 4½ | 0 0 10 | 0 0·12 |
| Oil and Candles ............. | 1 18 6 | 2 4 8½ | 1 9 7½ | 1 6 3 | 6 19 1 | 0 2 8 | 0 0·40 |
| Coals, 81 t. 14 cwt. 2 qrs. ....... | 8 15 8¾ | 11 15 0 | 8 16 0½ | 6 0 1 | 35 6 10¼ | 0 13 7 | 0 2·04 |
| Stationery .................. | 6 4 3 | 2 19 10 | 5 18 9 | 4 9 1 | 19 11 11 | 0 7 6½ | 0 1·13 |
| Tread Wheel ................. | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 0 1 11 | 0 0·29 |
| | 313 12 1½ | 327 7 10½ | 343 9 4¼ | 336 10 10¾ | 1734 16 11¼ | 33 7 3 | 8 4·09 |
| Cash owing to Keeper, Sept. 12, 1835. ........................ | | | | | 6 4 4¼ | | |
| Stock in Gaol, Sept. 10, 1836. ............................. | | | | | 9 14 7¼ | | |
| | | | | £ | 1750 15 10¾ | | |

| 1835. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Sept. 12, Stock in Gaol........................ | 4 18 1 |
| Prisoners' Maintenance repaid ................. | 6 11 0¼ |
| Onions and Potatoes from Garden ............... | 8 14 2¼ |
| Orders on County Treasurer .................... | 1716 9 0 |
| 1191 lbs. 7½ oz. Animal and Cotton Wool, picked by Prisoners ......... | 6 14 11 |
| Cash owing to Keeper, Sept. 10, 1836 .......... | 7 8 8¼ |
| £ | 1750 15 10¾ |

ACCOUNT in Perpetuity of Average NUMBER of PRISONERS and EXPENSES.

| For the Years ending as follows. | Average Number of Prisoners on Diet. | Total Annual Expense. | | | Expense per head per week. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Michaelmas, 1830........ | 123 | 2186 | 11 | 2¾ | 6 | 11·65 |
| ,, 1831........ | 105 | 1980 | 13 | 7¼ | 7 | 6·54 |
| ,, 1832........ | 114 | 2506 | 7 | 4¼ | 8 | 5·47 |
| ,, 1833........ | 99 | 2031 | 14 | 1¾ | 7 | 10·71 |
| ,, 1834........ | 106 | 1974 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 1·98 |
| ,, 1835........ | 85 | 1700 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 8·31 |
| ,, 1836........ | 80 | 1734 | 16 | 11¼ | 8 | 4·9 |

A most praiseworthy minuteness and exactitude prevails in all matters of account in this prison. Each item when wanted, is only procurable by a written order, and a receipt is invariably given by the person to whom it is delivered. Brooms, brushes, and similar utensils are only replaced on the old ones being produced and returned into store, as practised in the Barrack-department of the Ordnance—a regulation well worthy of being followed in every public establishment.

BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

- Weekly Time of Prisoners.
- Deviation Book.
- Weekly Expense of Food.
- Quarterly ditto.
- Annual ditto.
- Journal.
- Ledger.
- Clothing and Bedding Stock.
- Clothing and Bedding in use.
- General Stock Book.
- Orders on County Treasurer.
- Cash Book.
- Bread Book.
- Extra Diet Book.
- Governor's Locking.

BOOKS RELATING TO THE DISCIPLINE AND REGISTRATION.

- Distribution Book.
- Daily State Book.
- Keeper's Locking.
- ,, Journal.
- Prisoners' Money Book.
- ,, Visiting Book.
- Chaplain's and Surgeon's Attendances.

A set of books are also kept for the borough prisoners, received under contract, the terms of which are 3*d*. a-day for the lodging, besides payment for the actual expense of their maintenance.

*Discipline.*—This prison is a very well-regulated establishment; the duties of the under officers are precisely defined, and their execution rigorously required. The mode of carrying on the discipline is assimilated, as nearly as possible, to that of a regiment. The several officers report the execution of their respective duties, daily, in writing. Morning and evening states of the sick, those absent from labour or chapel, are delivered to the keeper, with all the precision and formality of a garrison. Specimens of these Reports are subjoined.

(1.) Morning Report of His Majesty's Gaol for the County of Derby.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Under sentence . . . . | 3 |
| | For Trial . . . . | 1 |
| Men for Labour. | Employed in the Garden . . | 2 |
| | At the Wheel . . . . | 30 |
| | Picking Wool . . . . | 6 |
| | Wardsmen . . . . . | 5 |
| | Cook . . . . . . | 1 |
| | Tailors . . . . . . | 2 |
| | Sick in Ward . . . . | 0 |
| | Infirmary . . . . . | 3 |
| | Solitary . . . . . | 0 |
| | Misdemeanor . . . . . | 1 |
| | Assaults . . . . . . | 9 |
| | Debtors . . . . . . | 8 |
| | Females . . . . . . | 7 |
| | Total . . | 78 |

*Mem.*—Henry Smith taken off the Wheel by order of the Surgeon, for three days, being very weak.

(2.) Evening Account of Lockings.—Male and Female.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unlocked in the Morning | 100 | A | 1 Yard . . | 5 |
| | | | 2 Do. . . | 4 |
| | | | 3 Do. . . | 7 |
| | | | 4 Do. . . | 0 |
| | | B | 1 Do. . . | 10 |
| | | | 2 Do. . . | 6 |
| Out . . . | 1 | | 3 Do. . . | 3 |
| | | | 4 Do. . . | 0 |
| | —— | C | 1 Do. . . | 5 |
| | 99 | | 2 Do. . . | 10 |
| | | | 3 Do. . . | 7 |
| In . . . | 2 | E | 1 Do. . . | 6 |
| | —— | | 2 Do. . . | 5 |
| The Number in the Office | 101 | F | 1 Do. . . | 8 |
| | | | 2 Do. . . | 5 |
| | | | 3 Do. . . | 9 |
| | | | Infirmary . . | 3 |
| | | | Reception Cells . | 0 |
| | | | Solitary . . | 1 |
| | | | Female . . | 7 |
| 19 *April*, 1836. | | | Total locked up . . | 101 |

Each Turnkey's account of the Section in his charge is given in by himself, and the Total shows the result.

(3.) RETURN of PRISONERS Reported SICK in His Majesty's County Gaol, Derby.

| DATE. 1836. | NAMES. | Number of the Ward the Sick Prisoner is in. | Surgeon's Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 20 | John Godber | Section C. No. 3. | |

This Report is given in to the Governor's Office every morning at 7 o'clock.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*Derby.*
County Gaol.

I do hereby Certify, that I have examined the whole of the Prisoners under my charge, and find them shaved, feet washed, and their clothing in thorough repair.

———, Turnkey in charge
of Section C. 3, and Section E. 1.

I further Certify, that I have seen the whole of the water-closets and drains, in the different Wards under my charge, thoroughly cleansed.

———, Turnkey, in charge.

⁂ The former Certificate is given in to the Governor on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday, and the latter on Saturday only.

Another valuable measure is the establishment of an Order Book, similar to those made use of in the army, in which the keeper inserts his directions and instructions for the guidance of the officers, and notices any neglects of duty that have come under his observation. These orders are read over to the officers monthly by one of their body. I insert the following extracts from them:—

*County Gaol, Derby, Feb.* 5, 1835.

The Governor is by no means satisfied, first with the care with which prisoners are searched on their admission into prison; money and other articles have been found in their possession, which proves a degree of carelessness in that respect that he highly disapproves of. The Governor requests particular attention to this duty in future.

It appearing that the prisoners do not take proper care of their stocks, as several have lost them without deeming the circumstance worthy of notice, the Governor orders that every evening when the prisoners fall in before locking, the turnkeys will see that every prisoner has his stock on, and salt-bag at his button-hole, and any who is without one, and has not previously informed the turnkey of the loss, will be considered to have wilfully lost or destroyed it.

*August* 31, 1836.

The Governor orders that in future, he holds ———— (he being permanently stationed at the lodge) responsible that *none* of the officers leave the prison after dinner, for their tea, until the prisoners are locked up for the night, from this day.

The Governor disapproves very much of the officers of the prison being so much out; and not that alone, but being accosted by turnkey ——— in the wheel-yard, that he had not got his tea, and had been in the yard from one o'clock. Now the Governor desires, from this time, that no turnkey leave the wheel-yard from one to six o'clock in the evening, at the time the prisoners come off the wheel, and as for the tea-time, it is out of the question; the duty of the prison must be attended to, and shall not be neglected on any account, and if the Governor does not find this order to meet his expectations, he will issue a different one, which will include all the meal hours of the officers.

The Governor has frequently observed the gate of the chapel, on the misdemeanor's side of the prison, open; he therefore hopes he may not have occasion to notice this neglect again on the part of any officer.

That the turnkeys may become thoroughly acquainted with the general discipline and prescribed routine of the prison, the keeper every week makes them exchange their posts, thus the duty performed by an officer one week is allotted to another the next. At locking up or unlocking, at labour on the wheel, at employment picking wool, going to or from the chapel, equal order prevails. There can be no doubt that modern construction, with its improved arrangement, is greatly contributable to the perfection of prison discipline, but alone it is of little avail, unless assisted, as is the case here, by able and zealous functionaries. The divisions of labour being but few is another advantage, and I remark, with much satisfaction, that the almost general practice of placing convicted prisoners as wardsmen over the untried, does not prevail here. I annex a return of the prisoners employed as wardsmen and cooks:—

| No. | NAMES. | Wards. | Whether Convicted before. | Present Imprisonment. | Extra Allowance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Robert Watson | Infir$^{y}$. | Not to my knowledge | 6 Months, H. L. | ½ lb. of Meat per day. |
| 2 | John Lalley | A 3 | .. | Untried Prisoner | .. |
| 3 | Samuel Brown | B 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | .. Colclough | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Richard Wright | B 2 | .. | 2 Months | .. |
| 6 | Joseph Blackwell | C 1 | .. | 12 Cal. Months, H. L. | .. |
| 7 | William Fox | C 3 | .. | 2 Years .. | this man acts as barber. |
| 8 | John Berrisford | E 1 | .. | 3 Cal. Months .. | .. |
| 9 | Charles Holland | 2 | .. | 3 Months .. | .. |
| 10 | Joseph Crofts | F 1 | .. | 3 Cal. Months .. | .. |
| 11 | Thomas Brown | 2 | .. | 6 Months .. | .. |
| 12 | Luke Brooks | Cook | .. | 12 Cal. Months .. | Cook |
| 13 | Peter Byrne | Wheel | .. | 6 Months .. | .. |
| 14 | Wm. Bainbridge | .. | .. | .. .. | .. |
| 15 | .. Berrisford | .. | .. | 3 Months .. | .. |
| 16 | George Walters | .. | .. | .. .. | .. |
| 17 | John Muller | .. | .. | 12 Months .. | .. |
| | *Females.* | | | | |
| 1 | Emma Twigg | | .. | 6 Months .. | .. |
| 2 | Margaret Taylor | | .. | .. .. | . |

Total Male Wardsmen, 17—Female, 2.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Derby.*
County Gaol.

The treatment of the untried being dissimilar to the generality of prisons I have visited, from the circumstance of their being confined to their sleeping cells during the day, I detail the particulars.

In winter they are unlocked at seven o'clock, come down and fall in to muster, and are told off one at a time to work; they then march in single files round the yards for three-quarters of an hour, under the inspection of a wardsman and turnkey. They then receive 3lbs. of cotton wool to pick, which they take to their cells; they then return for their breakfasts, which they eat in their cells: after which they come down into the yard and are searched, to see that they have no bread secreted, to take to chapel to exchange with each other. After chapel they return to their cells and remain picking wool until five minutes before twelve, when they are unlocked and are marched down for their dinners, which they take one by one, and return in the same order; they are again unlocked after dinner, and march round the yards in single file, for three-quarters of an hour, return to their cells and are engaged in picking wool until supper-time, when they are unlocked and are marched down for their suppers, and return with them to their cells. After supper they again come down for muster, and, if there is sufficient daylight, to walking exercise for twenty minutes. They receive no portion of their earnings for picking wool. They are visited daily by the keeper, surgeon, chaplain, and turnkeys. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather this regulation, which has only been carried into effect for a few months, has been temporarily dispensed with at the instance of the surgeon. (See *Heat.*) The dimensions of the sleeping cells are six feet by eight feet, and twelve feet high—too contracted for any prolonged separate confinement without such considerable exercise as is here afforded. The serious offences now dealt with at sessions have, however, considerably lessened the number of prisoners formerly left for the assizes, and consequently diminished the length of detention before trial. The circumstance of its having been found necessary to permit the untried prisoners to re-occupy the day rooms in damp or cold weather, and thus to break through an established rule, is an additional proof of the necessity of precaution in adopting measures until satisfied that the means are sufficient for their ends. I think the ministry of the chaplain might be advantageously extended beyond a weekly visit to the females, and likewise that the appointment of a schoolmaster, whose attention might be specially directed to the untried prisoners, would be attended with much benefit. I cannot close this report without again expressing my approbation of the general management and discipline of this prison.

It is stated by the officers that the prisoners complain of the constables taking money and other things from them; that application has at times been made from the gaol for articles thus detained. The constables bring prisoners in a very careless manner: two from Belper, in charge of a constable, lately escaped from him close to the gate of the gaol; another was in a public-house with two prisoners, and one got away.

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### TABLE OF RECOMMITTALS.

| Offences. | From 1834 to 1835. | From 1835 to 1836. |
|---|---|---|
| Bastardies | 2 | 0 |
| Trespass | 3 | 0 |
| Felony | 2 | 3 |
| Misdemeanors | 0 | 2 |
| Assaults | 2 | 2 |
| Disorderly Apprentice | 1 | 0 |
| | 10 | 7 |

*Keeper.*—Age 49; appointed 1832; married; formerly in Royal Artillery; salary 300*l.*; garden.

*Turnkey.*—Age 50; appointed 1831; married; nineteen years in Rifle Brigade and serjeant 61st Regiment, pension 2*s.* 0½*d.* a-day; salary 52*l.*

*Turnkey.*—Age 32; appointed 1832; labourer in husbandry; age 51; appointed 1827; married; 32 years in the army, pension 2*s.* 5½*d.* a-day; salary 41*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 34; appointed 1829; single; labourer; salary 41*l.* 12*s.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 46; appointed 1828; salary 52*l.*; does not reside in the prison; read and write.

*Clerk.*—Age 22; appointed 1836; single; son to the keeper; acts as deputy in his absence; salary 41*l.* 12*s.*

*Watchman.*—Age 36; salary 14*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in the prison; read and write.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1832; wife to the keeper; salary 40*l.*

*Female Turnkey.*—Age 40; appointed 1834; in service; salary 31*l.* 4*s.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1822; salary for attendance 80*l.*; medicines 20*l.*

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1813; salary 150*l.*; Vicar of Mackworth, two miles distant, where he resides. The cure consists of two churches; he takes the duty of one and employs a curate at the other.

Return of the Number, Description, and Sentences, &c. of Prisoners confined in Derby County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1835, to Michaelmas, 1836, with the Different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 35 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 167 | 10 | 2 | .. | 75 | .. | 22 | .. | 48 | 7 | 72 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 419 | 35 | 398 | 32 | 21 | 3 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 21 | 1 | .. | .. | 72 | 8 | 75·28 | 7·134 | 103 | 13 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 297 | 30 | 127 | .. | .. | 133 | 40 | 150 | 30 | 17 | .. | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel. Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| | | | | | | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | |
| To this Prison | 57 | 14 | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Prisons | 2 | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 59 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 1 | .. | 135 | 22 | .. | .. | 135 | 22 | .. | .. | 289 | 28 | 2 | 4 | .. | 22 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 2½73 |

## DERBY—Borough Gaol.

II.

Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Derbyshire.*

Derby Borough Gaol.

A contract has been entered into between the Town Council and the Magistrates of the county, for the lodgment and maintenance of the borough prisoners in the county gaol. This agreement was intended to comprise the prisoners confined for debt in the borough gaol, with a view to the discontinuance of the latter establishment; but legal difficulties have interfered to prevent this convenient arrangement taking effect, it being maintained that the provisions of the 5th of George IV., relating to such contracts, do not extend to that class of prisoners. The number of debtors confined here during the last four years has been as follows:—

| | 1833. | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court of Requests . . . | 45 | 43 | 48 | 49 |
| Higher Courts . . . . | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| | 53 | 45 | 54 | 53 |

The officers on the late establishment have all been discharged, with the exception of the keeper, who remains at a reduced salary of 50*l.* per annum.

# CHESHIRE.

## CHESTER—County Gaol.

*Cheshire.*

County Gaol.

This structure forms a portion of the general design for county courts, barracks, armoury, &c. erected by the late Mr. Harrison, the accomplished architect to whom Cheshire is so much indebted for its embellishment. As originally constructed it consisted of two separate buildings, one forming three sides of a square, containing apartments for debtors; the other, of a semicircular shape, for criminal prisoners with five divisions and the same number of yards, fronting the keeper's house and admitting of complete inspection therefrom. The number of separate cells are 56, independently of twelve detached ones, used for condemned prisoners, and also appropriated to refractory ones. The contents of the keeper's house are—cellarage, chapel, kitchen, dining-room, six chambers and an office. The chapel is divided into five compartments, corresponding with the number of classes. A considerable addition has been made to the prison by the enclosure of an extensive area, and the erection of a new building, containing thirty-six sleeping cells for males, 16 cells for females, two dark cells, male and female infirmaries, and matron's apartments, comprising a sitting-room, bed-room and kitchen.

### *Dimensions of Cells.*

*Old Building.*—Sleeping cells 8ft. 8in. by 6ft. 3in.; 8ft. 6in. high; division walls between the cells 1ft.

*New Building.*—Sleeping cells 10ft. by 8ft.; 10ft high; division walls between the cells 14in.

The condemned, or solitary cells, twelve in number, consist of an inner and outer cell.

Inner cells 7ft. 9½in. by 6ft. 7in., 10ft. high.
Outer cells 7ft. 9½in. by 8ft. 4in., ditto.

The condemned cells are heated by hot air, the cells in the new building by hot water. The cells in the old prison are not supplied with heat. The exterior wall of the prison is of brick, cased with stone. The material principally used in the erection is free-stone; the doors of the cells are iron; the roofs of the new cells are arched; the old ones are flat, roofed with Yorkshire paving. The water closets and drains are perfect: they are cleansed twice a-week by the contents of the reservoir being discharged through them. Upon visiting the prison late at night, the new cells, which are constructed in double ranges with galleries in the centre, seemed to be very deficient in ventilation. There is no provision made for the sufficient admission of air nor light. The old cells are free from this disadvantage.

*Diet.*—Breakfast, 1 quart of oatmeal gruel, 1 lb. of bread.
Dinner, 1½ lb. of potatoes.
Supper, 1 quart of oatmeal gruel.

On Sundays and Wednesdays, each prisoner has an additional allowance of one quart of broth, and half a pound of meat without bone. Two ounces of salt to each, weekly. The untried are permitted to purchase bacon, bread, or milk. The persons who sell it come into the prison and dispose of it in the presence of a turnkey. A turnkey purchases the bacon for them at a shop in the city.

*Clothing.*—Felons; a suit of parti-coloured frieze of green and crimson, cap, and clogs. Untried; a suit of grey frieze. Linen changed once a-week, and all prisoners are clothed in the prison dress upon committal.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedstead, palliasse, bolster, three blankets, and rug.

*Fuel.*—Some of the cells heated with warm air; others are not.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison, and persons of the prisoners, clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends three times a-week, and oftener, if required. He does not inspect the prisoners upon committal before they are classed, nor is there any general inspec-

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire.*
County Gaol.

tion of them made by him. He is not present at corporal punishments. Indigestion is the most prevalent ailment, with occasional inflammatory fevers. The habit of the prisoners is generally to constipation, owing to their sedentary lives, and the diet. The diet is amply sufficient. He has watched the effect of solitary confinement, it generally causes constipated bowels. Is of opinion that if the periods were prolonged, it would be necessary to increase the vegetable portion of the diet. The silent system is not observed in the infirmaries. The hospital servants are prisoners. Upon visiting the infirmaries, I found in that for the males a slight want of ventilation; it is provided with fire-places and water-closets. The female infirmary is at the top of the building, and has no fire-place, which, in the case of lying-in women, is attended with great inconvenience. The surgeon states scorbutic complaints to be most prevalent in the county. He says, "I think that eight out of ten families are afflicted with it, and latterly a disease termed 'the Derbyshire neck' has become prevalent." The surgeon's journal records the entries of his attendances, and orders for alterations of diet, and is exhibited at sessions. He likewise keeps another book, arranged under the following heads:—Name—when prescribed for—when sent into the hospital—diet—extras—decrease—result.—Number of sick, see Table.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on Sundays, prayers and lecture on Wednesdays and Fridays, and administers the sacrament once a quarter. He visits the hospital in cases of serious illness. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and tracts, but he has restricted the general distribution in consequence of their being mutilated. A Roman Catholic priest attends the prisoners of that persuasion. There is a schoolmaster, and regular system of instruction pursued with the prisoners. The chaplain states, "I do not consider the schoolmaster under my immediate charge. I did not recommend the schoolmaster, but most highly approve of him. The progress made by the prisoners does not indicate that they set much value upon learning. I do not frequently visit the school, only at intervals, by which I am better able to judge of the progress. I went a few days ago, and was much struck by the little advance made by those under tuition. The remark of the schoolmaster was that 'Those who had been long in the school read no better than those who had just come in.' The attendance at the school is compulsory. Every prisoner attends school in turn. I do not think the teaching to write any advantage. No prisoner goes out sufficiently perfect in the moral and religious instruction to be obtained by reading, as to induce me to think he might be put to writing. Very much less progress is made by the prisoners than by voluntary scholars out of doors. I do not habitually visit prisoners when in the punishment cells. I have visited those who have been sentenced to solitary confinement by the Court. I have not observed any depression of spirits, and the principal conversation has been asking me to interfere and obtain their pardon. A boy, whose conduct in the prison was exceedingly bad, was placed by the keeper in solitary confinement. He hung himself, and life was nearly extinct when he was discovered. The confinement was relaxed, and I saw him afterwards in my private room. He appeared silent, patient, passive, and not at all impressed with the idea of his having attempted a great crime. He was kept in the hospital some time, and was again visited by me once or twice. He completely accomplished his purpose of not submitting to the solitary confinement, and behaved pretty well afterwards. There is a prisoner under sentence of death for murder. His state of mind is unsatisfactory. He still denies his crime, although convicted upon the clearest evidence. He is not confined alone. He attends the school, with the other prisoners, five hours a-day. He could not read when he came in, but has learnt a little. I have the highest opinion of the silent system; it is a most valuable preventive agent to contamination. It has made the prisoners doubly desirous of, and attentive to their religious books. I can perceive no possible good from such severe mental punishment as solitary confinement. Punishment has no effect, nine times out of ten, but to harden. I do not think punishment, as abstractedly taken, is salutary to the human mind. I find the feeling that transportation is a much severer punishment than was heretofore the case, is fast spreading among the criminal population. The number of the recipients of the sacrament is very few, except the debtors, nor have I found many in a proper state of mind." The matron reads prayers every morning to the females. The chaplain does not attend regularly every week to see them. The chaplain selected the prayers made use of by the matron. The female prisoners are instructed in reading, about an hour in each day, by the matron or her assistant. The chaplain keeps no private character book. His journal, laid before the Quarter Sessions, contains entries of his attendances and duties performed.

*Schoolmaster.*—Five minutes before ten the bell rings. At this signal the prisoners of all classes assemble in the school-room. "I call the roll, and each answers to his name. I then read a portion of the Scriptures, 10 or 12 verses, afterwards a short prayer from a publication by the Religious Tract Society, entitled 'Family Prayers for every morning and evening during a month.' The men who are employed in the hospital, garden, and about the prison, go out first. The prisoners are divided into three classes; one remains in the school-room. I give a Bible to each. I select a chapter; I name it, and any man who cannot find it out stands up. I then find the chapter for him. I read the first verse myself, and they follow me alternately; and after I think they have read sufficient, I make a motion of my hand for them to stop. I gather the books in, and give them the Church Catechism, hear them once over, then point to the door. They go out, and another class comes in, and the same course is pursued during the whole day, concluding with prayer in the afternoon. In the intervals of attending school, the prisoners are employed picking cotton. I question the classes upon the subject they are reading, asking them the meaning of words. They are very ignorant. The word '*Bishop*' having occurred while reading St. Paul's Epistle, I asked a prisoner, if he knew the meaning of it. He seemed angry, and replied, 'Yes, to be sure I do; what they put before girls to keep them from dirtying themselves,' a pinafore being so termed in this

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire.*
County Gaol.

county. There are some of the prisoners who, I believe, attend from a good motive, others not. One boy now here is perfectly incorrigible, and him I cannot teach. Every prisoner is at the school one hour and fifty minutes daily. Many prisoners who have come in have learnt to read, and have returned me their grateful thanks upon their discharge. They often express a desire to write. One of the Liverpool boys, under sentence of transportation, only 9 years of age, has signified this wish repeatedly. He is a very bad boy, but quick. I gave him a psalm to learn by heart, which he did on a single Sunday. The Roman Catholic clergyman came to visit the school, and stopped there some time. He had been seeing a transport of that persuasion, and the prisoner told me that the priest had charged him to pay every attention to the instruction given by me." The schoolmaster keeps a book, well arranged, under the following heads: number—name—age—tried or untried—religion—state of education—when received in the school—when and how disposed of—description—conduct—progress—remarks. He also enters in a book the number of prisoners and how disposed of, every morning and evening, with the names and the cause of the prisoners' absences from the school.

*Classification.*—All the prisoners are brought together at meals, at school, and at labour. I cannot but think that the untried should, in all cases, be separated from the convicted. This moral distinction is entirely neglected in this prison, and the men, before trial, are subjected to nearly the same discipline, and, what is worse, the presence of those under the sentence of the law. No doubt contamination is prevented by the rigid silence that is enforced, but this does not appear to meet the difficulty of associating men in such different situations.

*Labour.*—The prisoners, both tried and untried, are employed in picking cotton, for which the manufacturers allow ½*d.* a pound. The labour of the prisoners is credited to the country at the nominal price of 1*s.* a-day, as shown in the accompanying statement of the occupation and employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection :—

| Date. | Name. | Description of Labour. | Folio. | Actual Payment. | | No. of Days. | Rate per Day. | Nominal Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *s.* | *d.* | | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1836. | Dr. County | | | | | | | | |
| September. | To John Hough . | warehouseman . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 |
| | William Dewhurst | clogger . . . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Thomas Beckett | nurse . . . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Hinman . | cook . . . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Shanocks | constable of ward . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Thomas Byrne | cleaning . . . | | 0 | 1 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | David Gee . . | picking cotton . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Penny . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Geo. Farrington | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | James Washington | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Turncliffe | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Joseph Tweedale | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Joseph Carter . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Daniel Smith . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Daniel Bingham . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Robinson | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Robert Graham . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 |
| | Samuel Haddock . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | James Keeley . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Joseph Joinson . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Potts . . | sick . | | 0 | 0 | . . | . . | 0 | 0 |
| | William Holliwell | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | . . | . . | 0 | 0 |
| | Charles Bailey . | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | . . | . . | 0 | 0 |
| | Matt. Dean . . | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | . . | . . | 0 | 0 |
| | Thos. Birchenough | under sentence of death | | 0 | 0 | . . | . . | 0 | 0 |
| | Benj. Thompson | picking cotton . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | ½ | 1 | 0 |
| | George Bardsley | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Alex. Johnson . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Wild . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | William Walker . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Evans . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Thomas Reddy . | ditto | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Margaret Bowden | washing, &c. . . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Esther Norman . | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Winifred Conner . | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Elizabeth Roper . | ditto . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Elizabeth Drover | sewing, mangling, &c. | | 0 | 8 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Mary Williams . | ditto . | | 0 | 8 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Louisa Plant . | ditto . | | 0 | 8 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Hannah Lomas . | cleaning . . . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Esther Whitaker . | cook . . . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Kitchen . | cleaning . . . | | 0 | 0 | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Thompson . | picking cotton . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | James Hudson . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Gatehouse . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Mark Edwards . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Henry Henny . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | Joseph M'Clusky . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Brundley . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |
| | John Bowyer . | ditto . | | 0 | 0¾ | 1 | . . | 1 | 0 |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*Cheshire.*
County Gaol.

No earnings are paid to the employed transports, and only a sufficient sum to prisoners, on their discharge, to carry them to their homes; but upon a certificate signed by some one or more respectable persons, and dated one month from their discharge, signifying that he or she is either at work or living in a respectable manner, the balance is paid over to them. The task-master states—"I am a practical weaver; I have taught many of the agricultural labourers who never saw a loom before. Any man, who has common intelligence and activity, will learn in six months; others have been twelve, and not able to learn then. The age makes a considerable difference; if they are above forty, they are very awkward. An agricultural labourer is much more difficult to teach than the inhabitant of a town; his hand, being used to hard labour, is less fitted for work at the loom. My opinion is, that no man could teach more than two or three prisoners in separate cells, without their spoiling a great deal of material."

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences are quarrelling and talking; punished by solitary confinement.

*Scourge.*—Handle of ash, 19½ inches long; nine lashes of small whip-cord, 23 inches long, with five single knots in each.

*Irons.*—Used in the conveyance of convicts,

| | |
|---|---|
| Men's, 5 lb. 10 oz. | Women's, 2 lb. 4 oz. |

The executioner formerly inflicted corporal punishments, but none have taken place since his death. The number of lashes never exceed three dozen, and the extent and severity are determined by the magistrates who hear the case. The number of punishments for the breach of prison rules, for the year previous to the silent system, and during the first year of its enforcement, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From October, 1834, to 1835 . . . . . . . | 151 |
| " 1835, to 1836 . . . . . . . | 225 |

*Visits and Letters.*—Each prisoner is permitted to receive one visiter a month. Letters are inspected by the keeper; those going out are written in the school-room, in the presence of the schoolmaster.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The tradesmen's bills are sent into the prison quarterly, and, after being classed, and a schedule of their contents annexed by the keeper, and audited by the visiting magistrates, they are laid before the Finance Committee at Quarter Sessions, and when signed as approved, are paid by the County Treasurer. The oatmeal, bread, and meat are supplied by contract.

EXPENDITURE from SEPTEMBER, 1835, to SEPTEMBER, 1836.

| EXPENSES INCURRED FOR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 294 1 6 | 72 18 6 | 97 4 7 | 19 10 0 | 365 11 0 | 47 15 0 | 12 10 10 | 88 5 8 |

| EXPENSES INCURRED FOR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 27 13 0 | .. | 423 0 0 | .. | 97 15 0 | 710 9 9½ | 2273 17 8 | 4530 12 6½ |
| | | | | | | Salaries .... | 1216 9 8 |
| | | | | | | Earnings ... | 18 7 0 |
| | | | | | | Total.. | 5765 9 2½ |

*Quarterly Abstract Expenditure Book.*—Containing the items of prison discipline.

*Victualling Book.*—Containing the quantities of each description of provisions issued to the prisoners, including the extra articles of diet ordered by the surgeon.

*Day Book for Prisoners' Work.*—Daily entry of the names and employment of the prisoners.

*Prisoners' Ledger.*—Containing a debtor and creditor account of each prisoner's earnings.

*General Register of Prisoners.*—Under the following heads:—Number—name—when committed and received—by whom—charge—age—height, ft. in.—make—visage—complexion—eyes—hair—where born, town, county—remarks—behaviour—if in gaol before, and on what charge—when tried, and sentence—when and how disposed of.

*Keeper's Journal.*—Containing a daily statement of the number and offences of the prisoners in charge, and how disposed of in their respective classes.

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II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire.*
County Gaol.

*General Discipline.*—The silent system was introduced here in April, 1835. It has been attended with a decidedly beneficial result, as regards the conduct and bearing of the prisoners. It was carried into effect with little or no difficulty; some trifling attempts at insubordination being promptly checked. The following evidence of the turnkey in charge of the convicted prisoners, exhibits the mode in which the duty is carried on:—" I have charge of the convicted prisoners; unlock them at six. I inspect their bedding and the cells, before they leave them, to ascertain that the bedding is in order and the cells swept and clean. At the word 'March' they all come down, in single files, and wash themselves at the pump, four at a time. They are then marched to work. At eight, the whole of the prisoners are marched to the general eating-room, for breakfast. Every man takes his place opposite his number, there being boxes affixed to the wall for each, in which their allowance of bread and provisions are kept. The wardsman touches each man on the shoulder, as his name is called over by me. The prisoners then sit down. They then rise, and each man holds his provisions over his head, so that I can see they all have their portions. As soon as that is done I say grace, they all, after responding 'Amen!' sit down and eat their breakfasts. No man is allowed to quit his seat but the wardsman, who collects the spoons and other utensils. A quarter of an hour before the period allotted for return to labour I give the word 'Rise,' each man stands up, and at the word 'March,' walks out in single file for walking exercise round the yard. They are locked up at 6 o'clock in summer. This is the daily routine." They are never left without the presence of an officer during the day. The system is not so rigidly adhered to as it regards the females. The matron states, " We keep the females to silence as much as possible. When it was first enforced they cried a great deal. It has had a very good effect. They used frequently to sing and quarrel. This is entirely put a stop to. They pay much greater attention to their books. I am sure the women dread transportation more now than formerly; they are possessed with the idea that the punishment is more severe. I have found it necessary, at times, from the depression I have witnessed in some women, to watch them carefully; it would not have been safe to have left them alone. We do not hear of any reforms; when they go out they get to their old associates, and then they forget everything."

All the officers bear testimony to the improved conduct of the prisoners since the introduction of the silent system. The keeper says, " I cannot, as yet, give a decided opinion of its effects upon the criminal population; sufficient time has not elapsed to admit of my doing so, and labour has been so much in demand that any diminution in crime might have reasonably been attributed to that circumstance. I am decidedly of opinion that the fear of the punishment of transportation has a great and increasing effect. Several thieves, who have been convicted once, cautiously abstain from offences which render them liable to that penalty. I have known them, with this view, to become utterers of base coin, which is not a transportable offence." He considers solitary confinement in the refractory cells to have been generally beneficial. One of the turnkeys, formerly in the army, states, " That the flogging is generally inflicted upon boys; it is not severe. That he has seen several soldiers sentenced to solitary confinement; that they care little for it, and the boys still less."

I do not admit the silent system to have been carried out to its full extent in this prison. Sufficient care is not taken, by frequent visits of a night, to prevent intercourse between the prisoners in their cells. Upon going round at night, on one of the cells being opened the smell of tobacco was strongly perceptible. On the prisoners' clothing and bedding being searched, tobacco, flint, steel, tinder and box, and one shilling, were found secreted. The mode in which these articles were introduced was satisfactorily traced the next morning, and the probability of a recurrence prevented. A practice detrimental to the uniformity of prison discipline in this county arises from the circumstance, that from there not being a sufficient number of untried prisoners to perform the necessary duties of the prison, they are brought from the House of Correction, at Knutsford, for this purpose. The labour at one is the treadmill, at the other the light one of picking wool. It would be much better if the Castle were restricted to the reception of prisoners before trial; then the very objectionable amalgamation and neglect of distinction which now exists between the untried and convicted would cease.

The keeper states, " That the prisoners are occasionally brought by the constables in a state of intoxication."

*Debtors.*—The average number of debtors is 32, inclusive of prisoners from the Courts of Requests. Those who maintain themselves are allowed to purchase two pints of beer daily, one at 12, the second at 4 o'clock. Those who have the county allowance of 1 lb. of bread and 1½ lb. of potatoes, are not permitted to purchase beer. The weekly allowance of coal is 3½ cwt. for 12 prisoners. The turnkey who has the charge of them states, " There are two debtors who board others at a certain rate. There is no doubt, although we do everything in our power to prevent it, that they sell beer to visiters. I have seen them, occasionally, intoxicated. Two or three have been so lately. They still, although it is forbidden, demand garnish. It is only a few shillings to expend in knives, peat, &c. If there is any overplus, they divide it. One of the debtors, named ——, who has been here five years, keeps a shop, and sells bread, cheese, tobacco, &c. The debtors have been detected in introducing tobacco to the criminals. When they go for their potatoes they have an opportunity of seeing a man employed by the taskmaster, and upon one occasion they gave a small quantity to him. I conceive the debtors to be a much inferior sort to what they were." Debtors requiring bedding from the keeper pay for its use at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly. The debtors' apartments in the prison were very clean, a circumstance which I have so seldom found to be the case as to make it worthy of record.

*Keeper and Constable of Chester Castle.*—The keeper holds this office by patent from the Crown, and is bound in the penalty of 3000*l.*, to resign it when required. He was appointed in 1822, having held the situation of keeper at the County House of Correction for three years.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salary paid by the Crown, as constable | £16 | 14 | 0 |
| " county, as keeper | 746 | 0 | 0 |
| " for conducting transports | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| | £812 | 14 | 0 |

He has coals, candles, and soap. When first appointed, his engagement with the magistrates was to receive one guinea a-head for conducting transports to the hulks, independently of the expenses incurred. This arrangement was done away with, and he receives 50*l.* per annum, and a mileage of 6*d.* for each transport, the county being at the expense of a van. This contract includes all prisoners sentenced to transportation in the county; and they are brought from the sessions at Knutsford to the Castle, by which the distance to the hulks is increased, and an additional sum of 14*s.* a-head paid to the keeper for their removal.

The keeper, according to agreement with the magistrates, appoints and pays, out of his salary, three turnkeys, and a porter.

*Turnkey.*—Age 38; appointed 1835; formerly a silk manufacturer, and been in the wine trade; married; resides with his family in the prison; read and write; salary, 52*l.*, coals, candles, and soap.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 61; appointed 1823; formerly in 22nd Foot; pension, 1*s.* 11*d.*; married; resides in the prison; read and write; salary, 52*l.*, coals, candles, soap.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 44; appointed 1829; formerly in cotton trade; married; resides in the prison; read and write; salary, 52*l.*

*Turnkey.*—Aged 34; appointed 1825; farmer; married; resides in the prison; read and write; salary, 52*l.*, coals, candles, soap.

*Taskmaster.*—Appointed 1822; weaver; salary, 80*l.*; 10*l.* in lieu of lodgings; does not reside in the prison; read and write.

*Two Watchmen.*—One at ten, the other at fourteen shillings a-week.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1824; widow; salary, 60*l.*, coals, candles, soap.

*Assistant Matron.*—Appointed 1836; single woman; read and write; salary, 28*l.*, coals, candles, soap.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1834; salary, 75*l.* The surgeon is the medical officer to the county infirmary, and the magistrates pay 75*l.* yearly to that institution for attendance and medicines for the prisoners.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1825; salary, 130*l.* Is chaplain to the Poor-house, and has no other preferment nor cure.

*Schoolmaster.*—Aged 30; appointed 1835.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salary | £35 | 0 | 0 |
| As chapel clerk | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | £37 | 0 | 0 |

Teacher to a Sunday school for 7 years.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in CHESTER CASTLE COUNTY GAOL, from September 19th, 1835, to September 17th, 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 173 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 86 | 15 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 5 | 78 | 15 | 97 | 16 | 175 | 31 | 164 | 29 | 11 | 2 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | Criminals. | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 1 | 8 | .. | 24 | 9 | .. | .. | 32 | 9 | 32 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 76 | 11 | 1 | . | .. | .. | Cleaning Cotton is the only employment at present. | | None except the Sick. | 3 | .. | 115 | 101 | 77 | 40 | 6 | 1 | Cannot be accurately answered. | None. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Debtors. | | Debtors. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 1 | 37 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 10 | 85 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this Prison | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Other Prisons | 26 | 3 | .. | 1 |
| | 32 | 4 | .. | 1 |

| Returned to this Prison during the Year. Male. | Returned to this Prison during the Year. Fem. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |

Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c.

| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| 36 | 14 | .. | .. | 92 | 14 | .. | .. | 276 | 42 | 7 | 2 | .. | 10 | 12 | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | $2\frac{5}{8}$ |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire.*
Knutsford.
County House of Correction.

## KNUTSFORD—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, together with a sessions-house, were erected in 1818, on the present convenient and airy site just without the town of Knutsford. The principal front, comprising the sessions-house and part of the boundary wall, is of an ornamental character, and built with free-stone; in the interior of the prison and subordinate parts the material is red brick. There are two entrances to the prison; in the lodges of the principal one are apartments for the officers, bath and visiting rooms for prisoners, and a very convenient school-room, with a small enclosed yard and privy attached to it. At the second gate are two small residences, for turnkeys, with four rooms in each. The original design of the prison comprised a central building with four detached radiating wings, three of which have been completed, and the foundations of the fourth laid, but is not intended to be further proceeded with until circumstances should render it necessary. The wings contain three stories or floors, the basement divided into refectories and workrooms, the upper ones into sleeping cells. The cells are built in single ranges, with separate galleries to each range.

*Dimensions of Sleeping Cells*—10ft. 5in. by 6ft. 10in.; height 10ft.

Each cell has a large semicircular aperture for the admission of light and air. There is a detached building specially erected for solitary confinement. It contains two stories with double ranges of cells, and small airing yards in the front and rear. The cells are warmed by steam. Had these cells been constructed as in the body of the prison, in single ranges instead of facing each other in double ones, much of the communication which takes place between the prisoners would have been prevented. The central building contains in the basement a kitchen for cooking the prisoners' food, which adjoining the one made use of by the keeper, gives facilities to intercourse between the prisoners and his servants. First floor, three parlours, second, two chambers, and chapel, attic, two bed-rooms. The dimensions and style of the rooms in the keeper's house appear to me far above what is requisite, and detrimental to the domestic comfort of the class of occupants for whom they were intended. The chapel is of semicircular form, disposed into parts for females, for felons before trial, for convicted, and the gallery for misdemeanents. It is rather small for the number of prisoners, and is described as being very close in summer. The hospitals for males and females are apart from the other buildings, and sufficient for their purpose. There is also a small detached house for the matron. The sessions-house abuts into the interior of the prison, and diminishes, in some degree, its security, particularly as several of the windows at no great distance from the ground are without the protection of iron bars.

*Diet.*—Breakfast and supper, ½ lb. of bread and 2 ounces of oatmeal made into gruel at each meal; dinners, Sunday and Wednesday, ½ lb. of meat of this weight uncooked, 2 lbs. of potatoes; Monday and Thursday, a quart of pea-soup made of the liquor the meat was boiled in the preceding day, with a gill of peas to each man, seasoned with salt and pepper; Tuesday, Friday, Saturday, 2 lbs. of potatoes, with salt. The soup, meat, and bread, the latter coarse, but all of most excellent quality. Women with infants are allowed a pint of milk and ½ lb. of bread daily additional.

*Clothing.*—All prisoners untried, or convicted of felony, are clothed; the convicted, in a parti-coloured suit of blue and yellow frieze, with cap and clogs; the untried in a suit of light blue of the same materials; misdemeanents sentenced to six months' imprisonment or upwards a suit of drab; untried misdemeanents only when requisite. The females of all classes are clothed; a variety is made in the dress of each class.

*Bedding.*—Bedsteads of iron and wood; paillasse, two blankets, and rug; an extra rug to each cell, in winter.

*Fuel.*—No artificial heat applied to the sleeping cells. Complaints are frequently made of the cold in winter.

*Cleanliness.*—The persons of the prisoners, and the prison, clean. The prisoners are put into the bath, have their clothes fumigated on first coming in, and are examined by the surgeon before they are classed. On Saturdays the prisoners are inspected by the keeper, to see that their feet are clean, hair properly cut, and that each receives his change of body linen.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends the prison daily. Colds, scrofulous affections, venereal and eruptive disease, are the most common cases. The prisoners who are received here are an admixture of the town and agricultural classes. Scrofula is very prevalent in this county, and equally so among both. Low fevers were very prevalent among the prisoners until last year. The hospital was always full of fever patients. At one period there were four or five cases of typhus, besides other fevers of a less alarming character. Meat was then only issued to the prisoners in the proportion of ½ lb. to each once a-week. At the representation of the surgeon and keeper, the diet was improved by the substitution of a larger quantity of animal food. In a very short time fever disappeared altogether, and not a single case of typhus has since occurred. The surgeon states, "I have had occasion to observe the effects of the diet at three different periods. When I was first appointed to the prison it was a full diet, and there were no fevers; it was afterwards reduced, and fevers appeared; it was again increased, fevers disappeared. An 18 months' imprisonment almost invariably shows itself injurious to the human frame, and after two years very few go out who are fit to undertake laborious employment of any kind."

turn of the Deaths of Prisoners, with the length of their respective Imprisonments and Diseases, from 1st January, 1827, to the 10th Oct. 1836, in the House of Correction, Knutsford, County of Chester.

| Names. | Age. | Sentence. | Length of Imprisonment. | Death. | Disease. | Remarks if in confinement long before sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles Drake | 13 | 1 Month H. L. | 1 Month 3 days | 21 June 1827 | ... | Kept in prison hospital 3 days after the expiration of sentence. |
| James Burgurly | 45 | 6 Cal. Months H. L. | 6 Months 25 days | 21 Jan. 1828 | ... | 13 Days. |
| John Hinchliff | 26 | 3 Cal. Months H. L. | 4 Months 1 day | 30 June 1828 | ... | 1 Month. |
| James Prothers | 27 | 1 Month | 19 Days | 18 April 1829 | ... | Summary conviction. |
| James Cook | 27 | Felon for trial | 1 Month 19 days | 8 Jan. 1830 | ... | |
| Samuel Pace | 18 | 18 Cal. Months H. L. | 9 Months 26 days | 2 May ,, | ... | 3 Months 12 days. |
| Elizabeth Astbury | 44 | 1 Year | 10 Months 24 days | 12 June ,, | ... | Summary conviction. |
| Mary Titler | 32 | 12 Cal. Months H. L. | 5 Months 9 days | 16 Aug. 1831 | ... | 23 Days. |
| James Humphries | 22 | 2 Years | 6 Months 24 days | 20 Oct. ,, | ... | 1 Month 24 days. |
| William Bellin | 19 | 12 Cal. Months | 8 Months 22 days | 17 Dec. ,, | ... | 3 Months 27 days. |
| Samuel Wright | 25 | 6 Cal. Months | 2 Months 18 days | 1 Dec. 1832 | ... | 1 Month 2 days. |
| Thomas Chantler | 49 | 6 Cal. Months H. L. | 4 Months 21 days | 31 Dec. ,, | ... | 2 Months 5 days. |
| Charles Hall | 27 | 2 Cal. Months H. L. | 2 Months 20 days | 10 Jan. 1833 | ... | 2 Months 10 days. |
| Joseph Stubbs | 38 | 6 Cal. Months, or pay 20*l.* | 3 Months 14 days | 7 March ,, | ... | Summary conviction. |
| Mathew Buckley | 31 | 3 Months H. L. or pay 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* | 19 Days | 19 April ,, | ... | Summary conviction. |
| Thomas Bray | 18 | 18 Cal. Months H. L. last 14 days of 12th and 18th, solitary. | 8 Months 15 days | 3 May ,, | ... | 1 Month 27 days. |
| Martha Gent | 20 | Felon for trial | 1 Month 2 days | 29 Sept. ,, | | |
| Hannah Postles | 38 | 1 Year H. H. | 8 Months 23 days | 14 Dec. ,, | Dropsy | 1 Month 15 days. |
| John Shields | 26 | 2 Years H. L. | 8 Months | 3 April 1834 | Rupture of blood-vessel | 3 Months 5 days. |
| Henry Bagnal | 19 | 6 Cal. Months H. L. | 5 Months 9 days | 28 April ,, | Diseased stomach, &c. | 1 Month 10 days. |
| Hannah Manwarring | 27 | 4 Cal. Months H. L. last 14 days solitary | 5 Months 14 days | 22 June ,, | Fever | 2 Months 21 days. |
| Hannah Eaton | 26 | 12 Cal. Months H. L. | 4 Months | 1 Sept. ,, | Fever | Summary conviction. |
| Henry Miller | 15 | Felon for trial | 23 Days | 7 Oct. ,, | Consumption. | |
| Hannah Bowcock | 20 | 4 Cal. Months H. L. | 2 Months 15 days | 13 Dec. ,, | Apoplexy | 17 Days. |
| Charles Stockton | 37 | 12 Cal. Months H. L. | 11 Months | 19 March 1835 | Diabetes | 2 Months 12 days. |
| George Milne | 34 | 6 Cal. Months H. L. last week of 3rd and 6th, solitary | 5 Months | 27 April ,, | Apoplexy | 1 Month 4 days. |
| George Bailey | 22 | 1 Cal. Month H. L. | 15 Days | 4 May ,, | Spasm of stomach | Summary conviction. |
| Margaret Jones | 39 | 6 Cal. Months H. L. | 7 Months | 17 June ,, | Cancer of womb | 1 Month 14 days |
| Cicely Clarke | 40 | Felon for trial | 17 Days | 25 Sept. ,, | Water on the chest | |
| James Gamble | 40 | 2 Years H. L. | 10 Months 24 days | 20 Feb. 1836 | Organic disease of stomach | 7 Months 21 days. |
| John Wright | 31 | 2 Years H. L. | 1 Year 10 months 25 days | 25 Feb. ,, | Consumption | 4 Months 13 days. |
| Thomas Eage | 27 | 12 Cal. Months | 4 Months 27 days | 26 Aug. ,, | Inflammatory affection of chest | 5 Months ,, |

The prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement suffered materially in health when they were restricted from exercise. At the surgeon's recommendation they were allowed to walk in the airing-yard, upon which the unfavourable symptoms yielded. The hospital attendants are prisoners. The surgeon is present at all corporal punishments (see offences and punishments). The surgeon keeps a day-book, in which he enters the names of the prisoners, and the medicines prescribed. No journal kept, nor laid before the Quarter-Sessions, according to the Gaol Act. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services in the prison on Sundays, reads prayers on Tuesdays, and prayers with lecture on Thursdays. The sacrament is administered four times a-year. He attends the prison almost every day to visit the sick, and see those prisoners privately who may wish it. On Saturday he hears the females read, in order to ascertain what progress they make, and takes that opportunity of having serious conversation with them. He has the superintendence and distribution of the books. He peruses all the tracts before delivering them to the prisoners. The prisoners mutilate the books, and do not always bring them to chapel, nor attend to them while there. He superintends the school. The instruction is confined to those only who cannot read; and as soon as a prisoner is sufficiently advanced to be enabled to do so tolerably, he is sent back again to his labour, but has still the means of improving himself, if he pleases, by the books. There have been instances of men pretending to be unable to read, that they might be sent to the school-room and avoid a portion of labour. The schoolmaster takes one at a time. The female prisoners are divided into three classes, consisting of those who can read, those who read imperfectly, and those who cannot read. One of the prisoners is selected to act as schoolmistress, for which service she receives 9*d.* a-week. The chaplain's journal contains entries of his quarterly reports and of his visits, but is not, in accordance with the Gaol Act, laid before the Quarter-Sessions. The following is a specimen of a very useful register of the books received and in use by the prisoners, and kept by the chaplain:—

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## HOUSE OF CORRECTION, KNUTSFORD.

ACCOUNT of Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, &c. on hand, purchased, and delivered out to Prisoners.

| When and of whom purchased. | Bibles. | Tests. | Prayer Books. | Spelling Books. | Reading Easys. | To whom delivered out and description of Prisoner. | Bibles. | Tests. | Prayer Books. | Spelling Books. | Reading Easys. | If returned and when. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

I cannot but think it highly necessary that, in an establishment of this magnitude, divine service should be performed by the chaplain at least daily to the assembled prisoners, that all prisoners in solitary confinement should invariably be seen by him, and that his visits to the females should be oftener than once a-week. The system of instruction appears to me very imperfect. A man may learn to read and forget all he has learnt before leaving the prison. Moral and religious instruction cannot be too much extended to human beings, under circumstances and in situations which of themselves demonstrate their deficiency in such knowledge.

*Classification.*—Classification is, I think, here injuriously and unnecessarily broken in upon by placing the tried and untried at work in picking wool, and eating their meals together.

*Labour.*—The hard labour is the tread and crank wheel.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Inches. | | | | | | | |
| January .. | 6½ | 18 | 8¾ | 48 Steps, or twice round per Minute. | One-half. | 13,650 | 780 | 6,825 | | |
| February . | 7½ | .. | .. | | .. | 15,750 | 900 | 7,875 | | |
| March ... | 9 | .. | .. | | .. | 18,900 | 1,080 | 9,450 | | |
| April .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| May ..... | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| June .... | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| July ..... | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| August .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| September | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,000 | 1,200 | 10,500 | | |
| October .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,900 | 1,080 | 9,450 | | |
| November | 7½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,750 | 900 | 7,875 | | |
| December | 6½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,650 | 780 | 6,825 | | |

The employments are hand-loom weaving, shoemaking, and picking cotton-wool. The untried receive an extra ½ lb. of bread twice a-week for picking wool. Shoemakers and weavers before trial are paid half, and the convicted one-eighth of their earnings. The tailoring done is the prison clothing; the shoemaking is obtained from a master shoemaker at a fixed price. Many of the prisoners have been sent back to the tread-wheel as unable to learn to weave. The earnings of the prisoners have been much increased, and the labour simplified, by abolishing the manufacturing of a multiplicity of small articles, each requiring competent superintendents. The present taskmaster is not a practical manufacturer. His duty is to superintend the work generally, to keep the accounts of the prisoners, and with those who supply the raw materials. He is the keeper, and issuer of all stores in the prison. The faultiness of the principle of allowing earnings in any shape to convicted prisoners, is practically developed in this prison. Shoemakers and weavers tried and untried sentenced to hard labour or not receive a proportion of their earnings, while those who have not a knowledge of a trade, nor sufficient dexterity to acquire one, are sent back to the tread-wheel or to the picking of wool, for which no payment is made. The females are still paid in money, for services done in the prison, at the following rates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Constables . . . . . . | 9*d*. per week. |
| Schoolmistress . . . . . . | 9*d*. ,, |
| Untried Washerwomen . . . . | 1*s*. 6*d*. ,, |
| Convicted ditto . . . . . . | 1*s*. ,, |

The female hospital servant receives ½ an oz. of tea, and ½ a lb. of sugar, weekly. At present there is no one so employed, but the matron says she gives the tea and sugar to such women as may appear to be unwell. The prices paid to the convicted females for work are as follow, the untried receiving double:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Making aprons . . . . . . . | 1½*d*. each. |
| ,, caps . . . . . . . . | 1½*d*. |
| ,, shirts . . . . . . . | 1½*d*. |
| ,, bedgowns . . . . . . . | 1*d*. |
| ,, petticoats . . . . . . . | 1*d*. |

*Offences and Punishments.*—The average number of prison offences is about 3 a-day to 20 prisoners. The penalty for talking of a night is keeping them in their cells until 12 the next day. The ordinary punishments are stoppages of food, and confinement in the refractory cells.

Number of Punishments, see *Table*.

*Weight of irons*, 7 *lbs*.

*Scourge.*—Whip-handle 18 inches long, nine lashes 21 inches long, with nine single knots in each. The whipping is inflicted by the beadle of the parish, who receives 2 shillings for each punishment. I witnessed the infliction of this punishment upon 5 boys, sentenced to be whipped at the previous Sessions. Four received 3½ dozen lashes each, and the fifth four dozen, which is the ordinary number inflicted unless the surgeon interferes, who is always present. The punishment was as severe as that which I have witnessed in the army, but I do not consider it to have been excessive. They are generally sent into hospital afterwards for a day or two, rather as a measure of precaution than of necessity.

*Visits.*—The male prisoners receive visits the first Monday, and females the first Saturday in the month, and also at other times, by order of the magistrates; on the regular days several prisoners are placed together at the same time, and all see their friends at once. A turnkey says, "I remember as many as seven or eight people (at a time) came to see the prisoners," no distinction being made between the tried and untried. This appears to me, to say the least of it, a very inconvenient arrangement.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The provisions and stores are contracted for yearly by tender. The bills are collected by the keeper quarterly, handed over by him to the taskmaster, who compares the items with the entries previously made in his receiving-book, and signs them, if correct. They are then, with a schedule of their contents, delivered to the auditor. This officer enters them under their various heads, makes out a check for the sums required for the payment of salaries and other disbursements, which is referred to the Finance Committee of Magistrates for examination, and finally for approval to the Quarter-Sessions. The keeper pays the salaries, and all bills not exceeding ten pounds in amount.

EXPENDITURE from SEPTEMBER 1835, to SEPTEMBER 1836.

| EXPENSES INCURRED FOR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 718 3 1 | 44 1 8 | 73 5 1 | 18 3 6 | 309 14 8 | 52 9 3 | .. | 86 1 1 |

| EXPENSES INCURRED FOR | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 15 13 8 | 232 19 6 | .. | .. | 74 9 6 | 246 9 5 | .. | 1871 10 5 |
| | | | | | Salaries.................. | | 1097 2 0 |
| | | | | | | | 2968 12 5 |
| | | | | | Deduct Prisoners' Earnings | | 318 15 10 |
| | | | | | Total.....£ | | 2649 16 7 |

As the office of auditor (in a prison) is rather an unusual one, I subjoin that officer's own account of his duties:—"In the year 1831, I was requested by the Magistrates, acting as the Gaol Committee for the House of Correction, Knutsford, to organize a system of book-keeping for the several departments in the prison, and in consequence I modelled and prepared the various books kept by the taskmaster, matron, &c. Since that period I have had the constant inspection of these books, and the examination and auditing of the tradesmen's bills, the correctness of which I regularly report previous to every Sessions. I also prepare in a book a regular statement of the whole of the disbursements, analyzed from the bills, and classed under different heads, specifying the prices of all the articles, so that, by referring to the contracts, the Committee may see that there are no overcharges; and they have thus also, without the trouble of going through all the bills, the whole expenditure of the quarter at one view, affording an easy mode of reference from quarter to quarter, and ascertaining where any excess or deficiency takes place. At the foot of this account I state the average number of prisoners per day during the quarter, as well as the average cost of provisions for each, the goods sold, money received, &c., giving, in short, a concise history of the pecuniary transactions of the establishment.

"I have so framed the provision-book, that, instead of its being to be checked by the tradesmen's bills, it serves as a check upon them; for the baker, butcher, &c., can only make a charge for the actual number of prisoners supplied, without having to keep the account in their own books, and must therefore make out their bills from this.

"After all the accounts have been passed and paid, and previous to the ensuing quarter, I reduce them to double-entry in a waste-book, carrying them from thence into a ledger, in which every tradesman having demands above 10*l.* is credited with the amount, and debited, when discharged, by the county treasurer, whose account is also headed as such. Similar accounts are also opened for the keeper, taskmaster, and matron, for all the disbursements made by them; and every head of disbursement enumerated in the account current before

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alluded to has a corresponding one in this ledger, thus serving as a record and reference for futurity. This ledger I think proper to keep in my own custody, to enable me, when I am proceeding to examine the quarterly accounts, by having the previous balances before me, to discover whether the books left in the prison have had any alteration made in their balances subsequent to my examination and passing; but of course I consider these books, a ledger and day-book, as belonging to the establishment, and to be delivered up when required."

*Books.—Keeper's Journal,* containing the number of prisoners in custody every morning, male and female, with the names of those received or discharged during the day, and the names of prisoners who have subjected themselves to punishment by misconduct, and also the punishment they are ordered to receive, &c.

*Receiving-book and General Index.*—Containing the prisoner's name, age, date of commitment, offence, accuser, how or by whom committed, whether for trial at the Sessions or Assize, sentence, time sentence expires.

*Description-book.*—Containing the prisoners' names, place of last residence, trade or occupation and where learned, age, height, complexion, colour of hair, colour of eyes, visage, marks, &c., clothing on or money in their possession when received, what religion, place of nativity, father's name, trade and residence, whether married or single, wife or husband's residence and means of subsistence, number of children, age of eldest and youngest, offence, when committed, prosecutor's name and residence, magistrate's name, date of warrant, if for trial at the Assizes or Sessions, sentence if convicted, has prisoner been in custody before, if so when, where and for what offence and how often, has prisoner been in the army or navy, if so in what regiment or ship, can prisoner read and write, when did prisoner go to school and how long, remarks.

*Discharge-book.*—Containing prisoners' names, by whom committed, when committed, offences, punishments, by whom and when discharged.

*Weekly Report-book.*—Containing the number of prisoners, male and female, according to their different classes and the nature of their employment; tread-wheel, crank-mills, solitary confinement, woollen-weaving, cotton-weaving, silk-weaving, shoe and clog making, tailoring, blacksmiths.

*Incidental Employment.*—Knitting, spinning, sewing, laundry, cooks, &c.

*Quarterly Report-book.*—Containing the total number of prisoners one week before the Sessions, number of misdemeanors, number of felons, number of untried prisoners, number of prisoners above 17 years of age, number of prisoners under 17 years of age, number of prisoners employed, number of prisoners unemployed, punishment for offences in the prison, number of prisoners who have been committed before, cases of sickness, deaths, &c.

*Provision-book.*—Containing the number of prisoners supplied with butcher's meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, salt, milk, the daily allowance to each prisoner, and the quantities of the above articles received from the contractors; also the account of coals, candles, hard soap, soft soap, received and issued to prisoners, &c. This book seems admirably adapted for its purpose, that of a complete check on the receipt and issue of all provisions and stores.

*Stock-book* of cleaning utensils, containing the numbers received and issued of hair-brushes, scrubbing-brushes, woollen-mops, birch-brooms, rubbing-stones, &c.

*Weaver's Account-book.*—Showing the quantity of work performed by each weaver employed, opposite their respective names and classes, and their amount of earnings.

*Weaver's Account-book.*—Showing the description of works, and the amount chargeable to the employer.

*Shoemaker's Account-book.*—Showing the description of shoes received, made, and returned, with the amount of each pair chargeable to the employer.

*Wool Account.*—Showing the quantity of wool received, picked, and returned to the employer.

*Account-book of Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding.*—Showing the quantities manufactured or purchased, and the items issued to prisoners.

*Discipline.*—The restraint of silence was made a part of the discipline of this prison in June, 1835. The keeper states that "he has the highest opinion of the system; that among other good effects already observable is the great increase in the payment of fines for assaults and small offences by those who used to say they would rather lie in prison than pay. The quarrelling, fighting, and stealing of each other's provisions has almost ceased."

Number of re-committals from October 1832, to October 1833, previously to the introduction of the silent system, also from October 1835, to October 1836, since its adoption:—

| 1832 and 1833. | No. | 1835 and 1836. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Months to December, 1832 . . . | 38 | 3 Months to December, 1835 . . . | 44 |
| " March, 1833 . . . | 59 | " March, 1836 . . . | 55 |
| " June, 1833 . . . | 50 | " June, 1836 . . . | 45 |
| " September, 1833 . . . | 70 | " September, 1836 . . . | 50 |
| | 217 | | 194 |

A regulation is enforced here of the prisoners exchanging their cells every night, which is done in the following manner:—Before leaving the supper-table, the prisoners are told off in sections of the same number as there are cells in a gallery; one section is then marched off and locked up, and so on in succession, the gallery for each being named by the keeper, so that each prisoner is ignorant of the cell he is to occupy for the night. This might probably not be

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an unobjectionable arrangement if a separate sleeping cell were provided for each prisoner, but where the prisoners sleep three together, it appears to me only to afford additional and more extensive means of communication. Upon going round the prison at night, in all the cells where there were three prisoners, I found they had clubbed their bedding, and were sleeping together. There is another practice, which I consider most objectionable and improper, that of placing two prisoners, after locking up in the galleries, without light until 10 o'clock, and in the morning from 5, for the purpose of detecting talking in the cells. These men are furnished with a bit of chalk to mark the doors of the cells in which they have heard talking, and these cells, as a punishment to the occupiers, are not unlocked until 12 the next day. It was until lately the custom to pay those employed in menial services, but this, as regards the men, has been changed into an additional allowance of food; the females still continue under the old regulation (see *Labour*). I consider the change thus made but a palliation of the evil. The payment of earnings to men who owe so large a retribution to society for outrages against its laws, is as indefensible as it is mischievous; but remuneration for slight and unlaborious services, which of themselves tend to dissipate the irksome but wholesome monotony of prison discipline, seems a needless extension of from bad to worse.

In the course of my inspection, I noticed a want of assimilation and concert in carrying on the discipline of the two sexes in this prison. This I consider mainly attributable to the disunion which unfortunately prevails among certain of the officers. The matron, it seems, has authority to appoint the female turnkeys, whose salaries are rated and paid by the county at 20*l.* a-year each. These turnkeys receive from her only 8*l.* each, the remainder being supposed equivalent to their board; they are in fact as much her household servants as officers of the prison. The matron also employs a prisoner as a servant, who occasionally sleeps in her house. The turnkeys are allowed the services of a prisoner during a portion of the day in their respective houses in the prison. The keeper likewise employs one in cleaning knives and forks. Prisoners also work in the gardens. The keeper and matron have their body linen washed by the female prisoners, a practice prevailing in many prisons, but which, I think, ought to be abolished. The turnkeys are in the habit of receiving gratuities from the numerous visiters to the prison, which ought, considering the liberal salaries paid to them, to be strictly forbidden. A male turnkey, a single man, is permitted to reside in the female hospital. The building originally destined for solitary confinement, is not appropriated entirely to this purpose, which circumstance has a tendency to diminish its effect. The cells are used as ordinary sleeping cells, and prisoners while under treatment for the itch, are also placed in them. The officers state that they have observed no particular good effect to result from solitary confinement. One of them says, "The sentences, from Sessions, are generally for 14 days. I do not think it is any punishment to keep them for 14 days, in a solitary cell, upon our full diet. They feel it much more when confined for three days upon bread and water for a breach of prison rules. Has known soldiers in solitary confinement for many weeks without any observable effect." It is the opinion of the officers that transportation is much more dreaded as a punishment than formerly. Constables are described as being decidedly improved, and coming much less frequently intoxicated to the prison, either themselves or prisoners, than was formerly the case. They still occasionally send them by other persons, who, when asked why the constable has not brought the prisoner himself, reply, "The constable is busy." In the cases of men convicted of bestiality, a crime by no means unfrequent in this and other agricultural counties, no provision is made for their separation from other prisoners, which, I think, would be desirable.

The inconvenient state of this prison, from the want of unanimity among its officers, has already excited the attention and investigation of the magistrates; the results, however, as yet are not such as to make any diminution of their rigid surveillance at all prudent or advisable.

*Keeper.*—Age 38; appointed 1835; married; formerly high constable for the Hundred of Macclesfield, and engaged in police business the greatest part of his life; salary, 350*l.*, coals, candles, soap; garden and small paddock outside the prison.

*Turnkey.*—Age 57; appointed 1827; married; formerly serjeant 3rd Guards; pension, 1*s.* 10*d.*; salary, 60*l.*; resides in the prison; candles, soap, and small garden; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 58; appointed 1826; married; formerly in service; salary, 60*l.*, coals, candles, soap, and garden; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 54; appointed 1830; single; formerly in service; salary, 60*l.*, coals, candles, soap, and garden.

*Taskmaster.*—Age 56; appointed 1827; married; formerly in 16th Lancers; pension, 2*s.* a-day; salary, 90*l.*, coals, candles, soap, and garden; read and write.

*Porter.*—Age 44; appointed 1833; turnkey 16 years in Coldbath-Fields Prison; salary, 60*l.*, coals, candles, soap, garden; read and write.

*Watchman.*—Age 26; appointed 1835; miller by trade; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in the prison.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1836; widow; salary, 80*l.*, coals, candles, soap; resides in the prison.

*Female Turnkey.*—Age 24; appointed 1835; single; salary, 8*l.*

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1828; salary, 100*l.* for attendance and medicines.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1817; salary, 120*l.*; is master of the endowed grammar-school at Knutsford.

*Schoolmaster.*—Age 42; appointed 1836; married; 19 years in 16th Lancers; salary, 60*l.*, coals, candles, soap.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in Knutsford County House of Correction, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 391 | 80 | 42 | 4 | 344 | 46 | 4 | .. | 47 | .. | 42 | 1 | 161 | 59 | 180 | 33 | 41 | 9 | 816 | 151 | 1037 | 193 | 909 | 174 | 128 | 19 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 83 | 14 | 110 | 25 | 85 | 18 | 108 | 21 | 193 | 39 | 168 | 28 | 204 | 34 | 30 | 5 | 11 | .. | 1063 | 167 | .. | 2 | .. | 38 | 965 | 304 | .. | 13 | 3 | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. |
| To this Prison | 144 | 33 | 14 | 11 | | |
| Other Prisons | 28 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | 172 | 33 | 14 | 11 | 27 | 15 |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 118 | 22 | 362 | 66 | 18 | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2½ |

## CHESTER.—City Gaol and House of Correction.

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*Cheshire.*
Chester City Gaol.

This prison is conveniently situated in the city, detached from other buildings. It is surrounded by a brick wall of an oblong form, slightly cut off at the angles. The prison buildings consist of two stories. The principal entry opens into a corridor or passage, 7 feet 4 inches wide, on the right and left of which are apartments for the keeper and matron, the day-rooms for the females, and the day and sleeping rooms for the male prisoners. A similar disposition is preserved in the upper floor, where the female prisoners sleep, with the exception of its being intersected in one part by the chapel. The keeper's apartments are a parlour, two kitchens, and four chambers; the matron's, a kitchen, and one chamber. The chapel has four divisions, but the prisoners are exposed to each other's view. There are no means of inspecting the prisoners in their day-rooms. The space between the airing-yards and the boundary wall being but a few feet, gives a great facility to carrying on communication with the prisoners. The airing-yards are only enclosed with a slight stockade, requiring but little ingenuity to be applied to dangerous purposes. Beyond the main enclosure at the rear of the prison, is a walled yard, with a range of workshops, two of which are appropriated for the reception of vagrants; a gateway and lodge for the turnkey, and two lock-ups for male and female night charges. The distinction of Gaol and House of Correction, as to their being separate establishments, is merely nominal.

### *Dimensions of Sleeping Cells, City Gaol.*

Ground Floor.—Two, 11 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 2 in., 11 ft. high; stone floors. Two, 10 ft. 1 in. by 8 ft. 2 in., 11 ft. high; stone floors.

First Floor.—Two, 12 ft. 1 in. by 8 ft. 6 in., 10 ft. high; stone floors. Two, 10 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 6 in.; stone floors.

Debtors' Rooms.—Two, 18 ft. by 12 ft. 4 in., 10 ft. 8 in. high; boarded floors.

House of Correction.—Two, 11 ft. 11 in. by 8 ft. 3 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high; stone floors. Two, 9 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 3 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high; stone floors.

Women's Rooms.—Two, 18 ft. by 12 ft. 4 in., 10 ft. 8 in. high; boarded floors. Cell under ground or black-hole, 18 ft. 2 in. by 10 ft. 8 in., 6 ft. high.

Two Vagrant Houses, Prison Yard.—Male, 18 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 1 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high. Female, 18 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 1 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high.

*Diet.*—Weekly, to the untried and convicted prisoners, 7 lbs. of bread, 10 lbs. of potatoes, 1½ lb. of oatmeal; disorderlies, 1 lb. of bread and 1 lb. of potatoes daily; vagrants, 1 lb. of bread daily, and 1 lb. of potatoes, in addition, when picking oakum. The bread is of good seconds quality, and is contracted for. The greatest irregularity prevails in everything connected with the victualling of the prisoners. The week's bread is served out on Tuesdays and Fridays in loaves of 3½ lbs. each. The potatoes and meal are issued only once a-week. The whole quantity is, in many instances, eaten at once or disposed of by the prisoners. There is no place for cooking the food but at the fires in the day-rooms. The keeper permits convicted prisoners at hard labour to purchase extra provisions, such as pork, &c., portions of which were lying about. Two prisoners, convicted of riot and assault, were in the misdemeanant's day-room, carrying on their business as tailors, receiving the amount of their weekly earnings from without, and allowed to support themselves, purchasing whatever description of food they chose, and a quart of beer daily.

*Fuel.*—Ample allowance of coals the whole year round.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedsteads, straw palliasse, three blankets, woollen rug. Vagrants, one rug and a litter of straw.

*Clothing.*—Convicted felons, parti-coloured suit of red and green frieze; misdemeanants, and untried on charge of felony, a similar suit of drab frieze. Body linen once a-week.

*Cleanliness.*—The privies and drains in a most filthy state, from want of cleansing, and faultiness of construction. The day-rooms dirty and untidy, their chimneys smoking and rendering them at times almost uninhabitable. The females are not cleansed upon entering the prison. The matron says, "There is no bath, nor any means of doing it. Their bedding is at times covered with vermin. Last week there was a dreadful case; the bedding was swarming. Sometimes women of a more decent class come in, and they frequently complain of being thus subjected to the filth of others. The women affected with the venereal are not separated from the others. Recollects the chaplain, one Sunday, when in the pulpit, being obliged to stop the service, from the offensive state of a woman who was present while undergoing treatment for the itch. She was ordered out of the chapel."

Upon visiting the rooms in the prison-yard allotted to vagrants, the filth and wretchedness of their situation was quite revolting. In the apartment appropriated to females were five women and two small children. At one end of the room was an inclined plane, or guard-bed, with a quantity of dirty littered straw. A single rug is allowed to each prisoner of this description for bedding. They are strictly confined to this room. There are no privies, the only means provided them being iron pots. No soap nor towels allowed, and in this frightful state they occasionally remain for a fortnight or a month. The condition of these human creatures, as they appeared to me on the day of inspection, is impossible to describe with any hope of being credited. The turnkey who had the charge of them said, "I have been nearly poisoned by the stench when I have thrown the doors open in the morning; I have frequently been obliged to retreat back from it. They have no privies, and make use of iron pots, both day and night. They make a noise at the door when they want them emptied. I have known some of the better class complain of the filth of the others, and declare it was impossible for them to sleep alongside of them. They are generally confined here about 14 days, and sometimes for a month. I have frequently had eight or nine in a room." The surgeon, upon being shown their condition, considered it "very hazardous to health." The vagrants do not attend chapel, nor are the females considered by the matron under her charge, and therefore not exclusively, nor even at all attended to by one of their own sex.

*Health.*—Venereal, itch, and slight inflammatory fevers are the prevailing ailments. One prisoner died of typhus during the year. He was placed in a separate room. The surgeon visits the prison three times a-week. There is no infirmary in the prison. The surgeon states, "that it has often been desirable to remove prisoners, which could not be done. There is no itch ward, no bath, the want of which has been much felt. There are frequently sick persons who require to be separated from the others, and for which there is no provision, no person appointed to attend on the sick. There has been difficulty occasionally in getting necessaries for the sick, nor have they, when obtained, been what they ought to have been and what he considered proper." The surgeon attends all corporal punishments.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on a Sunday, and prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. He likewise visits the sick. Two days a-week he sees the prisoners in their day-rooms. He has not administered the sacrament, nor does it often happen to him to feel disposed to do so, from the state of mind of the prisoners. There is no systematic instruction. Occasionally a lady has attended to teach the females, and the prisoners sometimes learn from each other. The matron states, "that a lady, indeed several, formerly visited the females on a Friday and Sunday, but they used to insult and jeer them. I do not know how they bore it. When singing, they would break off into laughter in the midst of it." All the books admitted into the prison are subject to the chaplain's approval. They are provided with Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts in the day-rooms. Strangers are admitted into the chapel on Sundays, a practice I consider very objectionable, especially where the division of the prisoners is so imperfect as is the case in this prison. The chaplain's journal contains nothing more than entries of the duties performed by him.

*Classification.*—The male prisoners of all classes sentenced to hard labour, are placed in the same room to pick oakum. The untried females under charges of felony and misdemeanors are also together in one day-room.

*Labour.*—There is no continuous labour, but whenever junk is to be procured, the prisoners are employed in picking it into oakum. There have been intervals of three or four weeks when the prisoners have been without employment. The price allowed for picking oakum is 5*s.* per cwt., of which the keeper receives $\frac{1}{8}$th, the prisoner $\frac{1}{4}$th, and the remainder is credited to the prison. The female prisoners receive no portion of their earnings, although employed in picking oakum. I am unable to discover upon what principle this distinction is made. Two females, convicted felons, the only ones of this class at present in the prison, are employed exclusively in washing and cleaning. The males, of all classes, pick oakum in the same room, without any one to overlook them, and the labour, as to quantity, appears quite left to their own discretion.

*Offences and Punishments.*—It is the illegal practice in this prison, to place all prisoners in irons immediately upon their being sentenced to transportation. Francis Petit, a foreigner, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour in the City Gaol, and to be afterwards transported for 14 years, had been kept for the whole term in single irons by day, and double ones by night, without any labour, and in constant companionship with the other prisoners. The good to be produced by such a mode of carrying a sentence into effect it is difficult to conceive.

*Weight of irons* used in conveying convicts, and on refractory prisoners, 12 lbs. The usual punishment for refractory conduct is confinement in the solitary cell. Whipping is occasionally inflicted upon boys by sentences of Court. It is done by a prisoner, who is paid for it, and in these cases a birch rod is used. The keeper neglects to keep a register of sentences, or punishments inflicted. The cell for the refractory, or "Black hole," as it is rightly termed, is below ground, and is reached by a flight of steps from the main passage of the prison. It is damp, without light or ventilation. A litter of dirty straw was laid on the floor, the boards of which were broken in many places. I consider it as an improper place of confinement for any human being. I requested the surgeon to examine it. His opinion was, "I consider it an improper place of imprisonment. The prisoners who are placed there run very great risk. It is quite wonderful how they escape ill health." A practice also prevails, which, to say the best, is unauthorized; that when prisoners under charge are lodged in the lock-ups during the night by the police, and they happen to be drunk and noisy, the turnkey removes them from these places adjoining his lodge, takes them into the interior of the prison, and places them in the refractory cell, where the uproar and shouting they make disturb all the inmates.

*Visits and Letters.*—Prisoners may be visited the first Wednesday in every month by an order from a magistrate. Letters, at the discretion of the keeper.

*Benefactions.*—The Marquis of Westminster sends 3*l.* 3*s.* at Christmas, which is divided among the debtors.

*Accounts, Books, Expenditure.*—The books and accounts are most unintelligibly kept. A prisoner has for several years been employed by the keeper in making the entries. The expenses of the gaol are paid by the Corporation, and a portion of those of the House of Correction out of the poor's rate. The provisions are contracted for, and, with the exception of the bread and meat, which is paid for at three and six months, there does not appear to be any regulated periods of payment.

*Register,* with the following heads for entries:—Name, age, feet, inches, complexion, hair, eyes, trade, town, county, by whom committed, date, offence, when committed, sentence, discharged, remarks.

*Bread-book.*—Containing the prisoners' names, and the quantity of bread issued to them on Tuesdays and Fridays.

*Weekly Number-book.*—Containing the number of prisoners in the gaol and house of correction, made up for the use of the magistrates.

*Matron's Account-book.*—Entries of articles received for the use of the house of correction.

*Visiting Magistrates' Book.*—There is no recorded visit of any magistrates to this prison from October 29, 1834, to January 9, 1836, since which the visits have been frequent.

*Account of Labour.*—There are several books, relative to the labour performed by the prisoners, which have not been kept up for years.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 107 5 2½ | 1 0 0 | 4 2 5 | 4 13 11 | 93 6 2 | .. | .. | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 9 8 0 | .. | 55 0 0 | .. | 40 1 5 | 35 5 2 | 274 12 0 | 624 14 3½ |

*Debtors.*—The debtors who hire beds from the keeper pay at the rate of 3*s.* a-week. They are allowed to purchase a quart of beer daily, if they support themselves. The keeper has, upon particular occasions, provided a debtor with board and washing for which he has charged 1*l.* 1*s.* a-week. They are described as being occasionally noisy.

*General Discipline.*—There is nothing here that merits the term. I found tobacco-smoking although forbidden in full practice; likewise drafts and other implements for idle games in the day-rooms, and the walls of the vagrants' and felons' rooms defaced with names and low drawings. Upon going round, at night, a large fire was blazing in the grate of the vagrants' sleeping-room. The turnkey says "that a man must be a great deal worse when he goes out. They are constantly laying schemes and cursing and swearing. Attempts at escape are very frequent, and it is impossible to prevent communication from without. Tobacco, provisions, &c., are frequently thrown over the walls." The matron describes the conduct of the women to be extremely bad; frequently she is at a loss what to do with them; that loose and idle talking and swearing are their constant habits, and they communicate with the male prisoners, talking at night to the men below from their sleeping-cells in the upper story. The prisoners occasionally work in the keeper's garden, on the exterior of the prison as well as within, for which they occasionally get a pint of beer. The prisoners employed in domestic services by the keeper, turnkey, and matron, get broken victuals occasionally from their tables. The average number of prisoners is about 40; the greatest number is invariably during the race week. On the 7th of May last the period of the races there were 85 prisoners, many of whom were obliged to sleep on the floors, in addition to those in the upper story contiguous to the females.

The single observation I have to make is, that an entire change is indispensable in the mode of carrying on the duties of this prison. I pointed out its various imperfections to the mayor and magistrates, and have every reason to trust that considerable amendments will take place forthwith. I strongly recommended them to contract with the county magistrates for all prisoners sentenced to corrective discipline, and also to enter into a further arrangement, so that their transports may be conveyed to the hulks with those of the county, by which the absence of an officer, and some expense, might be spared.

*Keeper.*—Age 54; appointed 1826; formerly in business; married; salary, 80*l.*, sixty pounds paid as keeper of the gaol, twenty pounds as such for the house of correction. Gives a bond to the amount of 1000*l.* for the security of debtors. He receives 9*l.* 3*s.* a head for taking convicts to the hulks. Small garden. A prisoner employed by him in domestic offices.

*Turnkey.*—Age 53; married; appointed 1833; resides at the lodge, in the rear of the prison; salary, 52*l.*; employs a prisoner in domestic offices.

*Matron.*—Age 65; appointed 1822; salary, 30*l.*; employs a prisoner in domestic offices.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1823; salary, 100*l.* Has also the incumbency of the chapel of Little St. John's, in the city of Chester in the patronage of the Corporation. It was anciently the chapel to the gaol. The chapelry is extra-parochial and involves no cure of souls.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1836; salary, 30*l.*, inclusive of medicines.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the City Gaol, Chester, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 28 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 29 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 134 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 51 | 76 | 16 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 214 | 101 | 184 | 99 | 30 | 2 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | .. | 8 | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 27 | 1 | 13¼ | 8¼ | 42 | 21 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 7 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| To this Prison<br>Other Prisons | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | 20 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 6 | 40 | 36 | 2 | .. | 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 | .. | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2⅐ |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*Cheshire.*
Congleton. Borough Gaol.

## CONGLETON.—Borough Gaol.

This Borough Prison, so called, is under the same roof with the Town Hall. It consists of three cells in the basement without light or ventilation; one very difficult of access by a narrow stone staircase, and all improper for imprisonment of a longer duration than a few hours. A cell has also been built in the upper story of the Town Hall for debtors under process from the Borough Court. There are no means whatever of affording either air or exercise to this class of prisoners. There is a fire-place and water-closet in the room, and it is well lighted by two glazed windows.

*Dimensions.*

Debtors' Cell.—16½ ft. by 9½ ft., 8 ft. high.
Staircase Cell.—12 ft. by 6 ft., 6½ ft. high.
Basement Cell, No. 1.—7 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. } 9 ft. to the crown of each arch.
Do. No. 2.—8 ft. by 7 ft. 8 in. }

Prisoners under criminal charges only remain here while under examination, and upon committal are immediately sent to the County House of Correction at Knutsford. There were two prisoners in confinement at the period of inspection. The prison was not altogether clean. The keeper furnishes the prisoners with food, for which he receives at the rate of 6*d.* a head per diem from the overseers of the poor. For this he provides them with bread and butter or cheese and tea for breakfast, bread and butter or cheese or meat for dinner, and with supper the same as breakfast. He does not receive the sixpence for a prisoner who supports himself. Medical assistance is provided when required. The bedsteads are iron, the beds a loose straw litter and rug. The keeper makes no entry of the prisoners' names, nor description. There have been only two debtors imprisoned here for a very long period; one in 1834, for six weeks, and a second in 1835, for 14 days. It has been the custom, in consequence of the imperfectness of the prison, to permit the debtors to reside in the bailiff's house during their confinement. This illegal mode of disposing of them is discontinued, and they are in future to be restricted to the single cell, where any long continuance must be hazardous to health. Neither the keeper nor any other person resides in the prison. The keeper receives a yearly salary of 5*l.* is also mace-bearer to the Corporation at a salary of 10*l.* and has fees amounting to 30*l.* in addition.

Macclesfield. County Lock-ups.

## MACCLESFIELD.—County Lock-ups.

At this County Divisional Police-office there are six cells and two day-rooms for prisoners under examination. There is a lock-up fee to the keeper of one shilling for each prisoner in charge for assaults or as disorderly. The sheriff's officers occasionally lodge debtors there for safe custody; they pay the fee of 1*s.* One debtor who was reported to be insane remained here 3 days. Sixpence a-day is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance; they have bread and water. The county furnishes coals, but candles if required are paid for by the prisoners. The cells and day-rooms clean. The keeper is special high constable of the Macclesfield division, comprising 43 townships. Has a house, coals and candles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary . . . . . . | £110 |
| Forage for a horse . . . . | 45 |
| Keeper of lock-ups . . . . | 16 |

The keeper has eightpence a-mile for conducting one prisoner to Chester, and one shilling for two.

The lock-ups for the borough of Macclesfield are placed at the back of the Town Hall. They consist of 14 sleeping-cells and two day-rooms. Sixpence a day is allowed by the Corporation for the maintenance of such prisoners as do not provide themselves, while lying here under charge or remand. Tobacco and beer are allowed to be purchased. The usual bedding is provided. At the period of inspection the cells were only partially supplied with beds, and were under the process of lime-washing. There are no privies attached to the building. This establishment, as well as that of the county, is well suited for the temporary detention of prisoners.

Macclesfield. Debtors' Gaol.

## MACCLESFIELD.—Debtors' Gaol for the Hundred and Forest Courts of Macclesfield.

The origin of this gaol is of great antiquity—it is traceable as far back as the reign of Edward the Second. The King's Justices in Eyre either stopped here in their way to Chester, or appointed a Commissioner to hold the Courts for the Liberty of the Hundred, and for the Manor and Forest of Macclesfield. Subsequently the Stewardship of the Franchise was granted by the Crown to the Stanley family, and is enjoyed by them to the present day. This prison was then in existence and termed "The King's Gaol" and the Crown granted to Sir John Savage the freehold office of keeper, without doubt a place of some profit. The office became vested, by descent, in the Cholmondeley family, and in 1792 the Earl of that title sold the gaol house and land adjoining for 1140*l.* These premises were afterwards divided, and one moiety went into the possession of the Corporation of Macclesfield, who disposed of it, and they are now the property by purchase of two private individuals. A considerable difficulty occurs in ascertaining (which I have not been able to do) upon whom the right of maintaining

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the prison legally devolves. The different conveyances of the property contain no reservation of it for that specific purpose, and I have searched through a multitude of deeds, and sought information, without being able to form any conclusion. The individuals in possession have charged themselves with the maintenance of the buildings, and from time to time have laid out considerable sums in repairs, and providing beds for the prisoners. There can be little doubt that the site originally occupied as a gaol for the franchise, has been greatly encroached upon, and it is now almost entirely covered with buildings. The prisoners are, however, traditionally aware of the extent of the ancient limits, and point them out as within their rules, and where no action for escape could be maintained. The prison now consists of a detached house for the keeper, one for the prisoners, and a small airing-yard.

*Dimensions—Keeper's House.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Parlour, 16 ft. by 12 ft. 4 in. | 8 ft. 2 in. high. |
| Kitchen, 12 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. | |

Chambers over the above :—

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—12 ft. by 10 ft. 7 in. | 8 ft. 3 in. high. |
| No. 2.—16 ft. by 12 ft. 5 in. | |

*Prison.*

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Day-room.—15 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 8 in. | 7 ft. 7 in. high. |
| No. 2, Pantry.—9 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft. 10 in. | |
| Chamber, No. 1.—12 ft. 11 in. by 9 ft. 4 in. | 8 ft. 3 in. high. |
| Do. No. 2.—15 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 9 in. | |
| Second Story, No. 1.—13 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 8 in. | 8 ft. high. |
| Do. No. 2.—15 ft. 7 in. by 13 ft. 3 in. | |

Yard, No. 1.—29 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. 11 in.; wall, 9 ft. 8 in.
Do. No. 2.—17 ft. 3 in. by 15 ft. 10 in.; wall, 12 ft. 8 in.

Two privies and coal place in the yard.

Back wall, 12 ft. high.

The keeper receives no salary, and it is a matter of some difficulty to find anybody willing to undertake the charge. The person now in that situation is collector of the Corporation market-tolls, for which he receives 1*l.* 16*s.* a-week, and is inspector of weights and measures at a yearly salary of ten pounds besides fees. No allowance is made to the prisoners in case of extreme distress, and they have been occasionally relieved by the other prisoners, or the keeper. No attempt to preserve order or discipline among them; they do as they please. Drunkenness is frequent, and upon the admission of a fresh prisoner, the gaol is described as being a scene of uproarious hilarity. I found the following inscribed, in a fair hand, upon a board suspended in the day-room :—

"The Rules and Regulations of the Earl of Derby's Prison in Macclesfield, Chester.

Stone Jug.

It is ordered, that, in future, every fresh member shall pay a garnish of 10*s.*, to be applied and disposed of as the majority of the members shall direct.

NICHOLAS DUNSTAN.
GEORGE LOWE.

Earl Derby's Parlour,
1st June, 1834.

The Lay, on a Members' Introduction.

'*Cease rude Boreas.*'

Welcome, welcome, brother debtor,
To this poor *and merry place ;**
Where there's neither bum nor bailiff
Dares to show his frightful face.
Ne'er repine at your confinement
From your children and your wife,
Wisdom lies in true resignment
Through the various scenes of life.
Every island is a prison
Strongly guarded by the sea ;
Kings and Princes, for this reason,
Prisoners are as well as we.
But since, kind Sir, as you're a stranger,
Down your Garnish you must pay,
Or else your coat will be in danger ;
For you must either strip or pay."
God save the King.

Two debtors at present confined here state that the above-mentioned garnish of ten shillings is lowered to five which they paid, and it was expended in liquor. The keeper makes each prisoner pay 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week to him for bedding and coals, the bedding not being his property. A debtor of the name of Wagstaffe, who had been confined 12 weeks died on the 26th March, 1836. No coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the keeper was obliged to provide surgical attendance at his own expense. It was discovered that the man had subscribed to a benefit society, and the keeper was reimbursed. The keeper states "That the prisoners are sometimes in the greatest distress. One man came in, and remained there for three months.

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* There has been an interlineation here by another hand of "and wicked place."

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To prevent him from starving, he employed him in trifling offices about his house and supported him. The prisoners generally come in to take the benefit of the Act. The exterior doors are not kept locked, unless there is a prisoner whom he is suspicious may make his escape. The longest period of confinement he has known has been from 10 to 12 months. There was once a female prisoner, and from there being no accommodation, he was obliged to give her up one of his own beds. There are no rules, nor does he know who has the power to make them. There is no regularity. They see their friends at all times. He has often seen them fresh. He serves writs occasionally by special appointment. The caption fee in execution is 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*"

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of prisoners in the year 1832 . . . | 13 |
| 1833 . . . | 9 |
| 1834 . . . | 9 |
| 1835 . . . | 4 |
| 1836 . . . | 5 to October. |

---

The following are extracts made from the keeper's books :—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Thomas Clarke*, in execution at the suit of William Robinson . . | Debt, | £3 | 9 | 0 |
| | Costs, | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| | | £11 | 13 | 0 |
| *Samson Bold*, in execution at the suit of Thomas Porter, et als. . . | Debt, | £2 | 10 | 0 |
| | Costs, | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| | | £12 | 1 | 11 |
| *Joseph Stonehewer*, in execution at the suit of Ellis Duckworth . . | Debt, | £14 | 1 | 0 |
| | Costs, | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| | | £21 | 3 | 2 |
| *Thomas Doiley*, in execution at the suit of Thomas Hogg, et als. . . | Debt, | £5 | 5 | 10 |
| | Costs, | 7 | 12 | 6 |
| | | £12 | 18 | 4 |
| *John Stockton*, in execution at the suit of Job Bowyer . . . . | Debt, | £4 | 7 | 0 |
| | Costs, | 7 | 15 | 4 |
| | | £12 | 2 | 4 |
| *John Cockron*, in execution at the suit of Anthony Cunningham . . | Debt, | £0 | 7 | 0 |
| | Costs and officers' fees, | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| | | £4 | 10 | 2 |

*Observations.*—If this prison must of necessity be continued, a responsible person with a salary however small, should be appointed, and regulations laid down for his guidance. On whom the responsibility rests is a legal question apparently of some difficulty.

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## STOCKPORT.—BOROUGH AND COUNTY LOCK-UPS.

Stockport. Borough and County Lock-up.

This prison consists of a house for the keeper, 9 sleeping-rooms, 2 day-rooms, and 2 cells below ground for the accommodation of prisoners.

*Dimensions.*

9 Sleeping-rooms, boarded floors, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., 8 ft. high.
No. 1, Day-room.—15 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. high.
No. 2, Day-room.—14 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. 6 in. high.
2 Cells, below ground, 9 ft. by 6 ft., 9 ft. 4 in. high.

Privies in each day-room. In the sleeping-rooms the bedsteads are iron and the bedding a straw palliasse, 2 blankets and a rug ; an additional blanket in winter. The cells below ground have standing bed-places of wood, on an inclined plane, with a straw litter and rug for bedding. These cells are allotted to prisoners under charge of felony and to vagrants. They are not proper places for confinement. The keeper is allowed 6*d.* a-head per day for providing the prisoners with food. Bread and water is the only allowance. Coals are allowed by the county. The prisoners are occasionally so disorderly as to compel him to place them in irons. The weight of irons used is 2¾ lbs. The prison clean. Tobacco-smoking is permitted.

Prisoners remain here while under examination. Night-charges and disorderlies from the town are also lodged here. The keeper is special high constable of the Stockport division, comprising 28 townships. House, coals, and candles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary as constable . . . . | £156 |
| For a horse . . . . . | 45 |
| Keeper of lock-ups . . . . | 20 |
| Fees . . . . . . . | 26 |
| | £247 |

The county also allows him 300*l.* a-year for the conveyance of prisoners to Knutsford and Chester. His fees arise from disorderlies who are charged two shillings each as a gaol fee upon their discharge. The average number of prisoners who pass through these lock-ups in a year is 1400. A charge-book is kept, under the following heads : No.—age—height—make

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—complexion—eyes—hair—trade—where born—offence—when received—how disposed of—by whom committed, or discharged—when discharged, or conveyed to prison—event of trial.

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# LANCASHIRE.

## LANCASTER CASTLE—County Gaol.

The magnificent pile known as Lancaster Castle comprises within its area the duchy and county courts, and a gaol for Crown prisoners and debtors. In adapting a part to the purposes of a prison, the retaining portions of the ancient structure, and connecting them with new buildings under the restraint of a peculiar style of architecture, have seriously interfered with the requisite arrangements for health, discipline, and convenience. Exterior form and security appear to have been the main objects kept in sight by the projectors. The prison is entered through the noble and ancient indented gateway, with massive towers standing boldly in relief on each side for its defence. The interior of the towers is appropriated to offices for the keeper, reception room for prisoners, turnkeys' apartments, and lodgings for male debtors. A spacious court or airing yard for debtors first presents itself on passing through the exterior gate; the criminal prison for males shows itself on the right, and the one for females with windows overlooking the debtors' yard on the left. The keeper's house adjoins the debtors' prison, and has the following accommodation:—Basement, kitchen and offices; ground floor, breakfast, dining, and drawing-rooms; first floor, four chambers; attic, two chambers. The penitentiary, or prison for females, is a detached building of four stories, each containing a range of sleeping rooms, of a semicircular shape, fitted at one end with open iron railwork, for the purpose of inspection; the inspection room being within the circle. The female debtors' ward adjoins that of the criminals, but is subjected to the inconvenience of having the cells for refractory prisoners under the same roof; nor are there any means of reaching them but through the debtors' day-room. The matron's apartments are a chamber and sitting room. The space for air and exercise, allotted to female debtors is very limited. The day-room attached to the laundry appears to be much exposed to accident from fire; the heat is conveyed from a stove, and the flooring consists of wooden laths laid at intervals of a few inches. I was informed that during the last summer they caught fire and that a portion of the wood-work was destroyed. The principal accommodation provided for the male criminals is in two massive towers of ancient form but of modern construction, containing eighty sleeping cells; they are mounted by well staircases, with ten landings in each, and eight cells in each landing, deficient both in light and ventilation. Portions of the old edifices have been incorporated into the chapel, male infirmary, and two dormitories, each capable of containing from thirty to forty prisoners. The principal turnkey's lodge is in the centre of the criminal prison, overlooking the yards, but is far from accomplishing the purpose of a complete general inspection of the prisoners.

Dimensions of Cells, &c.

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| Cells in the Towers for Males | 8 8½ | 6 8½ | 8 5 |
| Rooms in Penitentiary for Females | 17 0 | At entrance<br>4 1<br>At far end<br>8 9 | |
| Hospital for Females | 48 0 | 25 10 | 21 0 |
| Domitory, No. 1 | 48 1 | 27 6 | 28 4 |
| Ditto, No. 2 | 59 5 | 27 6 | 28 4 |
| Cells, Females, Light on First and Second Floor | At front<br>9 11<br>At back<br>8 0 | At one end<br>10 7<br>At door<br>8 2 | 9 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, Third Floor | At front<br>10 10<br>At back<br>10 2 | At one end<br>10 2<br>At door<br>7 8 | 6 2 |
| Ditto, Dark Cells | On left<br>6 6<br>On right<br>7 11 | At one door<br>6 10<br>At door<br>6 5 | 9 0 |
| Ditto, Males, Dark | 13 11 | 6 0 | 6 6 |

Two of the dark or refractory cells have a small airing-yard, a third a day-room and fire-place, with a yard of larger dimensions; they are all sunk ten feet below the level of the surface, are not warmed and are described as extremely cold in winter.

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Dimensions of Cells, &c.—*continued.*

| | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| Debtors—Dark | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9½ | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | | Geatest Number of Prisoners calculated to hold. | |
| Royal Tap | 20 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 16½ | |
| Snug | 12 | 0 | 19 | 9 | 10 | |
| Well Tower | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 20 | |
| Pigeons | 38 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 20 | |
| Adjoining Rooms | 17 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 5 | |
| Chancery | 26 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 16 | |
| Pin Box | 37 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 19 | |
| Smugglers | 32 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 20½ | |
| Constables | 37 | 9 | 16 | 5 | 24 | |
| Long Room | 41 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 23 | |
| Quakers' Room | 41 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 23 | |
| Room No. 1 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 2 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 3 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 4 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | |
| ——— 5 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 6 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 7 | 14 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8 | |
| ——— 8 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | |
| The Chapel is | 55 | 0 | 26 | 0 | | |

I am not aware of any establishment of this kind, where with so noble an exterior, the interior arrangements are so deficient in that valuable adjunct of discipline—inspection. It is a work of considerable time and labour to ascend the towers where the prisoners are placed in small sections at each landing, and the noise of footsteps must be heard long previous to their near approach, making ordinary vigilance a business of extraordinary difficulty.

---

*Diet.*

1. For prisoners sentenced to hard labour; for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, but ordered by the visiting justices to be set to work; and for prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, but who work.

MALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.
2½ lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.
10 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.
1½ lb. of beef, weekly.
5 oz. of rice, weekly.
1½ gill of peas, weekly.
4 oz. cheese, weekly.
3½ oz. salt, weekly.
2 oz. of onions, weekly.

*Dinners*—Sundays, 1 quart of stew made from cows' shins, in the proportion of one shin to every 14 prisoners.
Mondays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Tuesdays, 1 quart of rice soup, and potatoes.
Wednesdays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Thursdays, 1 quart of peas soup, and potatoes.
Fridays, ¼ lb. of beef, made into scouce.
Saturdays, Potatoes and cheese.

*Breakfasts*—One quart of oatmeal pottage, and the same for Suppers.

FEMALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.
2 lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.
5 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.
1 lb. of beef, weekly.
5 oz. of rice, weekly.
1¼ gill of peas, weekly.
3½ oz. of salt, weekly.

*Dinners*—Sundays, 1 quart of stew, made as above.
Mondays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesdays, 1 quart of rice soup.
Wednesdays, ½ lb. of beef, boiled, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Thursdays, 1 quart of peas soup.
Fridays, 1½ lb. of potatoes, and 1 quart of soup.
Saturdays, 1½ lb. of Potatoes.

*Breakfasts*—One quart of oatmeal pottage, and the same for Suppers.

2. For prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, and who do not work; and for all other prisoners, (except such as are sick) who cannot maintain themselves, and who do not work.

MALES AND FEMALES.

7 lbs. of wheaten bread, weekly.
2½ lbs. of oatmeal, weekly.
10 lbs. of potatoes, weekly.
4½ oz. of salt, weekly.

All such articles of food and provisions for criminal prisoners shall be cooked in the regular cooking houses within the prison, and not by the prisoners individually.

One lb. of rice and four red herrings weekly are added to the county allowance to poor debtors, the expense of which is defrayed from the charity fund. The females all take their meals together in one room: the males in their day-rooms.

*Clothing.*—Males:—Woollen jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, cap, clogs, and shirt. Convicted felons—Yellow and blue. Misdemeanants—Blue. Untried—Brown. Females:—Woollen jacket, petticoat, cap, body linen, and clogs.

*Bedding.*—Hammock, hair mattress, two blankets (three in winter), and rug.

*Heat.*—The females' wards are warmed by steam. The humidity is very great in the towers from the porous quality of the stone, and the want of proper ventilation. Stoves are placed in the interior with pipes through the staircases, which afford but an imperfect remedy to the evil.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison and persons of the prisoners clean.

*Health.*—The attendance of the surgeon is daily and oftener if required. The prisoners are always inspected by him before they are classed. Medicines are provided by the county and dispensed in the prison. The surgeon states "that scurvy and pulmonary complaints are observable among those who have undergone a long imprisonment. Of a large proportion of these cases, there has probably been a predisposition to these complaints, which has here been called into action. The situation of the building being very exposed and cold catarrhal affections are very frequent: there is also a tendency to laxity of bowels among the prisoners. It is difficult to account for the cause; it may be in the locality. In the autumn and in wet weather such derangements are most frequent. A considerable proportion of the deaths ensue from pulmonary complaints and chiefly of men under long sentences. Imprisonment may be borne for twelve months without injury, but a period of two years is almost invariably detrimental to health. The periods of confinement at Lancaster Castle, from the serious cases being sent there, exceed the other prisons in the county in their duration, in the proportion of about 3 to 1."

The following valuable table of deaths, and analysis of the corresponding periods of imprisonment, seem to corroborate this position:—

A TABLE exhibiting the Number of Deaths in His Majesty's Gaol the Castle of Lancaster, in each Year, from 1822 up to August 16, 1836, with the Name and Age of each Prisoner, the nature of the Disease and period of Imprisonment.

| NAMES. | AGE. | When Committed. | DISEASE. | DIED. | IN CUSTODY. | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822. | | | | | | |
| John Bradley | 17 | Oct. 20, 1821 | Not recorded | January 4 | 10 Weeks 6 days | 1 |
| John Smith | 49 | Dec. 5, ,, | ditto | ,, 7 | 4 Weeks 6 days | 2 |
| George Leech | 40 | June 9, ,, | ditto | ,, 23 | 32 Weeks 4 days | 3—3 |
| | | | The Deaths in 1822, occurred before my appointment.—*J. S.* | | | |
| 1823. | | | | | | |
| No death this year. | | | | | | |
| 1824. | | | | | | 1824. |
| George Needham | 48 | July 17, 1823 | Diseased liver | January 25 | 27 Weeks 3 days | 1 |
| 1825. | | | | | | 1825. |
| John Smith | 16 | Feb. 16, 1822 | Consumption | March 13 | 3 Years 34 days | 1 |
| Andrew Ryding | 22 | July 30, 1823 | Hydrothorax | June 15 | 1 Year 120 days | 2 |
| | | | | | Total | — 2 |
| 1826. | | | | | | 1826. |
| Ann Wilkinson | 26 | Jan. 17, 1825 | Erysipelas | January 12 | 360 Days | 1 |
| Joseph Brown | 27 | Oct. 3, ,, | Effusion on brain | March 3 | 5 Months before trial | 2 |
| Thomas Williams | 30 | July 17, 1826 | Cholera | August 16 | 1 Month | 3 |
| Thomas Hamer | 25 | April 13, 1825 | Fever | August 28 | 1 Year 131 days | 4 |
| James Bracken | 80 | March 10, 1824 | Dysentery | August 28 | 2 Years 171 days | 5 |
| Hugh Harrison | 29 | Nov. 6, ,, | ,, | Sept. 26 | 302 Days | 6 |
| Thomas Ashworth | 27 | May 3, 1826 | ,, | Sept. 26 | 146 Days | 7 |
| Phœbe Parry | 57 | July 31, 1820 | ,, | Sept. 24 | 6 Years 65 days | 8 |
| William Brown | 71 | Oct. 1, 1824 | Hydrothorax | December 7 | 1 Year 277 days | 9 |
| Catherine Burke | 18 | Oct. 24, 1825 | Atrophy | .. 31 | 1 Year 68 days | 10 |
| | | | | | Total | — 10 |
| 1827. | | | | | | 1827. |
| John Barlow | 40 | Feb. 2, 1827 | Dysentery | March 13 | 39 Days before trial | 1 |
| Luke Shackleton | 23 | Sep. 25, 1826 | Consumption | April 22 | 29 Weeks 6 days | 2 |
| Elizabeth Mayers | 39 | Jan. 16, 1827 | Bilious fever | May 11 | 16 Weeks 3 days | 3 |
| Richard Mayers | 28 | April 10, 1826 | Atrophy | July 6 | 1 Year 87 days | 4 |
| Thomas Leaver | 26 | April 27, ,, | Atrophy | Nov. 27 | 1 Year 214 days | 5 |
| | | | | | Total | — 5 |
| 1828. | | | | | | 1828. |
| John Barrow | 53 | Dec. 10, 1825 | Hydrothorax | March 4 | 2 Years 84 days | 1 |
| George Huntingdon | 28 | Jan. 22, 1828 | Dysentery | March 5 | 42 Days | 2 |
| William Simpson | 29 | Jan. 15, 1827 | ,, | January 9 | 51 Weeks 2 days | 3 |
| John Rafferty | 20 | July 16, ,, | ,, | February 5 | 29 Weeks 1 day | 4 |
| Thomas Carroll | 55 | April 10, 1826 | Hydrothorax | March 12 | 1 Year 336 days | 5 |
| James Spencer | 28 | April 21, ,, | Cholera morbus | Sept. 23 | 5 Months 2 days | 6 |
| James Sweeney | 25 | April 30, 1827 | Consumption | October 8 | 1 Year 161 days | 7 |
| William Parrington | 41 | Nov. 20, 1826 | Dysentery | Nov. 13 | 1 Year 358 days | 8 |
| James Crayton | 20 | July 21, 1828 | ,, | Nov. 18 | 120 Days | 9 |
| Mary Byrn | 28 | March 8, ,, | Consumption | Nov. 18 | 8 Months 10 days | 10 |
| Thomas Farrer | 24 | July 9, ,, | ,, | December 11 | 5 Months 2 days | 11 |
| Thomas Davis | 55 | April 30, 1827 | Hydrothorax | December 14 | 1 Year 128 days | 12 |
| | | | | | Total | — 12 |
| 1829. | | | | | | 1829. |
| Frances Lowe | 42 | Feb. 10, 1829 | Strangulated hernia | March 28 | 38 Days | 1 |
| John Reed | 43 | Nov. 6, 1827 | Dropsy | April 3 | 1 Year 148 days | 2 |
| James Haslam | 22 | Aug. 5, 1828 | Consumption | April 12 | 8 Months 7 days | 3 |
| Jonas Townley | 55 | Oct. 4, 1827 | Dropsy | May 10 | 1 Year 218 days | 4 |
| Henry Forshaw | 28 | Dec. 6, 1828 | Consumption | June 10 | 6 Months 4 days | 5 |
| Edmund Taylor | 46 | Nov. 7, ,, | Debility and hydropic tendency | May 23 | 6 Months 16 days | 6 |
| Joseph Welch | 66 | Aug. 5, ,, | Chronic diarrhœa and spontaneous gangrene | May 25 | 9 Months 20 days | 7 |
| John Cain | 29 | March 7, ,, | Consumption | June 8 | 3 Months 1 day | 8 |
| Fanny Webb | 38 | Oct. 20, ,, | ,, | August 13 | 42 Weeks 3 days | 9 |
| John Hulme | 38 | April 21, ,, | Dropsy | Sept. 6 | 1 Year 19 weeks 5 days | 10 |
| Samuel Talkington | 17 | Jan. 10, 1827 | Cachexia | Sept. 29 | 2 Years 37 weeks 3 days | 11 |
| | | | | | Total | — 10 |

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Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Number of Deaths in Lancaster Castle—*continued.*

| Names. | Age. | When Committed. | Disease. | Died. | In Custody. | No. of Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830. | | | | | | 1830. |
| William Harvey | 23 | May 12, 1828 | Consumption | January 19 | 1 Year 8 months 7 days | 1 |
| Peter McArdle | 42 | Nov. 13, 1829 | Found dead in bed | May 29 | 6 Months 1 day | 2 |
| Ellen Gardner | 46 | April 28, 1830 | Cholera, ending in fever. | October 5 | 5 Months 9 days | 3 |
| John Dewhurst | 34 | Jan. 16, ,, | Consumption | October 23 | 8 Months 7 days | 4 |
| Susan McDonald, alias Bradley | 51 | Aug. 1, 1825 | Fever | Nov. 21 | 5 Years 3 months 21 days | 5 |
| Robert Cunliffe | 38 | Feb. 8, 1829 | Consumption | December 1 | 1 Year 9 months 22 days | 6 |
| Margaret Barnwell | 21 | July 15, 1830 | ,, | December 9 | 4 Months 25 days | 7 |
| Ezekiel Lee | 38 | Dec. 8. ,, | Asthma | December 19 | 11 Days | 8 |
| | | | | | Total | — 8 |
| 1831. | | | | | | 1831. |
| Joseph Marsden | 60 | June 1, 1830 | Abscess | January 9 | 7 Months 9 days | 1 |
| Michael McDonald | aged | Feb. 1, 1831 | Bronchitis | February 12 | 11 Days | 2 |
| John Askew | 18 | May 3, 1830 | Consumption | June 25 | 13 Months 22 days | 3 |
| William Howarth | 28 | Oct. 25, ,, | ,, | June 27 | 8 Months 2 days | 4 |
| John Holt | 30 | July 29, 1831 | Bronchitis | December 28 | 5 Months within a day | 5 |
| | | | | | Total | — 5 |
| 1832. | | | | | | 1832. |
| Samuel Grindrod | 59 | July 29, 1831 | Weakness | February 5 | 6 Months 7 days | 1 |
| Henry Duffy | 20 | June 8, ,, | Consumption | February 25 | 8 Months 17 days | 2 |
| John Moore | 22 | Feb. 12, ,, | ,, | March 16 | 13 Months 14 days | 3 |
| | | | | | Total | — 3 |
| 1833. | | | | | | 1833. |
| John Judge | 28 | Jan. 31, 1833 | Consumption | June 24 | 114 Days | 1 |
| Mary Holt | 45 | March 29, 1833 | Effusion on brain | December 29 | 39 Weeks | 2 |
| | | | | | Total | — 2 |
| 1834. | | | | | | 1834. |
| William Wilson | 52 | Nov. 16, 1833 | Atrophy | February 24 | 14 Weeks 2 days | 1 |
| Edward McClellan | 22 | Dec. 18, ,, | Bronchitis | May 31 | 23 Weeks 3 days | 2 |
| John Cunningham | 48 | Oct. 29, ,, | Cachexia | July 3 | 35 Weeks 2 days | 3 |
| Joseph Stringer | 60 | July 24, 1834 | Paralysis | Sept. 7 | 6 Weeks 3 days | 4 |
| William Edwards | 54 | Feb. 4, ,, | Consumption | Nov. 1 | 38 Weeks 4 days | 5 |
| | | | | | Total | — 5 |
| 1835. | | | | | | 1835. |
| Ann Lancaster | 25 | August 7, 1834 | Consumption | January 29 | 25 Weeks | 1 |
| Luke Graham | 30 | May 9, ,, | Asthma | March 31 | 10 Months 22 days | 2 |
| Aaron Orme | 27 | July 25, ,, | Paralysis | July 6 | 11 Months 11 days | 3 |
| Andrew Homer | 18 | Feb. 2, 1835 | Effusion on brain | August 30 | 29 Weeks 6 days | 4 |
| Mary Bell | 17 | Aug. 8, ,, | ditto | Nov. 26 | 15 Weeks 5 days | 5 |
| | | | | | Total | — 5 |
| 1836. | | | | | | 1836. |
| Catherine Sedgwick | 40 | Oct. 26, 1835 | Diseased stomach | January 29 | 13 Weeks 4 days | 1 |
| Mary Oakes | 54 | May 19, ,, | Debility | March 16 | 9 Months 25 days | 2 |
| Martha Grimshaw | 38 | June 4, ,, | Dropsy | April 7 | 10 Months 3 days | 3 |
| Thomas Williams | 25 | July 31, ,, | Atrophy | May 29 | 4 Months 29 days | 4 |
| | | | | | Deaths up to Aug. 16 | — 4 |

| Recapitulation of Deaths. | | Analysis of the Period of Imprisonment. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1825 | 2 | Six years and upwards | 1 |
| ,, 1826 | 10 | Five years and upwards | 1 |
| ,, 1827 | 5 | Three years and upwards | 1 |
| ,, 1828 | 12 | Two years and upwards | 3 |
| ,, 1829 | 11 | Betwixt one and two years, several nearly two years | 17 |
| ,, 1830 | 8 | From ten to eleven months, and under twelve | 6 |
| ,, 1831 | 5 | Nine months and under ten | 5 |
| ,, 1832 | 3 | Eight months and under nine | 5 |
| ,, 1833 | 2 | Seven months and under eight | 1 |
| ,, 1834 | 5 | Six months and under seven | 6 |
| ,, 1835 | 5 | Five months and under six | 23 |
| Up to August 16, | | Thirty-eight days | 1 |
| 1836 | 4 | Eleven days | 2 |
| Total | 72 | | 72 |

In forming an estimate of the proportion of deaths amongst the prisoners for the longer and shorter periods of imprisonment, it is important to observe, that out of the twenty-three deaths under six months, eight arose from cholera and dysentery, during the time those diseases prevailed epidemically in the prison, and six from diseases under which the prisoners laboured on coming into gaol, which were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cholera and dysentery | 8 |
| Acute bronchitis, eleven days after coming to prison | 1 |
| Asthma ditto ditto | 1 |
| After operation for strangulated hernia, thirty-eight days from admission | 1 |
| Paralysis in six weeks and three days | 1 |
| Organic disease of the stomach, of long standing | 1 |
| Effusion in the brain in a young girl, greatly emaciated and diseased on admission | 1 |
| Carried forward | 14 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Brought forward . . . | 14 |
| Of the remaining nine, there were from consumption, latent in the system when received . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 |
| Atrophy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 |
| | 23 |

*August* 16, 1836. ———— *Surgeon to the Prison.*

The surgeon says "the scurvy yields immediately to improved diet and treatment; there was considerably more of this disease previous to the increase of the food. The labour within the prison is less, and the prisoners enjoy a superior diet to those of their class beyond the walls: at the same time I think it not a particle more than they ought to have, for the long time they are shut up, and the depressing nature of the confinement. I have frequently observed prisoners under depression. From time to time attempts at suicide have taken place. The improved diet has lessened the general debility of the prisoners, and enabled them to support themselves under these circumstances. Formerly the mortality was much greater than at present, and many left the prison in such shattered health as to be unfit for labour. The women are upon the whole, more healthy than the men; their sleeping apartments are much superior to those occupied by the male prisoners, and it is to this that I attribute the variation in the health of the sexes. The debtors have not the tendency to low diseases observable among the criminals: on their side of the prison inflammatory disorders of the digestive organs, dropsy, and the usual tissue of complaints following intemperance are of constant occurrence. The result of lowering the diet in 1826 and 1827 was the appearance of scurvy, tabes mesenteriæ, atrophy, and chronic diarrhœa, in an increased degree. Since my connexion with the prison it has never been free from a tendency to diarrhœa, and I consider it imperative that the present diet should be maintained in its perfect integrity, in order to counteract this disposition." In illustration of the surgeon's statement, the following Table exhibits the increase and decrease of mortality in the prison, analogous with the alterations in the diet:—

A TABLE exhibiting the average Number of Prisoners and Deaths, for three successive periods of four Years each, from 1822 to 1833.

(1.) Average number of prisoners and deaths, for four years immediately preceding the reduced dietary of 1826, and before the operation of the New Prison Discipline Act of 1823.

| | Prisoners. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1822 . . . | 219 | 3 |
| ,, 1823 . . . | 218 | 0 |
| ,, 1824 . . . | 261 | 1 |
| ,, 1825 . . . | 247 | 2 |
| | 4) 945 | 4) 6 |
| Average . . . | 236¼ | 1½ |

The years 1824 and 1825 are included in this period, notwithstanding the Act was passed in 1823, because it is chiefly, if not altogether to the reduced dietary of 1826 that the increased mortality which ensued is to be attributed; for although the regulations of the Act, strictly confining the prisoners to the county allowance, and prohibiting their purchasing food of any description from their allotted portion of earnings, or receiving any articles of food from their friends as formerly allowed, under certain restrictions, were strictly enforced. We have only three deaths for the years 1824 and 1825 out of 508 prisoners, which is as nearly as possible in accordance with the average of prisoners and deaths for the two years preceding the operation of the Act.

(2.) Average immediately succeeding the reduced dietary of 1826.

| | Prisoners. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1826 . . . | 377 | 10 |
| ,, 1827 . . . | 392 | 5 |
| ,, 1828 . . . | 277 | 12 |
| ,, 1829 . . . | 362 | 11 |
| | 4) 1408 | 4) 38 |
| Average . . . | 352 | 9½ |

(3.) Average of prisoners and deaths for the four years immediately succeeding the improved dietary of Sept. 1829.

| | Prisoners. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1830 . . . | 332 | 8 |
| ,, 1831 . . . | 388 | 5 |
| ,, 1832 . . . | 394 | 3 |
| ,, 1833 . . . | 387 | 2 |
| | 4) 1501 | 4) 18 |
| Average . . . | 375¼ | 4½ |

In consequence of the increased mortality of 1826, the dietary was improved in 1827, and again reduced in 1828. In 1829 it was again improved, and with some slight modification, has remained the same as at present.

There are many cases of simulated disease. It is common for the prisoners to create ulcers on the legs, by mixing the lime from the walls with soft soap. Two such cases are in hospital at the present time. The practice with such malingerers is to send them to the hospital, put them upon a reduced diet, and confine them strictly to their beds, and if there be reason to suppose they continue their tricks, to lock up their legs in a tin boot. There are separate infirmaries for the debtors and male and female criminals. The surgeon attends corporal punishments. A female nurse, a paid servant, attends the sick. The hospital servants are prisoners, selected for good conduct. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services upon Sundays. All the Crown prisoners attend chapel with the exception of the cooks and women nursing

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children. On week-days he reads prayers every morning to the male prisoners selected from the Liturgy, and a lesson from the New Testament, which he accompanies with an explanation. He visits the sick and those in solitary confinement occasionally. On Sundays the female prisoners attend Divine service, but not on other days, in consequence, as he states, of their being subjected to the gaze of the debtors on their way to the chapel. He casually sees the prisoners by themselves, but from their strict application to labour, it is not possible to do so to any extent. The Sacrament is administered six times a-year, but only to those he considers in a suitable state of mind, which he satisfies himself of by previous examination. Many of the prisoners have assigned to him the fear of being scoffed and jeered at as reasons for their not attending the Lord's Table; others, who have once communicated, have been called hypocrites, and laughed out of coming again: occasionally sees the female prisoners. The matron reads prayers to them daily, and they are instructed by the assistant matron. The debtors seldom seek his attentions; about one in fifteen of the debtors attend Divine service, except when any prisoner is brought in under extraordinary circumstances, or has been left for execution at the assizes, then they crowd the gallery to excess. The chaplain says " it is impossible that any man in the situation a debtor is here, can have a serious thought." The boys and young men, who feel disposed to learn are placed in classes under the schoolmaster, and instructed in reading, writing, and the first principles of arithmetic. The boys are formed by the chaplain into two classes, and on Monday and Wednesday mornings, he hears them repeat the Collect for the Sunday and parts of the Church catechism. Considers it would be better if the boys were entirely apart from the other prisoners, and the same means of correction resorted to as in public schools. All books are submitted to his inspection and approval. It is not uncommon for men to apply for permission to have books in unison with their own religious tenets, which, after examination, are given to them. They have likewise asked to be attended by their own ministers, Catholics, Socinians, and Unitarians. Does not think the present discipline of the prison has anything of a moral or deterring character; has often found, when he has flattered himself with making an impression upon a prisoner, it has been speedily effaced upon his return to his ward. A well educated man, who attended most scrupulously to all his religious duties, and received the Sacrament while in prison, and of whom he had the greatest hopes of a perfect reformation, was shortly after his discharge, detected in carrying on a wholesale system of robbery in the metropolis. Another educated at Shrewsbury under Dr. Butler, who was thought so highly of as to be employed to assist the turnkey at the gate, was found intriguing with a female debtor. He has met with numerous such instances of the inefficiency of the system as now administered. He is convinced that the punishment of transportation is felt as a severe one by the criminal population. There are three prisoners in the Castle sentenced for a burglary to six months' imprisonment, and afterwards to seven years' transportation; this he considers to be worse than useless: the men are mixed with the others in the yards and day rooms, and the intermediate imprisonment is regarded as a relief by protracting the evil. The chaplain keeps a register, journal, and attendance book (See *Books*).

*Schoolmaster.*—There is no regular system of instruction except for the boys. The labour is not interfered with on that account. The attending school is not compulsory; sometimes a man or a boy continues for a month or two, then gets tired, and gives it up altogether. Occasionally they quit for a day or two and then return. The boys who are utterly ignorant of reading are allowed a trifle longer time from their work at the school than others, and in some few cases they have learnt sufficient to enable them to read the Testament, and write to their friends, before leaving the prison. The schoolmaster considers that many of the boys attend the school for the purpose of breaking in upon the monotony of a prison life. The prisoners are very generally desirous of being taught writing. He says, " I instruct them in both at the same time; when a boy begins to read, and knows the meaning of a word of four or five letters, I put a pen in his hand and let him endeavour to form them. I am quite sure the reading is sufficient, and that the writing is of little real advantage." The prisoners are allowed the use of paper, pens and ink, indiscriminately, in the day-rooms. This is permitted with the view of mutual instruction, as many of them decline attending the school, and prefer learning from each other. There is no opportunity of knowing what they write. It is one part of his duty to instruct the prisoners in psalmody, which is done in the intervals from labour. Those who possess a good voice and are well conducted, are selected; they receive 3*d.* weekly, which is paid to them on their discharge. A circulating library has been formed in the prison, under the superintendence of the chaplain; it was first commenced by donations of books, but others were subsequently added by purchase: among the books are " Constable's Miscellany," and others of a similar description. They are selected from a catalogue by the prisoners themselves, or at their desire by the schoolmaster, and are changed every Saturday. The usual choice is for books of a short, or entertaining character, as history, voyages, travels. The " Saturday Magazine" is oftener called for than any other publication. The females are likewise permitted the use of the library, but are restricted to works of a religious tendency. The matron states " that the females refuse to avail themselves of the books, saying they want some of a livelier sort." She reads prayers daily to them. They are instructed, but not regularly; they are not anxious for it; if there is any work, by which they can make a little money, they prefer it to the school. The schoolmaster formerly kept a journal of the progress of the prisoners, but from the attendance being voluntary, and consequently very irregular, he discontinued it.

*Classification.*—As prescribed by the Gaol Act, except while at the wheel, where, from the small number of the class of misdemeanants, the labour could not be carried on if it was strictly preserved.

*Labour.*—The tread-wheel power is applied to the moving of twenty-three pair of power-looms for weaving calico. It requiring a degree of intelligence and activity, not found

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in every one, the men who superintend this work are often so employed without taking their turn at the wheel with the other prisoners sentenced to hard labour. This is the first application that I have seen of the tread-wheel to such a purpose.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May to October. | 10 | 13 | 8 Inches. | 96 Steps. | 13—24 | 10,400 | 1,200 | 10,400 | Index attached to the machinery | Moving power-looms for weaving calico. |
| October to February. | 8 | 13 | 8 ,, | 96 ,, | 13—22 | 9,400 | 960 | 9,400 | | |
| February to May. | 7 | 13 | 8 ,, | 96 ,, | 13—20 | 8,750 | 840 | 8,750 | | |
| May to October. | 10 | 12 | 8 ,, | 96 ,, | 6—11 | 10,400 | 1,200 | 10,400 | Index attached to the machinery | Pumping water for use of the prison, and moving power-looms as above. |
| October to February. | 8 | 12 | 8 ,, | 96 ,, | 2— 3 | 10,200 | 960 | 10,200 | | |
| February to May. | 7 | 12 | 8 ,, | 96 ,, | 3— 5 | 8,100 | 840 | 8,100 | | |

In the prison for females are four crank-mills for the grinding and dressing of flour. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour, with some few exceptions, take their turns at the wheels, of which a regular roster is kept.

The prisoners are employed in a variety of works, for which those before trial receive one-third of the set price; those not sentenced to hard labour one-sixth; those so sentenced one-eighth. The work done for manufacturers consists of the weaving of calico, by hand and power looms, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* a piece, the materials and gear being provided by the employer; the picking of cotton, at ¾*d.* or 1*d.* a pound; wool, at 1*d.* a pound; shoes, from 10*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* a pair; boot feet, from 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; and boots closed, 7*s.* 6*d.* a pair. The tailors and women are also employed in making light clothing for the West India markets, at a rate of from 3*d.* to 4*d.* for each article; the women also knit and wash and mend for the male prisoners. The clothing, hammocks, bedding, &c. are made in the prison, and a nominal charge for them made against the county. Prisoners are paid their proportion upon their discharge, according to the following scale:—

| | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Making prisoners' jackets | 6 | each. |
| ,, trowsers | 6 | ,, |
| ,, waistcoats | 2 | ,, |
| ,, caps | 1 | ,, |
| Females' jackets | 6 | ,, |
| ,, petticoats | 2 | ,, |
| ,, caps | 1 | ,, |
| Prisoners' shirts, including 1*d.* for cutting out | 6 | ,, |
| ,, shifts | 3 | ,, |
| Knitting stockings | 6 | ,, |

| | *s.* | *d.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairing and cutting out prisoners' clothes | 0 | 4 | per day. |
| Making hammocks, beds, bed-bottoms, and repairing same | 0 | 4 | ,, |
| Making pillow cases | 0 | 3 | each. |
| ,, towels | 0 | 1 | ,, |
| Clogging | 0 | 4 | per day. |
| Making flannel waistcoats | 0 | 2 | each. |
| Whitewashing | 2 | 0 | per day. |
| Making mops | 1 | 0 | per week. |
| Cleaning prison | 1 | 0 | per day. |
| Making aprons | 0 | 2 | each. |

The gross amount of prisoners' earnings, without any deductions for salaries or expenses, from 10th October 1835, to 10th October 1836, appears to have been 424*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.*

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences are fighting, quarrelling, and jumping off the wheel, punished by confinement in the refractory cells. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Whipping* is inflicted by the sexton of the parish, who receives a fee of 1*s.* The punishment itself is described as one of no severity; forty or fifty lashes is the greatest, and two dozen the ordinary number upon adults.

*Scourge.*—Handle of whalebone, 22 inches; nine lashes, 19½ inches each; seven knots in each lash.

*Irons.*—For males, 6 lbs. 8 oz.; females, 2 lbs. 4 oz.

*Visits and Letters.*—Untried prisoners, at the discretion of the keeper; convicted prisoners once in three months. Letters are permitted to be written without any restraint; pens, ink and paper being indiscriminately allowed to be purchased by the prisoners, or obtained by them from their friends (See *Discipline*).

*Benefactions.*—The following benefactions are annually applied to increasing the food and comforts of poor debtors, and in some cases to criminals:—

| | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peter Latham's Bequest | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir John Gerard's | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| A Field at Lancaster, let at | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Widow of the late Prothonotary | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Poor box at the gates | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Juries at Liverpool and Lancaster | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| | £92 | 18 | 0 |

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The proportion of the fines due to the turnkeys upon conviction of persons detected by them introducing spirituous liquors into the prison, is also applied to this fund.

A regular debtor and creditor account is kept, balanced, and laid before the grand jury at the assizes. There appears to have been a balance, at the Summer assizes, of 93*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* in favour of the fund.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Prison Books.*—The salaries are paid quarterly, tradesmen's bills as they come in, and after examination by order of petty or quarter sessions. An audit of the county accounts, which are made up to the 1st of June in each year, takes place at the general sessions, held annually at Preston. The monies for the bills do not pass through the keeper's hands, but are paid by the county treasurer.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1438 13 6½ | 58 7 9 | 350 17 7½ | 116 17 9 | 213 8 5 | 72 10 8½ | 5 12 8 | 69 9 3½ |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 3 0 0 | .. | .. | .. | 486 12 11 | 293 19 0 | .. | 3109 9 8 |
| | | | | | Salaries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | | 1791 4 0 |
| | | | | | | | 4900 13 8 |
| | | | | | Deduct Prisoners' Earnings | | 424 7 4½ |
| | | | | | | Total. . . . £ | 4476 6 3½ |

The following Books are kept:—

*Keeper's Journal—Description Book—Contract Book.*

*Register of Crown Prisoners* arranged under the heads of No.—names—by whom committed—when received—charge—place of abode—age—height—eyes—hair—complexion—description of person—trade—in what part of prison confined—employment—when and how discharged—when tried and event thereof—remarks.

*Ledger—Disbursement Book—Register of Bills paid.*

*Chaplain's Register,* arranged under the heads of Date—name—age—offence—religion—read and write.

*Chaplain's Journal,* with entries of visits and duties performed.

*Surgeon's Daily Report Book,* arranged under the heads of Date—name—disease—extra allowance.

*Surgeon's Journal,* with daily minute entries of all occurrences in relation with the health of the prisoners.

*Chaplain and Surgeon's Attendance Book,* in which they insert their names and the duties performed, on each visit to the prison.

The taskmaster keeps a regular set of books, similar to those ordinarily used in business, in which he enters the accounts of the prisoners' earnings, and all the transactions connected with the labour carried on in the prison.

SPECIMEN OF ROSTER BOOK FOR TREAD-WHEEL LABOUR.

| 1836. | March. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | April. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAMES. | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 |
| ames Dixon ... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | Good Friday. | 1 |
| ohn Derrick.... | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 1 |
| homas Bramall. | P | P | P | P | P | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 1 |
| alph Worrall .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | B W | B W | B W | B W | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 1 |

This book shows on the plan of a Military-Duty Roster, how often every prisoner of each class has been worked upon the Tread-wheel within a given space of time, and is invariably laid before those who complain of being irregularly worked. The letter P signifies the prisoner to have been absent on account of punishment. B W absent, employed beaming warps.

In addition to the books enumerated, a number of minor ones are kept by the turnkeys.

The accounts and books are kept in a manner very creditable to all parties.

*Debtors.*—The conduct and situation of the debtors in this prison presents no difference to that of others of the same class elsewhere, with the exception of those from the Courts of Requests, which are adverted to at large, in another portion of these reports (see p. 50). The officers state that they are frequently intoxicated; occasionally found playing at cards; they make rules for

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themselves, and in spite of every precaution, garnish is demanded from fresh men, on their coming in. That in two of the rooms a species of tavern or boarding-house is kept, on the following principle:—the debtors, each of whom is allowed to introduce a quart of ale into the prison daily, give the beer to the individual providing board, who makes an allowance or set-off for it, and then sells the ale at a higher rate to visitors or others requiring it. The price of the beer outside the prison is 6*d.*, but immediately it gets within the walls its value is enhanced to 1*s.* One-half of the poor debtors live out of the richer ones not only by bartering their beer for food, but also in selling it the moment it gets into their hands. It never occurs but what the whole quantity of one quart a head is taken, although it is notorious many of them are without a farthing, and drawing the county allowance. They are stated, as a class, to be very inferior of late years to those who preceded them; only one out of 117, the number on the day of inspection, was drinking wine, or living in any degree of luxury. The introduction of spirits appears to be carried to a very considerable extent; numerous detections have taken place—two persons were convicted within a fortnight. A female, who had been in the habit of bringing provisions to sell to the prisoners, was one of those detected. She said, "It was no use for a person who had a living to gain, not to bring spirits in, for they could do nothing without it." The debtors' rooms are dirty, which may be partly occasioned by there being no public kitchen, and their being obliged to cook in the common rooms. A prisoner under contempt of the Court of Pleas at Lancaster, for not signing certain deeds, has been confined for twenty years: he is now seventy-five years of age*. Every attempt has been made to induce him to comply with the order of the Court, but in vain. He has now been subsisted by the county for many years. The following sums are paid by each debtor on selecting his room, and he receives from the keeper a printed notice to this effect:—

*Lancaster Castle, August Assizes*, 1826.

*Room's Money allowed to be taken on entrance into the following Rooms.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 7 and 8 | the sum of 30*s.* | Well Tower | the sum of 10*s.* |
| Royal Tap | 25*s.* | Chancery | 10*s.* |
| Snug | 25*s.* | Pin Box | 10*s.* |
| Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, each | 20*s.* | Smugglers | 10*s.* |
| Long Room | 15*s.* | Constable Room | 7*s.* |
| Quaker's ditto | 15*s.* | Court of Request Members | 5*s.* |
| Pigeon's ditto | 12*s.* | | |

One member in each room, to be chosen by a majority, to be the steward or roomsman, and his account of the weekly receipts and expenses to be audited by a member of the room, appointed for that purpose.

By the Sheriff.

*Lancaster Castle, July*, 1834.

Debtors committed to this Gaol are cautioned against the payment of any money (in addition to the contributions called room's-money), in the name of Garnish, Footing, or Present, which is by law declared illegal, and is forbidden by the prison rules to be paid or taken. It is also strongly recommended that no liquor be given as a present, or otherwise, on a new member's admission into any of the rooms.

The debtors are advised, as early as possible after their commitment to gaol, to attentively read the prison rules and regulations, and the caution relative to signing petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; printed copies of which are posted under the arcades.

No debtor is to remove from the room of which he in the first instance makes choice, or to which he is sent, without previously obtaining the consent of the keeper for such removal.

The keeper states "that the debtors' room-money is paid to the roomsman, or treasurer (a debtor) of each apartment; and it is, *or ought to be*, applied towards the general disbursements of the room for coals, candles, &c. It is altogether a private concern of the debtors themselves."

*Discipline.*—The ensuing remarks upon the discipline of this prison are not intended to apply to the administration, but to the system. The whole of the officers male and female, without exception declare their opinion that it has nothing of a deterring or corrective effect. The prisoners are frequently heard making comparisons with the other county prisons, and invariably giving the preference to Lancaster Castle. The labour here imposed is much less than would be requisite to earn a livelihood without: a hatter exclaimed a short time since upon his discharge, "I must now work a great deal harder than I have been doing here;" and prisoners are frequently heard to declare themselves a great deal worse off out of the prison than within. That prisoners should feel thus can create no surprise, when even those employments which most tend to dissipate and enliven the monotonies of a prison life are made the objects of temporal advantage, such as paying them for singing in the chapel, &c. It cannot be supposed likely that men in such circumstances will voluntarily attend a schoolmaster for instruction, their minds pre-occupied with the stimulus of gain. I annex a return of the forty-seven prisoners employed, on the day of inspection, and receiving weekly pay; and another, of the sums above 20*s.* paid to prisoners as earnings, for a period of seven months:—

| NAMES. | OFFENCES. | EMPLOYMENT. | Weekly Allowances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
| George North | Felony | Warehouseman | 1 | 0 |
| Robert Meadowcroft | Assault | ditto | 0 | 9 |
| Josiah Dobbin | Felony | ditto | 0 | 9 |
| Henry Brown | Uttering base coin | Cooking | 0 | 6 |
| Joseph Hitchmough | Felony | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| John Slaymark | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |

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* Since dead.

II.

Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*

Lancaster Castle County Gaol.

Return of Prisoners employed, &c.—*continued.*

| Names. | Offences. | Employment. | Weekly Allowances. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. |
| John Laybourne | Felony | Monitor | 0 | 3 |
| James Drummond | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Robert Pennington | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| John Bushe | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| John Lashbrooke | ditto | Hospital mate | 0 | 4 |
| Thomas Stephenson | ditto | Wardsman | 0 | 3 |
| Samuel M'Neil | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Lennard | Assault | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Greenwood | Felony | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Thomas Heron | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| James Harrison | Misdemeanor | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Ralph Wonall | Felony | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Thomas Dalton | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| George Pickup | ditto | Overlooking weavers | 0 | 3 |
| William Eccles | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Nuttall | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Rosbottom | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| James Barnes | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| John Taylor | Misdemeanor | Beaming warps | 0 | 3 |
| Ann M'Mann | Felony | Nurse | 0 | 4 |
| Elizabeth Thompson | ditto | Washing clothes, &c. | 0 | 4 |
| Ann Carney | ditto | ditto | 0 | 4 |
| Alice Bird | ditto | ditto | 0 | 4 |
| Jane Hart | ditto | ditto | 0 | 4 |
| Margaret Thompson | ditto | Wardswoman | 0 | 2 |
| Eleanor Ogden | ditto | ditto | 0 | 2 |
| Jane Ravenscroft | ditto | ditto | 0 | 2 |
| Maria Jones | ditto | ditto | 0 | 2 |
| Mary Tiernay | ditto | ditto | 0 | 2 |
| Catherine Smith | Uttering base coin | ditto | 0 | 2 |
| Mary Keeley | Felony | Monitress | 0 | 3 |
| Mary Ann Atkinson | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Edward Jackson | ditto | Singer | 0 | 3 |
| John Owen | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| John Laybourne | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Duncan M'Lean | Misdemeanor | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| William Nurims | Felony | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Edward Greenwood | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| George North | ditto | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| Daniel Kilham Davies | Misdemeanor | ditto | 0 | 3 |
| George Bateman | For debt | Gatesman | 1 | 6 |

Return of the Number of Prisoners who, on their Discharge from Lancaster Castle, received 20*s.* and upwards, as the proportion of their earnings, from 1st January, to the 1st August, 1836.

| No. | Prisoners' Names. | Amount Paid. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £. | s. | d. |
| 1 | Joseph Harrison | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | John Conway | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 3 | John Johnson | 1 | 14 | 9 |
| 4 | James Thompson | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | John Glegg | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 6 | John Granaham | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| 7 | Elizabeth Cumpsty | 1 | 17 | 5 |
| 8 | John Beavan | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| 9 | Charles Gerrard (soft labour, constantly occupied as boot and shoemaker) | 4 | 8 | 11½ |
| 10 | Robert Martin Welch | 1 | 18 | 11 |
| 11 | Joseph Careless | 1 | 2 | 10 |

The prisoners still occupy their day-rooms, silence is not enforced and the buzz of conversation still pervades this establishment. Pens, ink, and paper are indiscriminately allowed to all prisoners who are able to purchase, or have friends to do so for them, with which they occupy themselves without the least restraint as to subject or time. Another authorised evil is the constant practice of the prisoners writing petitions to the magistrates or the keeper, either for the redress of fancied grievances, or for the obtaining of indulgences. I annex the following extract from the surgeon's journal, as an illustrative example:—

"A petition signed by seventeen prisoners in the next ward praying the exemption of ——— from the labour of the tread-wheel, on the ground of his suffering under, what they call, a severe asthmatical complaint. I had ——— called out; he declared he knew nothing of this petition till last night, nor did he wish such a measure to be taken. He is a quiet orderly man, and is willing to continue the labour of the wheel, and I see no reason why he should not. He is not asthmatic, but has been subject to a cough. I consider this petition an impertinent interference, which ought to be treated as an attempt to dictate or intimidate."

A very extraordinary and which appears to me an injudicious privilege is, that the prisoners in two large dormitories are permitted to have candles until nine o'clock in the winter, without being under the immediate control or observation of any officer, the monitors solely being responsible for the lights being put out at that hour. These rooms are of themselves great obstacles to good discipline, but this license tends to make them still more detrimental. It is done, I understand, with the view of allowing the prisoners to read to, and mutually instruct each other. Fighting, quarrelling, and disturbances take place, and in going into one of the rooms at ten o'clock at night, the odour of tobacco smoke was strongly perceptible. I conceive this privilege creates an invidious distinction between equals in guilt, and increases immeasurably the power of the keeper by affording him the means of varying in degree the sentences of the law.

Until very lately, a convicted felon was placed at the exterior gate with occasionally the key in his possession, to assist the turnkey in his duty; he received for this office 2*s.* a-week, and was discharged on suspicion of intriguing with a female debtor. A debtor now performs this duty.

The debtors have the opportunity of communicating with the cooks, who cross their yard when carrying provisions to the females. A most serious inconvenience is that of the females having to pass through the whole extent of the debtors' yard to reach the chapel, and being frequently shouted at and signalled to on their way by this class of prisoners. This might easily be obviated, by the chaplain performing an additional daily service to the women on their side of the prison, no very material increase to his most important labours. The constant influx of visitors to this prison from motives of curiosity is replete with experienced inconveniences, and very objectionable.

One prisoner, named ——, is detained here during his Majesty's pleasure, who was acquitted of murder, upon the ground of insanity, and was sent to the County Lunatic Asylum on Sept. 4, 1835, and returned therefrom to the gaol as cured upon the 7th of March, 1836. Addiction to liquor is described to have been the exciting cause of his distraction of mind. He is now perfectly tranquil and free from excitement, but has never adverted to the circumstances of his situation. He attends the chapel regularly, and has partaken of the sacrament. He is placed in a ward with two or three prisoners for bail. He boards with the principal turnkey, taking his meals with him, is allowed tobacco, but no beer. He pays 1*l.* a-week for victuals and washing. The same turnkey likewise provides the prisoners with pens, ink, and paper, from which he derives a trifling profit, in both cases contrary to law. The general evidence of the officers is to the effect that transportation is much more regarded as a punishment than was formerly the case, and that the effect of solitary confinement varies according to the disposition of the prisoner.

In conclusion I have only to add the opinion of the keeper, who says " The discipline of the prison is not of a deterring nor of a reformatory nature, which is evidenced by the number of times the same prisoner will be found here. The duration of confinement has no beneficial effect upon the prisoners; in fact, I rather consider it the reverse: *they cannot be improved by coming here.*" A complete revision of the discipline at present carried on in this prison appears to me absolutely necessary. The enforcement of silence, the total abolition of temporal advantages, a compulsory system of moral and religious instruction, with other healthful regulations, would palliate, if not altogether remove the great disadvantages of inconvenient construction, and at least clear Lancaster Castle from the moral obloquy of being preferred by the criminal population to the other prisons of the county.

*Keeper.*—Aged 49; appointed 1833; Captain and Adjutant 3rd Lancashire Regiment; 28 years in the Militia; salary, 600*l.*; no other emoluments.

*Assistant Keeper.*—Aged 35; appointed 1822; formerly in business; does not reside in the prison; salary, 200*l.*; has charge of the prison in the keeper's absence; keeps the books, with the assistance of a prisoner as clerk.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 52; appointed 1821; 19 years in Lancashire Militia; married; read and write; resides in the prison; salary, 80*l.*

*Turnkey and Porter.*—Aged 48; appointed 1815; married; does not reside in the prison; read and write; salary, 80*l.*

*Turnkey.*—Aged 49; appointed 1830; gunsmith by trade; married; read and write; resides in the prison; salary, 60*l.*, coals and candles.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 49; appointed 1833; 30 years in Lancashire militia; married; does not reside in the prison; read and write; salary, 60*l.*

*Taskmaster.*—Aged 47; appointed 1836; cotton manufacturer; married; does not reside in the prison; read and write; salary, 60*l.*

*Watchman.*—Agricultural labourer; 12 shillings a-week.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1820; wife of one of the turnkeys; resides in the prison; salary, 60*l.*; prisoner as servant.

*Female Turnkey.*—Aged 25; appointed 1829; daughter to matron; resides in prison; read and write; salary, 30*l.*; prisoner as servant.

*Hospital Nurse.*—Aged 65; appointed 1831; employed 30 years in the prison; does not reside; salary, 18*l.* 5*s.*

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1804; salary, 350*l.* Is perpetual curate of Stalmin, 14 miles from Lancaster. The duty there is performed by two curates. He officiates there occasionally, and at such times, with the consent of the magistrates, one of the curates attends the prison.

*Schoolmaster and Chapel Clerk.*—Aged 37; appointed 1830; letter-press printer; read and write; does not reside in prison; salary, 60*l.*

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1822; salary for attendance, 120*l.*

**Return** of the **Number, Description,** and **Sentences,** &c. of **Prisoners,** confined in the **Lancaster Castle County Gaol,** from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 560 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147 | 40 | 41 | 2 | 27 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 | 66 | 148 | 37 | 67 | 8 | 416 | 111 | 372 | 106 | 44 | 5 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 166 | 12 | 37 | 6 | 114 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 151 | 44 | 323 | 58 | 374¼ | 63 | 461 | 80 | 2 | .. | 20 | .. | 458 | 55 | 14 | .. | .. | 354 | 101 | 408 | 133 | 17 | 7 | No possible means of answering truly. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. |
| To this Prison | 13 | 2 | 2 | .. | | |
| Other Prisons | 45 | 10 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | 58 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 3 |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 387 | 108 | .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 33 | 72 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3½ Nearly |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire and Lancashire.*

Courts of Requests' Prisoners.

## CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.—Courts of Requests' Prisoners.

A great proportion of the prisoners for debt in Chester and Lancaster Castles are sent from the numerous Courts of Requests for the recovery of small debts in these counties, and my attention has been most forcibly drawn to the oppressive circumstances of the prevailing practice of these Courts both upon the creditor and debtor. The Acts of Parliament for regulating these jurisdictions compel debtors in execution to be taken to the county gaol, however distant, there to undergo their respective periods of imprisonment. Several of the towns possessing these Courts are at very considerable distances from Lancaster Castle. Stayley Bridge is 61 miles, Ashton-under-Lyne 62, Manchester 54, and the general average of distances from Chester Castle is 37 miles. The officers receive one shilling a-mile for conducting prisoners. The mode of proceeding in execution is similar in all these places, and I take Manchester as an example. The plaintiff must go to the officer of the Court and pay 5*s*., in addition to fees previously paid, and a further sum of 2*l*. 15*s*., at the rate of 1*s*. per mile, for conducting the defendant to Lancaster Castle, there to remain for as many days as there are shillings constituting the debt. If the verdict be for 5*l*., the defendant must remain in prison 100 days, and for a lesser sum in proportion. The officers of the Court who receive the writs against the person, and execute them, generally detain the prisoners at a public-house for the night, and early in the morning conduct them to Lancaster Castle. The following is the substance of evidence obtained from the officers of the two county prisons on the subject. " The officers of the Courts take the prisoners up late at night, without giving them opportunities to see their friends. I have known their friends frequently arrive here (Lancaster Castle) shortly after them, ready to pay the debt. According to the rule of some of these Courts, a prisoner cannot be discharged without an order signed by 3 Commissioners. The money cannot be received at the prison." An officer at Chester Castle says, " I have known four or five brought at a time, they seldom bring one. The coach fare is 7*s*.; I think if they bring 3 they make a profit of half the conduct-money." The debtors' turnkey at Lancaster Castle says, " The officers from the Courts of Requests bring six, seven, or eight at a time. The expense of bringing a man from Manchester by the fly packet is 7*s*., and I think the utmost possible expense to be a guinea. I have heard many of these prisoners complain that they have been brought all the way from Manchester without touching meat or drink, and they ask for the county allowance within 10 minutes of their being turned into the gaol."

The profits upon the conducting these prisoners to gaol must be enormous. The officer, if he holds two or three executions against the same individual, is entitled to the 1*s*. a-mile upon each. The grievous expense thus incurred in executions against the person in these Courts has given rise to another practice; the formation of Unions among the tradesmen to pay the expenses of sending prisoners to gaol, for in all cases these charges fall upon the creditor. Mr. Thomas, the intelligent deputy-constable of Manchester, says, " The tradesmen, from the harassment, inconvenience, and expense which they would otherwise be subject to in recovering debts from unprincipled and knavish debtors, owing to the distance of the county gaol from this town, have formed themselves into protection societies to reimburse the members the expense of sending them, of which there are two or three in Manchester. Fraudulently disposed debtors find out whether their creditors belong to a society or not; and if so, knowing that they cannot put them to inconvenient expense, they settle with them at once. If not belonging to the society, the debtor prefers a journey to Lancaster at the creditor's expense—never less than 3*l*. The officers who receive the processes here and convey the prisoners to Lancaster Castle are appointed by the Earl of Sefton, and Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.; and at times, I am told, they take a number of small debtors together, making some 20*l*. or 30*l*. profit, at the expense of the unfortunate creditors."

The debtor, at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, finds himself at a distance of upwards of 50 miles from his home, without resources. The poverty of this class of prisoners is such, that during the time of imprisonment they are, almost without exception, provided with food at the expense of the county. The evil here developed has arisen entirely from the obligation to commit this description of prisoners to the distant county gaols. I cannot forbear referring to the well-managed prisons at Halifax and Bradford, erected purposely for debtors from the Courts of Requests in those localities, and consequently free from such abuse.

I subjoin a specimen of a writ against the person where the debt amounted to 1*s*. 9*d*., the writ and conduct-money to 2*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*., and the imprisonment 20 days.

The Court of Requests, for the Parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the County Palatine of Lancaster; and the several Townships of Stayley, Hattersley, Matley, Newton, and Dukinfield, in the County Palatine of Chester.

To John Harrop and Charles Hibbert, sergeants of the said Court, and to the keeper of the common gaol of the said County Palatine of Chester.

The Commissioners present in the Court, on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, having, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, awarded execution against the body of Levi Taylor of Stalybridge, debtor on a judgment of the said Court to Samuel Pearson, of the same place, for a debt of one shilling and nine-pence, and costs eight shillings, hereon indorsed, and the said Commissioners having ordered that the said debtor be committed to the said gaol, until he shall perform and obey the said judgment for the space of twenty days.

These are therefore to authorize and require you the said sergeants, to take within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and carry and convey the said debtor to the said gaol, and you the said keeper to receive and take into your custody the said debtor for the space of time aforesaid; whom you are not to discharge, or suffer to go at large before the expiration of the time, without a warrant or order for that purpose in writing signed in Court, by three or more of the said Commissioners, pursuant to the said statute, under the penalty of twenty pounds. Given under my hand and seal, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

HUGO WORTHINGTON, *Clerk of the Court.*

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cheshire and Lancashire.*

Courts of Requests' Prisoners.

I likewise annex a Return of the number of Courts of Requests' debtors in custody of the keeper of Lancaster Castle for one year, with the separate amounts of each debt, costs, and conduct money.

| Debt. | | | Costs. | | | Conduct Money to Gaol. | | | Debt. | | | Costs. | | | Conduct Money to Gaol. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| 1 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 0 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Debts, as above | £407 9 9 |
| Costs and Conduct Money | 456 16 8 |
| Number of Executions 136. | |
| Average amount of Debt on each Execution | £3 0 0 |
| Average amount of Conduct Money and Costs ditto | 3 7 0 |

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## PRESTON.—County House of Correction.

Preston. County House of Correction.

This prison is conveniently situate on an open space of ground in the outskirts of the town of Preston. The exterior wall is of brick, with flanking towers subsequently added for defence. They are loopholed for musketry, and furnished with small guns mounted upon traversing carriages. These defences were made some years ago at a very considerable expense, for the safety of the prison when threatened by the populace; and I cannot forbear remarking the futility of them in a military point of view, inasmuch as they protect every approach but the weakest, and where the most danger is to be apprehended; the one by the Sessions-house, which stands in a line with and forms part of the boundary wall, its windows looking into the interior of the prison. The keeper's house, but lately erected, is likewise built in the exterior wall; it is faced with rusticated free-stone, and neither corresponds nor harmonizes in design with the other prison buildings, and is deficient in the convenient quality of commanding a view of the interior. It contains on the ground floor two parlours, kitchen, laundry, &c.; first floor, two chambers; attic, four chambers and brewhouse. The adjoining lodge is appropriated to the porter, keepers' offices, armory, receiving-room, and two lock-ups for the borough prisoners. This prison, erected at the same time with those of Liverpool and Salford, under the direction of Mr. Howard, has been subjected to various alterations and extensions, from time to time, as the necessity for increased accommodation occurred, no less destructive of the simplicity of its original form than of its present convenience. The sleeping-cells are in single ranges, and differ in one respect from any I have yet seen; the staircases and galleries leading to them being on the outside of the building. The galleries consist simply of a stone coping or landing let into the exterior wall, guarded by a slight iron balustrade. These passages are unprotected from the weather by any covering. This arrangement affords great facility to inspection, and at night it is scarcely possible to talk, from one cell to another, without being detected by the watchman in the area below. The cells for the refractory are in the towers before-mentioned. They are dark, wanting in ventilation, and only fit for a confinement of a few hours' duration. The ordinary sleeping-cells are made use of in cases of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Sleeping-cells, | 6 ft. 9 in. by 9 ft. 2 in. | 10 ft. high. |
| 48 | Do. | 6 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 6 in. | do. |
| 50 | Do. | 6 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. 3 in. | do. |
| 47 | Do. | 6 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. | do. |
| 3 | Do. | 6 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. | do. |
| 7 | Solitary cells, | 6 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. | do. |
| 6 | Refractory cells, | 7 ft. by 3 ft., | 8 ft. high. |

The part of the prison appropriated to females is very deficient in convenience. The upper range of cells look over the country; the inner divisional walls are not sufficient to keep the women from constantly clambering over them, and the matron's apartments, which are very circumscribed, afford no means of inspection. A better arrangement is very desirable. The hospital is detached and sufficiently commodious, but inconveniently situated. The chapel is light and well ventilated; it has a gallery with separate entrance for the females. The privies are very ill constructed. The soil remains in cesspools in the yards, and every three months the prisoners are employed in emptying and carrying their contents beyond the walls.

*Diet.*—Sundays and Wednesdays, 4½ ounces of meal, morning and evening; 20 ounces of bread, served in three portions, morning, noon, and night; ½ lb. of beef unboiled and with the bone, which, when boiled, will make ¼ lb. of solid meat; 1 lb. of potatoes, and ½ an ounce of salt. Mondays and Thursdays, meal, bread, and salt, as on Sundays; soup for dinner made from the bones, and broth left then, with ½ a pint of peas. Tuesdays and Fridays, meal, bread, and salt, as usual, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 2 ounces of cheese. Saturday, meal, bread, and salt, as usual; soup for dinner, made from one cow-head for every 20 prisoners, and 4 only to be used. For every other 20 prisoners, 12 lbs. of stew, and ½ a pint of peas to each. The untried are permitted, in addition to this liberal diet, to receive from their friends or purchase 2 lbs. of bread and 1 lb. of cheese weekly. The keeper furnishes the extra food ordered by the surgeon at the following rate: Dinners, 8*d.* each; broth as dinners; milk for tea, ¼*d.* each. An extra allowance of food, consisting of 10 ounces of bread daily, and ¼ lb. of cheese, is given to prisoners employed about the prison, and of 6 ounces of bread to those at the wheel. Women with infants receive an additional ½ lb. of bread and a pint of milk daily. The prisoners take their meals in a detached building of two stories, the felons in the upper floor, in the lower the misdemeanants and untried. Strict silence is maintained during meals, a turnkey being present in each room. The bread is good seconds, and all the provisions of excellent quality. The dietary appears to me sufficiently ample without any increase to those at the tread-wheel, or engaged in light employments. The surgeon states the diet to be equal in quantity to that of the class of labourers in the country. The principal turnkey states, " The boys, who have the same allowance as the men, cannot eat all their food. On Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and particularly on the latter day, when the soup is very strong, I have seen them leave half their food. I have heard prisoners say they get more to eat in the prison than outside." Another turnkey says, " There are a great many here who are better off than those without. I have heard them say so. Some of them have so much food they can hardly eat it; some pick out the best bits and leave the rest; others eat till they can scarcely bide."

*Clothing.*—Convicted felons, a parti-coloured dress of red and yellow frieze, two shirts, clogs, and cap. Convicted misdemeanants, similar to the felons; the colour of the frieze grey. Women, parti-coloured jacket, blue petticoat, white cap, clogs, and body linen.

*Bedding.*—Paillasse, two blankets, one rug in summer, two in winter.

*Heat.*—The sleeping-cells are not warmed. Fuel is allowed to the day-rooms from October to March.

*Cleanliness.*—The greatest attention is paid to this necessary quality. Frequent inspection of the prisoners' persons, who are regularly mustered for this purpose, and daily ones of the cells, are made by the keeper. The rooms occupied by the debtors are an exception to the general cleanliness of the prison. They were very dirty and disorderly on the day of inspection.

*Health.*—The attendance of the surgeon is daily, and oftener when required. He inspects the prisoners before they are classed. Cases of itch, gonorrhœa, and syphilis are common, but mostly confined to the vagrants; catarrhs and inflammatory fevers occasionally prevail. Cases of small-pox likewise occur. The surgeon states, "there is no prejudice, but much indifference to vaccination in the vicinity." The good health of the prisoners is remarkable. When a case of fever occurs, an order is procured from a magistrate, and the patient is removed to the Fever Hospital, a parochial establishment in Preston. A fixed sum is paid by the county, and the prisoner returns when in a state of convalescence. The surgeon keeps no sick-book nor journal. There is a room appropriated as a surgery, where the medicines are dispensed. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on the Sabbath, and reads prayers daily from March to October at half-past seven, and the remainder of the year at half-past eight. He generally spends, upon an average, two hours daily in the prison. He administers the sacrament four times a-year. He states, upon this subject, "I have great difficulty about the sacrament. I have a great many applications, but am convinced by far the greater number of them are made with the view of grounding thereon a demand for future favours and indulgence." The usual number of communicants are about 8. The cooks, women with children, and the nurses at the hospital, do not attend divine service. He sees the prisoners privately; an opportunity is afforded him of doing so as they come out of chapel, but says, his ministry in this respect has not its full scope, in consequence of the labour. The books, with the exception of those provided by the Roman Catholic minister to prisoners of that persuasion, are under his superintendence. There is but an imperfect provision for the instruction of the male prisoners, it being restricted to the untried. A schoolmaster attends for two hours daily. All the convicted are so much occupied by the labour to which they are sentenced, that they are not spared for instruction. Many of the prisoners are supplied with elementary books, and at meal times and in the mornings in the summer, there is a kind of mutual instruction carried on among themselves. The uneducated form a proportion of about 3 to 1. A library has been established, on a similar plan to the one at Lancaster Castle. It contains the whole of the publications of the Religious Tract Society, and an extensive selection from those of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. On Sunday evenings the volumes are exchanged and distributed. The book most frequently asked for is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Bibles are not furnished promiscuously, but at the request of the prisoners. No attempt is made to instruct the females. The chaplain sees them three or four times a-week, in the matron's apartments. The chaplain further states, that the discipline of the prison is not of a deterring nor reformatory character; he considers that without total silence, or total separation, it is in fact injurious rather than otherwise, particularly as regards the boys; that if 5 boys came in charged with felony, 3 of them would continue coming in until transported. The boys are generally from the cotton-mills. The prisoners from the towns are most intelligent; the greater number who come from the rural districts are half weavers half farmers, and though uncouth, are more quiet than those from the towns. There is a great desire among them for instruction, and a great want of primary schools, particularly in the neighbourhood of Blackburn. The criminal population are much more fearful of transportation than they were. The debtors attend divine service. The chaplain keeps no general private character book, but a register of untried prisoners, from which the following are extracts:—

———, age 30, the wife of a spinner from Glasgow. She was discharged only four days ago from a short confinement for vagrancy. She admits her guilt, which took place at a public-house. Quite uneducated.

———, age 15, factory boy, from Preston. He admits his fault, which arises from idleness. The factory in which he worked had been stopped for a few days, and he committed the theft the day after it stopped. Quite uneducated.

He also keeps a journal of his attendances and duties performed. I make the following interesting extracts from one of the several valuable reports of the chaplain, to the quarter-sessions, dated October 1836, not only with the view of availing myself of its information, but likewise with the hope that it may operate, by example, in producing similar ones from other establishments:—

### THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The commitments upon charges of felony to the Preston gaol, during the year ending at the sessions of June last, were as follows:—

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tried at the October sessions, | 1835 | . . . | 54 |
| „ January „ | 1836 | . . . | 30 |
| „ April „ | „ | . . . . | 54 |
| „ June „ | „ | . . . | 49 |
| | | | 187 |

These numbers show an increase of 19, as compared to the criminals of the preceding year. It is, however, hoped that the offences themselves have been less serious in character, as there is a great diminution in the number of those cases visited by the penalty of transportation. The following will show the results of indictments for felonious offences for each of the last three years:—

| | 1835–6. | 1834–5. | 1833–4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transported for life | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| „ 14 years | 2 * | 8 † | 14 ‡ |
| „ 7 „ | 19 | 21 | 34 |
| Imprisoned 2 „ | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| „ 1 „ | 14 | 10 | 19 |
| „ 9 months | 3 | .. | .. |
| „ 6 „ | 34 | 43 | 43 |
| „ 3 „ | 78 | 49 | 85 |
| King's Evidence | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Acquitted | 33 | 32 | 40 |
| | 187 | 168 | 249 |

* Less than one-eighth of the whole. † Less than one-fifth of the whole. ‡ Less than one-fourth of the whole.

Deeming it important, in a statistical view, to ascertain the *age* at which persons are most frequently led into crime, I present the following particulars for the last year:—

| | | | | About per cent. on the whole. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class | under 15 | 11, | including 2 females | 6 |
| 2nd | between 15 and 20 | 43, | „ 8 „ | 23 |
| 3rd | 21 and 30 | 65, | „ 13 „ | 35 |
| 4th | 31 and 40 | 41, | „ 10 „ | 22 |
| 5th | 41 and 50 | 14, | „ 3 „ | 7½ |
| 6th | upwards of 50 | 13, | „ 5 „ | 7 |
| | | 187 | 41 | |

A similar table, formed from an aggregate of the four years ending July, 1835, and presented in my last Report, showed that—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The 1st class *then* furnished | 8½ | per cent. | upon the whole. |
| 2nd class „ | 29 | „ | „ |
| 3rd class „ | 35 | „ | „ |
| 4th class „ | 12 | „ | „ |
| 5th class „ | 8 | „ | „ |
| 6th class „ | 6½ | „ | „ |

It is thus seen that the commission of offences by young persons under 21 has *diminished* 8 per cent.; that the proportion of offences by persons between 21 and 30, and by those of 41 and upwards, is unchanged; and that there is an increase of offenders between 31 and 40 of no less than 10 per cent. The decrease of criminality among young persons may, I trust, be justly attributed to the efforts now made to extend the blessings of religious education. The great increase in criminals of the 4th class I confess myself unable to account for.

Every one anxious to discover means for the prevention of crime, will naturally be interested in discovering the causes which produce it. The unfortunate subjects of the following table have, themselves, voluntarily furnished the information from which the cause of their delinquency is inferred. In the great majority of cases, the information thus obtained is, I am persuaded, substantially correct. It will be remembered, however, that there are many instances of commitment for felony, in which the accused deny all connexion with, or knowledge of, the transactions in which they are supposed to be criminally implicated; and in these cases, of course, no information can be gained tending to show in what the offence, or at least cause for suspicion, originated.

CAUSES of OFFENCE in 187 Prisoners committed under charge of Felony during the Year ending 30th June, 1836.

| Causes of Offence. | 1st Class under 15. | 2nd Class 15 to 20. | 3rd Class 21 to 30. | 4th Class 31 to 40. | 5th Class 41 to 50. | 6th Class 51 and up. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weak Intellects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Temptation | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Want and Distress | .. | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | 4 | 12 |
| Confirmed bad character | 3 | 18 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 23 |
| Allege Innocence, &c. and various causes | 8 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 66 |
| Drunkenness | .. | 13 | 34 | 24 | 6 | .. | 77 |
| | 11 | 43 | 65 | 41 | 16 | 11 | 187 |

When it is recollected that the above table is formed from the statements of the prisoners themselves, it may appear somewhat surprising that so few of them have urged the plea of *want*, in extenuation of their offences; but in detailing to me the circumstances connected with their faults, they manifest a remarkable degree of candour; and if they admit their guilt at all, they seldom attempt to palliate it

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by plausible excuses, or by any endeavour to explain away the amount of their guilt. Still, as already intimated, there is a certain and considerable portion of the class now under consideration who deny all knowledge of the offences charged against them—(either because they are really innocent, or because they are unwilling to lose any chance of escape at the sessions,)—though their guilt and its cause may subsequently appear upon their trials. These cases are included in the foregoing table, under the head "*allege innocence*," &c.,—though many of them ought rather to be referred, as the facts subsequently brought to light would authorise,—to the cause which stands next in order—"*drunkenness*." Under that head, great as its amount is, are included those offences *only* which took place *in* ale and beer-houses, or which were committed while the offenders were under the influence of intoxication. The criminality of the habitual drunkard, whose excesses have, at length, led him into a more serious violation of the law, but who may have been perfectly sober at the time when he perpetrated his offence, is not assigned, in the above table, to his besetting sin as its cause: but I entertain no doubt, that if all the particulars connected with a criminal's guilt were made known, or if the general habits could be ascertained, *that* origin of crime, which now appears accountable for only 77 offences out of 187, would manifest itself as little short of *universal*. In illustration of this opinion I will here mention the case of an offender, who, at my interviews with him, denied his guilt altogether, and asserted, what was true, that he was perfectly sober at the time when his imputed criminality took place. All the circumstances of this case were afterwards made known to me, from unquestionable authority; and it then appeared that the unfortunate subject of it had been constantly drinking for some time previous to the commission of the theft for which he was sent to gaol,—the money which enabled him to indulge his ruinous propensity having been, there is no doubt, improperly obtained, and the sum which he was charged with stealing having also been taken to furnish means for a continuation of his excesses. Here then was a man, rather well informed as compared to the great mass of criminals, *committing a daily theft for the express purposes of daily intoxication.*

Of the 198 male and female prisoners committed to the house of correction, between the 1st July of the present year and this date (16th October), for various offences, felonies, and misdemeanors, 88 of those offences are either the DIRECT *consequences* of drunkenness, or the offenders were more or less under its influence, when their *apprehension* took place. The following table will show some further particulars connected with this subject in a more precise form:—

| Offences. | Causes of Offence. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Drunkenness. | Uncertain. | Idleness and bad company. | Temptation. | Want. | Weak Intellects. | Confirmed bad habits. | Total. |
| Felony | 19 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 44 |
| Assault | 19 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 27 |
| Breach of Contract, &c. | 9 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 25 |
| Vagrancy, &c. | 6 | 10 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 20 |
| Street-walking, &c. | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 15 |
| Neglect of Family | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Bastardy | 2 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Disorderly, &c. | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Stealing Fruit | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 |
| Various Misdemeanors | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Poaching | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Illicit Distillation | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Embezzling | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Obtaining Goods under false pretences | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Trespass | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Exposing Person | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bigamy | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 88 | 67 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 198 |

The great origin of crime is here only too evident. Mere ignorance of religious truth does not necessarily lead a man into the more open violations of the law, because there still remains the check arising from the apprehension of human justice; but habits of intoxication, or even an occasional excess, are certain to produce forgetfulness of the penalties of the law, as well as of the precepts of religion, even with those who are not altogether uneducated; and it is worthy of remark, that of 22 men and 3 women who, in the table following, are classed as being able to read and write with facility, the offences of 15 of them are attributed to *intoxication.*

Considering it of importance to ascertain, upon every occasion of delinquency, the degree of *education* possessed by the offenders, I present the following result of a minute inquiry in every case of the 164 males and 34 females already mentioned:—

Of 164 male prisoners committed for various offences—

97 were altogether unable to read,
32 could barely read,
29 could read the easier portions of the Testament,
1 could read well, but not write at all,
7 could read well and write a little,
5 could read and write well.

Of 34 females—

16 were unable to read,
10 could barely read,
4 could read the easier portions of the Testament,
1 could read well, but not write,
2 could read well and write a little,
1 could read and write very well.

When occupied in the inquiries necessary to form this table, I become more and more sensible of the error which would confound the bare capability to read and write with what, in its most limited sense, can be termed "*education.*" It is certainly mistaking the means for the end to suppose that a man is

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*educated*, when, by having been taught how to use books, he is only put into *a capacity for attaining education*—for cultivating his understanding and regulating his principles. Of all the persons comprised in the above tables, there are not more than 14 or 15 to whom the term "*educated*" is at all applicable. It is melancholy to find so many persons who, not having learned to read, are, consequently, incapable of much self-improvement—and so many, too, insensible to the advantages which this qualification places within their reach. But it is a far more melancholy thing to discover, that among all these unfortunate persons there are only *eight* whom I dare venture to consider as possessing a competent knowledge of the religion which they profess! Included in this small number are 5 who have been, at some period of their lives, regular readers of the Bible, and whom I found able to answer a few ordinary questions connected with its historical books. There were 10 men and 1 woman who appeared to have been occasional readers of the Holy Scriptures, but who were, nevertheless, unable to meet a very simple examination as to their knowledge of them; 33 females and 145 males could not repeat the words of the Lord's prayer; but 11 of the former, and 85 of the latter—added to 1 female and 19 males who could *not* repeat that prayer—appear to be *totally destitute of all religious knowledge* beyond a certain vague impression that there is a state of retribution hereafter.

It is difficult to form, and to convey to others a clear idea of the *minimum* of religious knowledge possessed by any class of persons; but it may afford some approach to a correct estimate of the pitiable ignorance of these criminals, when I state that the whole 116 were unable to answer the question, "*Who is your Redeemer?*" If the term "*Saviour*" were used in the inquiry, the reply, in some few cases, was a little more satisfactory; although in all there was evinced an entire ignorance of the nature and purpose of His mission. These facts will, no doubt, create a feeling of sad surprise in those who may be interested in the spiritual welfare of our brethren of the labouring class; and it will, perhaps, occasion no less surprise that, among this number of persons living in acknowledged habits of irreligion, I have not met with one instance in which the expectation of admission into heaven was *disavowed*. Wilfully neglecting the most important religious duties—not to say deliberately committing the most serious sins, they had no dread of consequences hereafter; while at the same time they would own, with strange and lamentable inconsistency, that eternal happiness is only attainable by, to use their own words, "*being good!*" It may well be supposed that public worship has not often been attended by these persons, and such is the fact: the great majority of them have entirely neglected all observance of the Lord's day for years, and some have owned to me that they have *never* entered a place of worship, except upon some occasion of idle curiosity.

The chaplain states that the most beneficial effects, as regards the decrease of crime, have resulted from the establishment of Temperance Societies within the town of Preston, and I may add on their behalf, that the cause they advocate is almost the only one in which enthusiasm can do no harm. The following are instances of reform in individuals residing there, who have been inmates of the House of Correction, or of Lancaster Castle:—

———, sizer: was once a respectable tradesman, but, in consequence of drinking, his affairs became embarrassed, and he was sent to Lancaster Castle for debt: has been a consistent member for more than two years.

———, painter: was in business for eight years, had a good prospect before him, and might soon have realized an independency had it not been for drunkenness; he also was sent to Lancaster Castle for debt. When liberated he joined the Society, and has been a member since 1833: is now attentive to business, and his prospects are of the most cheering kind.

———, wheelwright: has been a most abandoned character, was a terror to the neighbourhood where he resided; he states that he has been in almost every prison in Lancashire, for fighting, drinking, and neglecting his family. He joined the Society in October, 1834, and, though he had been a drunkard for nearly thirty years, has been consistent since that time. He is very industrious, and about nine days ago he was looking after a lot of *ground* to build a house and shop on for himself.

———, plasterer: was a confirmed drunkard for thirty years, and was one of the most abandoned characters in this town; he was a great fighter, and was commonly known by the name of "*Young Spring*;" he has frequently been in prison for disorderly conduct. He has been a member of the Society nearly four years: when he first joined it he was a poor man, scarcely any furniture in his house; he commenced business with four pennyworth of lime, and now he and his brother (who was almost as vile as he was) are in partnership; they have forty-three men and apprentices working for them; they have more work than all the other plasterers in Preston together; the houses in which they live are their own.

———, mole-catcher: was a drunkard for a considerable number of years; he also has been in prison, but, since he became a *teetotaler*, which is more than three years since, is quite an altered man in every respect.

*Classification.*—The debtors, from the Borough Court, are confined in this prison, and the females are most improperly placed with the criminals of the misdemeanant class.

*Labour.*—The tread-wheels are in four separate buildings, with open iron bars in front, forming a circular area, with the machinery in the centre.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Months. | 9½ Hours in Summer, 7½ in Winter. | 56 | 9 Inches. | 1½ Revolutions per Minute. | 36 upon the Wheel, 20 in relief. | 15,390 in Summer, 12,150 in Winter. | 855 in Summer, 675 in Winter. | 9,893 Feet, or 13,191 steps in Summer, 7,810 Feet, or 10,413 steps in Winter. | A mill watch is employed but no index. | Grinding wheat and dressing it into flour. |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*
Preston.
County House of Correction.

The keeper and the miller purchase the grain in the market. The flour is disposed of by retail. The quantity sold daily averages about 310lbs., and the sum received weekly is about 14*l.* The purchasers are generally of the poorer class. It is sold at a trifle less than the retail price in the town. This retailing of flour at the gate, brings a number of persons to the prison, occupies much of the officers' time, and causes a prisoner to be occupied all day close to the gate in carrying the meal from the interior of the prison. Prohibited articles have been introduced, and a prisoner effected his escape by the facilities afforded by what I consider, to say the least, a very inconvenient practice. The employments are weaving, picking wool, cooking, painting, carpentering, gardening, &c.; the weavers receive one-fourth of their earnings: the others are remunerated with extra provisions: the females make, mend, and wash the male prisoners' clothes and linen.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences, misbehaviour on the wheel, fighting, and climbing over the walls of the yards. The punishment inflicted is almost without exception three days' solitary confinement. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Irons.*—Refractory prisoners, 19 lbs.; transports, 6 lbs. The keeper states that it is the practice to place the convicts in irons immediately upon being sentenced to transportation, and without the written authority of a magistrate. There were no such prisoners at the period of inspection.

*Scourge.*—Handle, oak, twenty-five inches long; nine lashes, twenty inches long, of common whipcord, eight single knots in each; the whipping is inflicted by the porter, who receives 1*s.* for each punishment.

*Visits and Letters.*—Convicted prisoners are allowed to write at the discretion of the keeper, and to receive visits once in three months; the untried, once a-week, and oftener if thought proper.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The contracts for meat, bread, meal, and coals are made quarterly, by the magistrates at sessions. The bills are also sent in at the same periods, and after being examined, and laid before the magistrates at sessions, cheques for their respective amounts are signed by the magistrates, and paid by the county treasurer.

Expenditure from October, 1835, to October, 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 624 18 6 | 8 14 6 | 45 17 6 | 54 16 10 | 241 15 10 | 53 13 1 | 36 4 8<br>Utensils and Cooks' Extras. | 43 18 10<br>Tread-wheel extra Food. 23 11 1<br>Other Labour, 20 7 9 |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 8 1 1 | .. | .. | .. | 148 18 4 | 196 12 8 | 273 10 6 | 1737 2 4 |
| | | | | | Salaries . . . . . . . . | | 1174 7 0 |
| | | | | | | | 2911 9 4 |
| | | | | | Deduct Prisoners' Earnings | | 86 8 8 |
| | | | | | Total . . . £ | | 2825 0 8 |

*Books.*—*Provision Book,* containing daily entries of the number of prisoners to be rationed, those suspended from portions of them for punishment, the quantities of provisions issued under their respective heads; the various amounts are carried forward weekly, and balanced against the stock in hand every quarter.

*Mill Book.*—Containing the accounts of the quantity of grain purchased and flour sold.

*Weavers' Account Book.*—Containing the amount of earnings paid to weavers.

*Clothing Book.*—Containing the items of clothing in wear by the prisoners, with the quantity in store.

*Day Book.*—Arranged under the heads of—Name—crime—period of confinement—out—in—by whom committed.

*Register.*—Number—name—age—height—description of person—remarks—place of abode—trade—when received—by whom committed—charge—in what part of prison confined—

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employment in prison—when to be discharged—remarks on conduct in prison—if before committed.

*Prisoners' Money and Clothes Book.*—Containing the amount of money, and items of clothing, in possession of each prisoner on his entry.

*Disposal Book.*—A well arranged book, containing the daily state and disposal of all the prisoners.

| 1836. | Males. | | Picking Cotton. | | | Tread-wheels. | | | Servants. | | Constables. | | | Trades. | | | | | | | | | Sick, Aged, and Infirm. | | Females. | | Solitary Confinement. | | Felons before Trial. | | Extras. | | Transports. | | Felons after Trial. | | Total Number of. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 15. | Weaving. | Winding. | Males. | Females. | Watchmen. | Felons. | Misdemeanors. | Cooks. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Breaking Stone for Sand. | Barber. | Tailor. | Joiner. | Plasterer. | Painter. | Whitewashing. | Labourers. | Miller's Assistant. | Flour Carrier. | Males. | Females. | Washing. | Sewing. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Monday. | 10 | 4 | 17 | 12 | .. | 21 | 35 | 3 | .. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 15 | 4 | 14 | .. | .. | 1 | 33 | 8 | 137 | 24 | 161 |

*Keeper's Journal*, with entries of his daily inspection of the cells, and the number of prisoners received and discharged. Sundry other small books are kept in connexion with the work and discipline of the prison. I have much satisfaction in stating that the books are well arranged and well kept; the only inconvenience is the number, which might be easily remedied by consolidation.

*Debtors.*—The debtors are stated to be occasionally noisy, and were very dirty in their persons and their rooms, on the day of inspection. I have before adverted to the grievance of placing the female debtors with a class of criminal prisoners. They are supplied with bedding by the county, and are allowed to have one quart of beer daily, and the use of tobacco.

*Discipline.*—The discipline maintained in this prison is of a very moderate character. Prisoners of all classes are constantly without the walls of the prison, employed in the keeper's grounds, or clearing the walks and avenues to the prison.

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A Return of the Number of Prisoners receiving allowances for services performed otherwise than on the Tread Mill or in the Workshops.

| Names. | Offences. | Employment. | Allowances. |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Thiselton | Misdemeanor | Cook | These prisoners have 8 oz. of bread and 4 oz. of cheese daily, besides their other provisions. |
| William Hartley | ditto | ditto | |
| John Harrison | ditto | ditto | |
| Edward Kirby | ditto | Tailor | |
| John Titterington | ditto | Cleaning privy, gardens, &c. | |
| Edmund Berry | ditto | ditto | |
| Christopher Ainsworth | ditto | ditto | |
| James Shakeshalf | ditto | ditto | |
| Robert Atherton | ditto | Joiner | |
| Martin Williamson | Felony | Painter, whitewasher, &c. | |
| Robert Marshall | Misdemeanor | Singer | These prisoners have 8 oz. of bread & 4 oz. of cheese once a week, besides their other provisions. |
| Andrew Stewart | Felony | ditto | |
| John Bond | ditto | ditto | |
| Richard Coupe | ditto | ditto | |

The taskmaster states, "the men who work in the garden get the extra allowance of bread and cheese; men are frequently at work there; he is chiefly with them; the ordinary number at work is four, sometimes six. When cleaning the privies (every three months) eight or ten are outside the prison; when out, he has frequently seen people attempt to speak to the prisoners." The remunerating of prisoners for such employments is bad enough of itself, but paying them with an extra allowance of food, when the diet is more than ample, appears quite preposterous and likely to encourage the very opposite to habits of frugality. The keeper says, "he is of opinion that not the least benefit arises from the prisoners having money on their discharge, for they almost invariably go to the first public-house. Every prisoner who has not money in his possession, receives a sum on leaving prison, not exceeding a penny a mile to carry him home."

Silence is not enjoined here: the keeper states, "he has no authority to enforce complete silence; it would be a great advantage if he had."

There appears to be considerable laxity in personal conduct, as well as in the performance of their duties, by the entire of the under officers. One of them I found lying on the ground while on duty, as watch over the men at the mill; they require very severe and unrelaxing superintendence. I regret also to be obliged to notice among the upper officers resident in the prison, a want of that unanimity so essential to the good government of such an establishment. Communication is constantly taking place between the male and female prisoners; the cooks have the complete run of the prison. The matron says, "that three times a-week untried prisoners are sent to a yard on the female side, to pump water into a reservoir; they are not attended by an officer, and the window in the yard in which they are at work looks from the room occupied by the females employed in sewing." The keeper states, as his opinion, "that no good would arise from extending the instruction to the convicted prisoners." I am quite convinced to the contrary, and most strongly recommend that the hours of the schoolmaster's attendance, now from one to three, should be so enlarged as to enable him to convey knowledge to all classes. The taskmaster says, " they seem to like the books; I have frequently heard the convicted felons express a wish to learn to read; they have even solicited me to place them together in a cell, after the hour of labour, that they might instruct each other." A change in the discipline of this prison is as easy of accomplishment as it would be salutary in practice.

Lancaster Castle being simply a gaol, vagrants cannot by law be committed thereto, and are frequently sent from Ulverstone and other districts at distances of sixty miles from Preston. The officers state that they come, in many cases, from these distant parts of the county unaccompanied by any constable, but are sent by carriers, and coachmen, and frequently arrive drunk at the prison.

*Keeper.*—Age 55; Commander in the Royal Navy; married; salary, 300*l.*; likewise 25*l.* in addition, from the corporation of Preston, for attending their prisoners; stables, 3½ acres of land, cultivated by the prisoners at the expense of the county.

*Turnkey.*—Age 54; appointed 1820; married; weaver by trade; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison; reads and writes but imperfectly.

*Turnkey and Clerk.*—Age 29; plumber and glazier; salary, 65*l.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 32; appointed 1832; slate dresser; married; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison; does not read nor write.

*Turnkey and Porter.*—Age 52; appointed 1836; labourer in husbandry; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; resides in the prison, at the gate; read and write.

*Taskmaster.*—Age 35; appointed 1829; warp maker; married; salary, 65*l.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison.

*Miller.*—Age 70; appointed 1829; miller; married; salary, 46*l.* 16*s.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison.

*Four Watchmen,* at 10*s.* 6*d.* a-week each.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1828; salary, 60*l.*; prisoner as servant.

*Female Turnkey.*—Appointed 1835; single; salary, 25*l.*; resides and takes her meals in the prison; read and write.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1824; salary, 42*l.*, not including medicines, which are a separate charge.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1821; salary, 250*l.*; no other preferment nor cure of souls; resides about three quarters of a mile from the prison.

*Schoolmaster.*—Age 56; appointed 1828; millwright by trade; salary, 18*l.* 5*s.*; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison.

Return of the Number, Description, and Sentences, &c. of Prisoners, confined in Preston County House of Correction, from October Sessions 1835, to October Sessions 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. Tried by a Jury. | | Under the Game Laws. Summary Convictions. | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 38 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 145 | 45 | 25 | 3 | 399 | 34 | .. | .. | 42 | .. | 45 | .. | 190 | 47 | 143 | 34 | 1 | .. | 803 | 110 | 947 | 144 | 867 | 137 | 80 | 7 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Privately. | Publicly. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | .. | 67 | 15 | 18 | 4 | 45 | 10 | 85 | 19 | 130 | 29 | 140 | 24 | 171 | 31 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 642 | 226 | Those before trial. | .. | .. | 310 | .. | 170 | 63 | 13 | 3 | Unknown. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Refractory Cells. Light. | Refractory Cells. Dark. | Refractory Cells. Apartments below Ground. | Wards or Divisions in the Prisons. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | *d.* |
| To this Prison | 178 | 50 | 23 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Prisons | 15 | 1 | 1 | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total. . 298 | 193 | 51 | 24 | 30 | 41 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 149 | 23 | None. | None. | 447 | 69 | 7 | 6 | .. | 14 | 12 | 74<br>Shops | 4<br>Houses. No divisions. | 1<br>And Yard. | 7<br>4 Male.<br>3 Female. | 3 | 3 | 3<br>2 Cold.<br>1 Slipper. | 14 | 2½ |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*Lancashire.*
Kirkdale.
Gaol and House of Correction.

## KIRKDALE.—Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison is built on a fine elevated spot, commanding a noble view of the Mersey and surrounding scenery, and is about two miles distant from the Exchange at Liverpool. The area enclosed is nearly a square, slightly broken in upon by the Sessions-house on the south side, containing 5 a. 3 r. 27 p. It is surrounded by a brick wall 27 feet high. The keeper's house adjoins the principal entrance to the prison on the north side, and contains a basement with kitchen and offices; first floor, 4 rooms; second floor, 4 chambers. The windows in the rear of the house look into the prison. The lodge contains several rooms occupied as offices, lodgings for the turnkeys, and cells originally intended for receiving prisoners on their first coming in, but now perverted to other purposes. Stepping through the gateway into the interior, instead of the awe and gloom which are so naturally expected to pervade the abode of guilt, punishment, and it is to be hoped penitence, the eye is refreshed with the aspect of a prettily laid-out garden, with a fish-pond, shrubbery, and prisoners interspersed here and there, engaged in the indolent hard labour of cultivating flowers. The buildings for the prisoners consist of two detached wings of equal size for the males and females of semicircular form, with square projections at each angle. There are three floors in each wing; in the basements are the day-rooms, with seven airing-yards, radiating from a central lodge for turnkeys. In the rear are ranges of workshops running parallel with the main buildings.

### *Dimensions of Cells.*

Refractory cells, 5 ft. 9 in. by 5 ft. 8 in., 6 ft. 4 in. high.

Sleeping cells, outer circle, broad end, 7 ft. 4 in. narrow end, 6 ft. 11 in. wide, 6 ft. 9 in. long, 10 ft. high.

Ditto, upper range, 9 ft. high.

The square cells in the projecting angles, 12 ft. by 6 ft. 10 in.

The tread-wheels and mill stand on the right of the gateway; the chapel in the centre of the area, with the kitchen, vestry, and schoolroom in its basement. The chapel contains seven divisions, with an open space in front of them, for prisoners. The turnkeys sit on elevated seats, with their faces towards the prisoners. The great and irremediable fault in the arrangement and planning of this prison was the division of it into two equal parts, for males and females, as though the number of offenders from the two sexes were in the same proportion. From the want of sufficient accommodation for the male prisoners in the wing originally set apart for them, the one for the females has been obliged to be made use of, and from their contiguity, frequent communication has been the consequence. The walls between the airing-yards are very low. The infirmary for the females and the laundry are very inconveniently placed under one roof. The water-closets on the female side of the prison appear to be deficient in the necessary supply of water. The cells are well ventilated, the drainage perfect, and the buildings not liable to accident from fire. The great insecurity of the prison is occasioned by permitting a daily ingress and egress through the Court-house, which is in charge of a female, and beyond the inspection of any of the male officers.

*Dietary.*—Breakfast and supper, one pint of gruel and half a pound of bread. Dinners alternately. 1st, One pint and a half of scouce, made from one pound and a half of potatoes, with meat, salt, and pepper. 2nd, One quart of broth made from cow-heads, with vegetables, meal, salt, pepper, and half a pound of bread. 3rd, Two ounces of bacon, and one pound and a half of potatoes.

*Clothing.*—The untried prisoners have no prison clothing, except under special circumstances. The clothing for the convicted consists of a jacket, trowsers, and cap, of coarse woollen frieze, shirt, and clogs. The colour of the misdemeanants' dress is blue; for felons, once convicted, grey and yellow; for those oftener than once, red and blue. Females, linen bedgown, day and night cap, cotton and flannel petticoat and shift.

*Bedding.*—The bedstocks are made of iron, with 3 planks in the centre. The bedding consists of a paillasse, rug, and two blankets.

*Fuel.*—Fires are lit in the day-rooms during the winter months, but there is no regulated allowance of fuel.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean. The prisoners, upon their coming in, are not washed nor properly cleansed. The itch has been communicated frequently within the prison.

*Health.*—The attendance of the surgeon is described, by himself, as regulated by circumstances. He resides at Liverpool, a considerable distance from the prison. The prisoners are not inspected by him previously to their being classed, there being no cells appropriated for their temporary reception on coming in. He is not present at corporal punishments. Has no general inspection of the prisoners. The prison is very healthy; occasionally there are cases of typhus. Eruptive and venereal disease are those of the most common occurrence. Dysentery was prevalent some years ago, but is now quite eradicated. He considers the dry rubbing, instead of washing the cells and passages in the winter, to have materially contributed to its cessation. The diet is much improved, and the health of the prisoners also, since herrings are no longer a part of it. The surgeon says, "Simulated disease is very frequent. They feign rheumatic fever by tying tight the hands, or leaning the arm over the edge of a bedstead until it swells. Eight prisoners were brought into the infirmary with violent purgings, vomitings, and the appearance of cholera. One man was so ill as to oblige me to tell him, that unless he told me how the illness was brought on, I could not save him; he confessed it was done by placing tobacco chews in the fundament. I consider the situation of the prisoners to be better than some, and as well off as many of the labouring class." In cases of infectious fever the surgeon has allowed tobacco to the nurse, a prisoner, and also a pint of ale when any of the prisoners have been ordered the same allowance. In cases of lying-in a female midwife attends. The surgeon keeps a journal, containing the dates of the admission, and disease of patients, with remarks. He also enters the dates of the visits in a book kept for that purpose. I cannot but observe, that I think it absolutely necessary that the surgeon to an establishment of this magnitude should visit it daily, be present at corporal punishments, and that he ought to comply with the wholesome regulations of the Gaol Act, and examine the prisoners before they are classed. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on Sundays; to the males in the morning, to the females in the evening. On the week-days he reads morning prayers at 8 o'clock to the male prisoners in the chapel, and immediately afterwards to the females in one of the work-rooms. He generally spends several hours a-day in the prison. He administers the sacrament six times a-year, but not without due inquiry. He says, "I am not always satisfied with the motives, for I have found prisoners carrying on a system of deceit while engaged in taking it. One woman in particular, immediately after partaking of it, persuaded a female in another class to commit a robbery." He sees those prisoners who wish it privately in the vestry, also visits the sick in the infirmaries, and those sentenced to solitary confinement. He superintends the delivery of books to the prisoners. The tracts are generally provided from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. He says, "The issue of books was formerly indiscriminate, but finding them very generally mutilated, he restricted them to those only who asked for them. There is a paid schoolmaster who instructs the boys. There is no system of general instruction. Previous to the introduction of the tread-wheel there was a great deal more reading and attention than since. He thinks that when the body is very much fatigued, they are rather inclined to lie down than be instructed. Gross ignorance prevails among the prisoners; many of them who can even read are ignorant of the first principles of religion. They have, generally, before coming here, absented themselves for long periods from attending public worship. They do not often express any desire for instruction. There is no essential difference between the men and the women. Considers the discipline of the prison to have little or nothing in it of a deterring character. Has found himself disappointed in his general expectation of beneficial results, from the almost constant communication kept up between the prisoners. In one instance, a female, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a very clever woman, of whom he had the greatest hopes, and who was to have gone after her discharge, to the Refuge at Liverpool, unfortunately met a male prisoner who was employed in whitewashing. From that time she refused to go to the Refuge, and he has every reason to think that the parties met upon their discharge from the prison. The Catholics form a very considerable proportion of the prisoners; generally they may be estimated at a third of the whole number. They are attended by a minister of that persuasion. A Roman Catholic clergyman of Liverpool applied to be permitted to make use of the chapel for divine service, but was not allowed. He proffered his request upon the grounds of this privilege being acceded in the gaols in Ireland. The demeanour of the transports is more respectable than it was. It would be very desirable to circulate tracts descriptive of their hardships in the penal settlements. There are no reception cells for prisoners: they are sent to their classes immediately. Thinks it would be very beneficial if he could see them in the first instance, before they get into the body of the prison." The prisoners employed as servants at the different lodges seldom attend divine service on Sundays, and never on other days at early prayers. The male cooks 6 in number, attend alternately on Sundays, 3 at a time; never on other days. Allowing for the difference in number, the same may be said of the female servants in the lodges and cookhouse. The weavers and joiners are not in the habit of attending early prayers during the summer months when they work before breakfast, but in winter they attend with the rest.

A society of ladies visit the prison, read to the females, and employ them in ornamental and useful needlework, which is disposed of for their benefit. The charitable ministration in which these ladies have so praiseworthily embarked, requires the application of the nicest address, and the suppression of all warmth of feeling or temper on their parts, the more so from the circumstance of many of the female prisoners being of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

The chaplain's journal contains entries of all duties performed by him, with occasional remarks upon the habits and conduct of the prisoners.

*Schoolmaster.*—The school is entirely confined to the boys. The schoolmaster examines them, when they come in, as to the degree of information they may possess. They are mostly employed in learning to read. They are taught occasionally arithmetic, as a reward for good conduct. Writing, which they express a great desire to learn, is taught upon slates, but the slates are not permitted to be taken out of the school-room. When the class is crowded, a prisoner is allowed to assist. The greatest number of boys under instruction at one time was 40. They are mostly very ignorant, and the children of Irish parents. The schoolmaster says "At first coming in they manifest no inclination to attend the school; they have occasionally insulted me, but they improve in conduct after a time."

The instruction of the boys was most loosely carried on. Upon visiting the school at various times, I found the boys in it without any superintendence, crouched and idling over the fire. The schoolmaster was on the eve of being discharged, and it is to be hoped that a more effective system is now in action. The schoolmaster keeps no register of the progress of those under his charge.

*Classification.*—Generally as laid down by the Gaol Act; but it does not, in some instances, at least, appear to be strictly adhered to. Two prisoners for trial were in the same yard with the convicts under sentence of transportation, but were removed on its being noticed.

*Labour.*—The hard labour to which the prisoners are subjected is merely nominal, the old offenders being only six hours a-day at work upon the wheel. The grain for the mill is generally supplied by the baker who contracts for the bread.

Scale of Tread-Mill Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each Month. | 1st Class<br>2 hours.<br>2nd Class<br>4 hours.<br>3rd Class<br>6 hours. | 10 | 8½ Inches. | 48 Steps per Minute. | 13 to each | 1st Class ascends<br>1,360 yrds.<br>2nd Class<br>2,720 yrds.<br>3rd Class<br>4,080 yrds. | 2,880 per hour | | By a dial | Grinding Corn and pumping Water. |

Hand-loom weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, and all the repairs in and about the buildings are done by the prisoners. There are 121 hand-looms in the prison, which would employ 182 men and boys.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weavers | 121 |
| Winders | 50 |
| Carrying bobbins | 2 |
| Twisting in | 3 |
| Beaming the warps | 4 |
| Making up | 2 |
| | 182 |

The taskmaster receives one-twelfth of the prisoners' earnings; felons, one-fourth; misdemeanants, one-half. The calculations, as to the real amount of prisoners' earnings in this prison, as is the case generally in others, are entirely fallacious; the salaries of those officers charged exclusively with the superintendence, the wear and tear, and repairs of machinery being omitted altogether. The sum received for grist ground at the tread-mill, from the 1st of June, 1835, to the 1st of June, 1836, was 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which is accounted as earnings; the wages of the miller for the same period being 63*l.*, besides having the assistance of a prisoner in the mill, who received 6*d.* a-week for his services. The females are placed on the tread-mill when in sufficient numbers to work it; their ordinary employments are washing the keeper's, the officers', and prisoners' linen, and in ornamental and useful needle-work, provided for them by the society of charitable ladies. The following is a list of the employments of prisoners with the weekly remuneration paid. I cannot forbear expressing the decided opinion I entertain of the impropriety of these money payments for offices which are mere relaxations from hard labour:—

Number of Prisoners employed and paid as workmen in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Kirkdale, 31st August, 1836.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One joiner, from | 9*d.* to 1*s.* | per week. | Four labourers | 9*d.* | per week. |
| Two painters | ,, ,, | ditto | Two barbers | ,, | ditto |
| One cooper | ,, ,, | ditto. | One miller's assistant | ,, | ditto |
| One bricklayer, at | 1*s.* | ditto | | | |
| One locksmith | ,, | ditto | Females. | | |
| Two whitewashers, from | 6*d.* to 9*d.* | ditto | Two cooks | 1*s.* | ditto |
| One hospital nurse | ,, ,, | ditto | Three lodge servants | 6*d.* | ditto |
| Eleven wardsmen, at | 6*d.* | ditto | One hospital nurse | ,, | ditto |
| Two washers | 1*s.* | ditto | One court-house cleaner | ,, | ditto |
| Three cooks | ,, | ditto | Seven laundresses | 1*s.* | ditto |
| Two assistants | 6*d.* | ditto | Two at matron's house | 6*d.* | ditto |
| Two lodgemen | ,, | ditto | Eight wardswomen | ,, | ditto |
| Two porters, &c. at upper gates | ,, | ditto | | | |

The taskmaster states "that a great deal of work is spoiled by beginners in weaving, for which an abatement in the price is made by the manufacturer. Young men will learn quicker than the older ones, and boys readier than any; some there are who cannot be taught. Men who reside in the neighbourhood of the cotton factories have a greater aptitude than those from a district purely agricultural. He considers it would be a great benefit if the tread-wheel power were applied, as at Lancaster Castle, to weaving, as the work if not attended to in that case would be spoiled, and detection of any inattention must immediately take place. At present, from the situation of the workshops, they may leave off and neglect their work, during the intervals of his visiting them. He now finds a great want of willingness among the boys in getting them to work at all. He thinks it is from early habits of idleness. There was a vast difference between the boys at Manchester and those at Liverpool; before the Factory Regulation Act was passed, they used to work at seven years of age; he cannot help thinking they were a great deal better at work than they are now at Liverpool." The tailors and shoemakers in the prison work at an under price for the officers, the taskmaster fixing the rate: the taskmaster keeps all accounts and books relating to the work carried on in the prison.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The general offences are fighting, creating disturbances, bartering provisions and destroying work, punished by stoppage of food and confinement in the solitary cells. Whipping when inflicted appears to be merely nominal in severity; from eight to twelve is the ordinary number of lashes: it is inflicted by one of the turnkeys. A birch is applied to the very young boys. The whipping takes place privately, in the presence of the keeper. The surgeon does not attend. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Scourge.*—Handle, hard wood, seventeen inches; nine lashes, fifteen inches each in length, of very small whipcord; a single knot in each.

*Irons.*—Double, 7 lbs.; single, 3½ lbs. It has been the custom, contrary to the Gaol Act, for the keeper, immediately upon prisoners being sentenced to transportation, to place them in irons without any written authority from the magistrates.

*Visits.*—Convicted prisoners receive visits by orders from magistrates; the untried, once a-week. Letters are inspected by the keeper, and the writing of them is at his discretion.

*Accounts, Books, Expenditure.*—The clerk and steward has the entire superintendence and control of the prison accounts, and is perfectly independent of the keeper. The daily duty of the clerk is to ascertain the number of prisoners to be provided for during the day; he calculates the proportions of provisions required, and issues them to the officers charged with the distribution. The books are kept by double entry. Salaries are paid, weekly, to the under officers; monthly, to the matron; and quarterly, to the keeper, chaplain, and surgeon. The cash book is balanced monthly, and laid before the magistrates; when cash is wanted for immediate expenses, the signature of one magistrate is sufficient; two are required for the payment of bills. A summons is sent by the clerk to apprize the visiting justices of the day for the monthly meeting, which is ordinarily the second Tuesday in every month; at this meeting all the books and accounts are laid before them, the transactions of the previous month are audited, the bills presented for payment in the current month examined, and if ordered for payment, marked by the chairman, or some other of the magistrates, with their initials, entered in the minute book, and an order made on the treasurer for the amount, signed by two magistrates, for which and every such order the clerk must produce a legal receipt at the next monthly meeting. The following is a summary of the various books kept and entries made by the clerk and steward:—

*Journal,* in which the various transactions are recorded and prepared for posting in the ledger.

*Cash Book,* wherein all monies paid and received are entered; closed at the end of every month and posted in the ledger.

*General Ledger,* wherein all accounts constituting the general expenditure of the prison, and the accounts of all tradesmen and other persons having any considerable transactions with the establishment are to be found.

*Officers' Salary Book.*—Ruled to correspond with the weeks in three months, the folio exhibiting the amount paid in that period, and the amount paid weekly entered in the cash book.

Cash paid to male prisoners at being discharged, under the respective heads of weaving, tailoring, wool and cotton picking, wardsmen, joiners and other builders, domestic labour, and under the Act 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, classed at the end of every month, and entered in the cash book.

Cash paid to female prisoners at being discharged under the respective heads of needle-work —cleaning—cooking and washing—hospital servants and wardswomen, closed at the end of every month, entered in the cash book.

*Daily Receipt and Consumption of Food Book.*—Closed at the end of the month, and the stock carried forward to the next month.

*General Store Book,* containing the various descriptions of stores delivered to the respective officers.

Specimen of *Baker's Ticket Book,* one portion of which is retained, and the other given for the quantities received daily:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirkdale, 183<br>Received from<br>lbs. Brown Bread.<br>lbs. White ditto.<br>Bushels of Salt. | County House of Correction, Kirkdale, 183<br>M<br>Please to supply lbs. Brown Bread<br>lbs. White ditto.<br>lbs. Salt. |

Specimen of *Butcher's Ticket Book,* on the same principle as the above:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirkdale, 183<br>Received from<br>lbs. Beef.<br>lbs. Mutton.<br>Beef Heads. | County House of Correction, Kirkdale, 183<br>M<br>Please to supply lbs. Beef.<br>lbs. Mutton.<br>Beef Heads. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirkdale House of Correction, 183<br>Ordered. From | County House of Correction, Kirkdale, 183<br>M<br>Please to supply<br>and charge the same to the Magistrates of the County of Lancaster, at Cash Price, delivered here. |

EXPENDITURE FROM OCTOBER 1835, TO OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Medicines and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing Materials. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 2380 15 9 | 308 12 7 | 453 2 7½ | 294 17 4 | 368 2 2½ | 98 8 0 | 145 3 4 | 221 6 5 |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries and Salaries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 60 5 7 | . . | . . | . . | 303 10 0 | 2293 0 8 | 240 5 2 | 7167 9 8 |
| | | | | | Deduct Earnings ....... | | 263 0 2½ |
| | | | | | Total Expense.....£ | | 6904 9 6½ |

I cannot but express my perfect approbation of the simple, clear, and clerk-like manner in which the books and accounts are kept.

The books relating to the discipline of the prison, and the register of the prisoners, are kept by the keeper, who likewise has the assistance of a clerk, paid by the county. They are as follow:—

*Keeper's Journal,* containing an account of the daily number of prisoners, and of those received and discharged, of all punishments inflicted, of reports to the justices, and occurrences as they take place, submitted to the magistrates at their monthly meeting, and at quarter-sessions.

*Commitment Book,* arranged under the heads of When received—number—name—age—height—eyes—hair—complexion—trade—read or write—on what charge—by whom charged—term—by whom committed—date of commitment—class—how disposed of—observations.

*Register of Summary Convictions,* arranged under the usual heads. Register of prisoners convicted at sessions, arranged under the usual heads.

*Fine Book,* containing Date—number of the prisoners in the general register—name—amount of fine—to whom paid.

*Prisoners' Property Book,* arranged under the heads of Date received—name—money received—other articles—money paid—articles returned—date of prisoner's discharge—remarks.

The matron in this prison appears to be more independent of the keeper than in any I have visited: she keeps a separate set of books.

*Matron's Journal,* containing entry of the visits of the surgeon, and of strangers, occurrences, offences, and punishments.

*Character Book,* with prisoner's name, occupation, age and state, abode, religion, state of knowledge, observations, number of times convicted.

*Class Book,* with the names of the prisoners in each class.

*Provision Return Book,* with the daily number of prisoners and the quantities of provisions drawn.

*Discipline.*—The general discipline, and entire system of management in this prison is, in my opinion, most faulty, and calculated rather to encourage crime than to repress it. Scarcely any of the penalties awarded by the law are inflicted with due severity. Hard labour at the tread-wheel is merely nominal, the prisoners being only at work for two, four, or six hours during the day; whipping, being only from eight to twelve lashes, is merely nominal; solitary confinement, from the want of proper refractory cells, is merely nominal; and imprisonment here generally, from the prettiness of the garden, the temporal advantages, and the constant communication which takes place between all classes of prisoners, is little more than nominal. The chaplain, in his evidence, states "that a female prisoner, upon being brought to the gate, appeared greatly distressed at coming in, but upon passing through and seeing the garden her grief vanished, and she exclaimed with astonishment, 'Dear me, what a pretty place!'"

A Return of the Names of such Prisoners, their Offences and Sentences, as were employed in paid offices within the prison on the day of Inspection.

| Names. | Offence. | Sentence. | Employment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Months' Imprisonment. | |
| Richard Baines . . . . . | Misdemeanant | 12 | Joiner. |
| Robert Irving . . . . . | Felony | 12 | Painter. |
| Robert Williams . . . . | Ditto (twice convicted) | 3 | Ditto. |
| Robert Trainer . . . . . | Housebreaking | Transported | Cooper. |
| James Steele . . . . . | Felony | 9 mths. | Bricklayer. |
| Elias Woodcock . . . . | Misdemeanant | 3 | Locksmith. |
| William Welch . . . . . | Felony | 12 | Whitewasher. |
| Henry Shaw . . . . . . | Misdemeanant | 2 | Ditto. |
| Henry Evans . . . . . . | Felony | 6 | Hospital Nurse. |

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*

Kirkdale.
Gaol and House of Correction.

Names of Prisoners, Offences, Sentences, and Employments *continued.*

| NAMES. | Offence. | Sentence. | Employment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Months' Imprisonment. | |
| William Ranshaw . . . . | Manslaughter | 6 | Wardsman. |
| William Furness . . . . | Highway Robbery | Transported 14 yrs. | Ditto. |
| Patrick Howley . . . . | Felony | 12 mths. | Ditto. |
| Edward Nixon . . . . . | Vagrancy | .. | Ditto. |
| Thomas Becforth . . . . | Ditto | 3 | Ditto. |
| James Hunter . . . . . | Misdemeanant | 2 | Ditto. |
| Bryan Gurnet . . . . . | .. | 2 | Ditto. |
| William Brown . . . . | Vagrancy | 1 | Ditto. |
| James Townley . . . . | Misdemeanant | 6 wks. | Ditto. |
| William Unsworth . . . | Bail | .. | Ditto. |
| Robert Black . . . . . | Felony (for trial) | .. | Ditto. |
| Thomas Charlton . . . . | Manslaughter | 12 mths. | Washing Blankets. |
| Solomon Jackson . . . . | Felony | 6 | Cook. |
| Thomas Robinson . . . | Ditto | 6 | Ditto. |
| James Hesketh . . . . | Manslaughter | 6 | Ditto. |
| George Parker . . . . . | Bastardy | 3 | Ditto (Assistant). |
| John Allen . . . . . . | Disorderly Apprentice | 3 | Ditto. |
| Henry Burrows . . . . | Felony | 6 | Lodgeman. |
| William Lord . . . . . | Misdemeanant | 2 | Ditto. |
| Joseph Grimshaw . . . | Felony | 2 | Porter. |
| John Johnson . . . . . | Assault | 12 | Ditto. |
| Patrick Cannon . . . . | Felony | 3 | Labourer. |
| John Webster . . . . . | Manslaughter | 4 | Ditto. |
| Thomas Shelton . . . . | Misdemeanant | 3 | |
| Peter Hoy . . . . . . . | Ditto | 3 | Barber. |
| Richard Howorth . . . . | Felony | 3 | Ditto. |
| Thomas Winchester . . | Manslaughter | 1 | Assistant Miller. |
| Elizabeth Higgins . . . | Felony | 1 (for trial) | Cook. |
| Julia Smith . . . . . . | Ditto | 2 | Ditto. |
| Betty Morgan . . . . . | Secreting Birth | 6 | Lodge Servant. |
| Elizabeth Width . . . . | Felony | 12 | Ditto. |
| Mary Quin . . . . . . | .. | 24 | Hospital Nurse. |
| Margaret Boydell . . . . | Felony | 6 | Court House Cleaner. |
| Mary Johnson . . . . . | Ditto | 6 | Laundress. |
| Ellen Williams . . . . . | Ditto | 6 | Ditto. |
| Ann Jones . . . . . . | Ditto | 12 | Ditto. |
| Mary Green . . . . . . | Ditto | 24 | Ditto. |
| Catherine Stevenson . . | Ditto | 3 | Ditto. |
| Ann Stopforth . . . . . | Ditto | 3 | Ditto. |
| Ann Grimes . . . . . . | Ditto | 24 | Ditto. |
| Anne Murrough . . . . | Ditto | 24 | Wardswoman. |
| Sarah Roberts . . . . . | Ditto | 18 | Ditto. |
| Mary Ann Smith . . . . | Ditto | 14 yrs. Transport. | Ditto. |
| Mary Morris . . . . . | Ditto | for Trial. | Ditto. |
| Alice Johnson . . . . . | Ditto | 3 mths. | Ditto. |
| Mary Trownogh . . . . | .. | 14 yrs. Transport. | Needlewoman. |
| Ellen Askins . . . . . | Uttering Base Coin | Transported for life. | |
| Mary Ann Grohan . . . | Concealing Birth | | |
| Ann Lightfoot . . . . . | Felony | 24 mths. | Matron's House. |
| Ellen Owen . . . . . . | Ditto | 24 | Ditto. |

For amount of remuneration, see page 63.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prisoners in Kirkdale Gaol, 31st August, 1836 . . . . . . . | 208 | 38 | 246 |
| Employed as above . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36 | 23 | 59 |

Being a proportion of above one-fourth of the whole number of prisoners.

Good workmen are sure to meet with encouragement here. The evidence of the officers furnishes abundant proof of the ill effects arising from prisoners being discharged with earnings in their pockets. The clerk and steward says, "The lower classes are quite aware when prisoners are to be discharged, and the prison doors, at this time, are beset by people who come there to avail themselves of the trifling earnings they are known to possess." A turnkey states—"It repeatedly happens that when a number of prisoners have gone out in the morning, they get drunk before they leave the village." The employments of the prisoners are not confined to the walls of the prison; they are engaged in the hay season beyond them, in getting in the keeper's hay: one of the lodgemen attends to his horse; has been sent on messages to a distance, and together with the chaplain's servant, a prisoner, is constantly out of the prison. The joiner, who has charge of the work-people, says, "The casual repairs at the chaplain's, keeper's, and sessions house, are done by the prisoners. Four or five have been outside the walls at a time, painting. There would be no difficulty in their running away; it would be impossible for one man to follow four or five. People frequently speak to them while going backwards and forwards. I have reason to suspect they have obtained articles while out; I have frequently seen the prisoners, so employed, speak to the keeper's and the chaplain's female servants. There is a painter, now, who has been two or three months employed in painting the keeper's house. I have heard the other prisoners remark to those thus employed, 'You have got a good job, I should like it myself.'" Besides the keeper, the matron has two

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

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prisoners as servants, and the male and female turnkeys all enjoy the privilege of having one in their lodges. The reception cells are perverted from their most useful destination, by being occupied by the two lodgemen, contrary to law, and who have the complete run of the prison. The male prisoners upon coming in are sent into their respective classes without being cleansed, and the itch has been several times communicated in the interior of the prison. In consequence of the prisoners being employed in various parts of the prison, communication is ever taking place between the males and females. Tobacco and other articles are surreptitiously introduced, of which the following incident is an illustration:—It had come to my knowledge that it was the most improper practice of the wardsmen, over the boys, to beat them with a strap or rope's end, and that at times they had done so most severely. I sent for one of them and desired him to show me what he made use of; on delivering up a strong leathern strap, I heard something gingle in his pocket, and upon his being searched by the turnkey, a piece of bacon, tobacco, flint, steel, several pawnbrokers' duplicates, and a note, written in pencil, were found upon him. One of the boys over whom this man was placed, as wardsman, and slept in the same cell with him, said, "I have seen the wardsman get tobacco several mornings from the prisoner assisting the miller at the mill; he comes to the gate of the yard, makes a signal; the tobacco is exchanged for bread and money; the wardsman had 1*s.* 6*d.* in his shoe; I sleep in the same cell with him; he has a tinder-box, and he makes me get up in the night to strike a light for his pipe. He has sometimes made me get up two or three times in a night to do so." The miller's man being sent for and searched, 13½*d.*, materials for striking light, and bits of tobacco-pipe were found upon him. Dice and files were found upon another prisoner, connected with the transaction. The miller's man and wardsman were dismissed from their situations; the latter had been three times previously in the prison, yet was appointed wardsman over boys. The chaplain states, "that there is no inspection of the day-rooms; gambling is constantly carried on; I frequently see the marks of it. I recollect instances where men have sold their bread, and carried it to such an extent that great debility was the consequence. Their practice is to barter one allowance upon the agreement of its being returned to them the next day, that they may have the enjoyment of a large meal. The conduct of the female prisoners is even less satisfactory than that of the males; there appears to be a passion for tobacco among them, and the risks they run and the abstinence from food they undergo, in order to obtain it, by barter, are quite extraordinary. They frequently get upon the roofs of their day-houses for the purpose of carrying their provisions to male prisoners at work in the garden, to exchange for tobacco. Many who were not in the habit of smoking have learnt to do so in prison. They exclaim, 'It drives away melancholy.'" A female turnkey states—"We have had a number of prisoners addicted to the taking of opium, and the depriving them of it was like taking a child from the breast. A person, named ———, had broken her leg, and had been given opium during the time she lay ill with it; she came here as a prisoner, and was so importunate that I have often seen her cry like a child to obtain it. Some of the women used to be wild for it. They tell me that out of prison their custom is to buy twopennyworth at a time, make it into pills, and swallow them: I do not think there are so many of these opium takers now as formerly. All the female prisoners dine and go to chapel together; they talk to each other, and the classification is merely nominal. I do not think there is anything here to deter from the commission of crime. I am astonished how they can allow the prisoners 1*s.* a-week for such labour as washing; it is more, taking food and lodging into account, than they would get outside. I think it would be a great improvement if silence were observed." It is a common practice of the women to get upon the roofs; they have been so violent at times as to refuse coming down; they have remained up until ten o'clock at night, and the keeper has been obliged to order their being taken down by main force.

While engaged in my inspection, it was reported to me that three females had been placed in solitary confinement for getting on the roof. I immediately visited them. They had been there a whole night. Two were tolerably quiet; the third, by removing her iron bedstead, and placing it against the door of the cell, had completely blockaded the entrance, and refused the officers admittance. I heard her afterwards in conversation with the other prisoners, although they were not in adjoining cells. This want of proper cells for the refractory renders the awarding of this punishment a mere farce. The practice of permitting so many persons to visit the prison from motives of curiosity interferes with the other duties of the officers, and is otherwise productive of ill effects. There are sometimes two or three parties going round at a time, and the tread-wheel is left without an officer over the men at labour. The matron says, "she has had occasion to check the conduct of some of the male visitants. There have been as many as 15 or 16 at a time. Occasionally the females recognise some of the visitants, which gives rise to language of a most improper nature, particularly if any one is there who happens to have appeared against them." The keeper does not go through the prison, nor see all the prisoners daily. The officers, upon the subject of solitary confinement, by sentence, say, "The soldiers care nothing for it; I think it makes them worse." "I have not found any beneficial effect from the solitary confinement, although of a month's duration. They get their regular food. There has been scarcely one in ten so sentenced but has come back again." "To the regular thieves the mill is an annoyance, from their disliking labour of any kind. I think a regular thief would rather be in solitary confinement, provided he got as much to eat. The solitary has not half, nor a quarter the effect upon the town lad as upon the one from the country: the latter are often frightened at being by themselves. Both men and boys frequently sleep away a portion of their confinement. They can talk to each other under the doors and through the windows. I think a good flogging would be more effectual upon the boys than sending them, as they are in many cases, to gaol 14 days." I find, by the following extract from the keeper's journal, that he had made a representation to the magistrates upon the insecurity of the prison and the want of refractory cells, as far back as 20th July, 1835:—"When men are committed for any

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grave offences, the punishment for which may affect life, there is every inducement to escape, and I have already had several desperate efforts to contend with. At present, with the very few assistants which are afforded me, the gaol, I have no hesitation in saying, is altogether insecure; and I beg to call the magistrates' attention to these serious matters with a view to their immediate consideration. Solitary cells are absolutely required for the refractory. The day-rooms and sleeping-cells must be made more secure, and the yard walls require to be raised some feet higher." I fully concur with him as to the insecurity of that part of the prison adjoining the sessions-house. Several escapes have been effected through these premises. The communication to and fro should be entirely stopped, and iron bars placed upon the windows.

All the turnkeys are in the habit of smoking. I found pipes left carelessly about their rooms. With the constant presence of a prisoner as a servant in them, there can be little wonder at tobacco finding its way into the interior of the prison.

The system of discipline, or rather absence of any, as developed at large through this Report, would seem to call for a thorough change in the administration of the affairs of this prison. The first great and advantageous measure would, I conceive, be the abolition of many of the numerous employments in which prisoners are here engaged, and the putting an end to all money payments, either on such account or on that of labour, to the convicted. A code of Regulations is also much wanted. The visiting justices have been made acquainted with what appeared the deficiencies of the prison, and there is reason to believe their attention has already been directed to their remedy.

*Keeper.*—Aged 60; appointed 1817; keeper of the Borough Gaol, Liverpool; formerly an officer in Coldbath-fields Prison; has been in the public service since 1804; salary, 500*l.*, coals, candles, soap, washing, house, stable, garden and paddock; prisoners engaged in attending to his house, in domestic offices, and in garden.

*Clerk.*—Appointed 1829; an accountant by profession; salary, 100*l.*; does not reside.

*Turnkey.*—Age 50; appointed 1826; married; formerly in the 29th Regiment; 29 years' service; pension, 1*s.* 10*d.* per diem; salary, 63*l.*; does not reside in the prison, but sleeps there in his turn of duty two nights out of three; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 47; appointed 1821; married; engraver by profession; salary, 63*l.*; sleeps two nights out of three in the prison, but does not reside; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 43; appointed 1821; married; formerly in service; salary, 63*l.*; sleeps two nights out of three in the prison, but does not reside; read, but not write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 37; appointed 1824; married; salary, 63*l.*; sleeps two nights in and one out of the prison; does not read nor write.

*Turnkey and Chapel Clerk.*—Age 53; appointed 1817; ten years an officer in the Borough Prison, Liverpool, and formerly in Coldbath-fields. Has been 30 years in the public service; married; salary as turnkey, 63*l.*, as chapel clerk, 5*l.* 5*s.*; read and write.

*Turnkey, extra.*—Age 46; married; formerly in —— Office, Liverpool; salary, 45*l.* 10*s.*; does not reside; read and write.

*Taskmaster.*—Age 32; appointed 1831; married; formerly in the corn trade; salary, 63*l.*, with one-twelfth of the prisoners' earnings; does not reside; read and write.

*Miller.*—Age 55; appointed 1826; married; miller by trade; salary, 62*l.* 8*s.*; does not reside.

*Carpenter and Joiner.*—Age 44; salary, 65*l.*; does not reside.

*Watchman.*—Age 40; salary, 40*l.*; agricultural labourer; does not reside.

*Clerk to the Keeper.*—Age 31; does not reside; salary, 38*l.*

*Matron.*—Age 70; appointed 1819; salary, 70*l.*, coals, candles, and servants.

*Turnkey.*—Age 48; appointed 1832; single, formerly in service; salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*, coals, candles, soap, washing; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 36; appointed 1827; married; salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*, coals, candles, soap, washing; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Hospital and Laundry Superintendent.*—Age 52; appointed 1828; widow; salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*, coals, candles, soap, washing; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 39; appointed 1835; widow; salary, 33*l.*, coals, candles, soap, washing; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 41; appointed 1832; single; salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*, coals, candles, soap, washing; resides in prison.

*Court-house Keeper.*—Salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*; resides in prison.

*Chaplain.*—Age 59; appointed 1822; no other preferment nor cure of souls; salary, 300*l.*; an official residence adjoining the prison, with an acre of garden ground; taxes paid by the county; a prisoner as a servant.

*Schoolmaster.*—Aged 56; appointed 1832; schoolmaster by profession; salary, 52*l.*; does not reside in prison.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1821; salary, 63*l.*, with the profit upon supplying medicines.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, and SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION at KIRKDALE, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the Different Divisions or Apartments in the Gaol appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. Tried by a Jury. | | Under the Game Laws. Summary Convictions. | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 4 | 672 | 210 | 85 | 3 | 338 | 70 | 5 | .. | 28 | .. | 27 | .. | 632 | 193 | 524 | 209 | 27 | .. | 1781 | 480 | 1808 | 480 | 1306 | 430 | 502 | 50 | | |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 136 | 3 | .. | .. | 51 | 8 | 115 | 25 | 302 | 36 | 343 | 106 | 540 | 218 | 8 | .. | 28 | .. | Tread-Mill. | Weaving, Tailoring, Shoemaking, WoolPicking, &c. | Prisoners for Trial not sentenced to Hard Work, &c. | .. | 11 | 6 | 57 | .. | .. | 19 | 5 | .. | .. |

| | Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year. | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | Refractory Cells. Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | | |
| To this Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Prisons | 108 | 45 | 19 | 4 | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| | 108 | 45 | 19 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 264 | 120 | 800 | 10 | 4 | .. | 21 | 21 | 63 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 2½ |

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## NEW BAILEY, SALFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The building of this prison was commenced under the direction of Mr. Howard, who laid the first stone of the part now appropriated to females. Alterations and extensions have been made from time to time to meet successive exigencies, and it therefore cannot be expected that this overgrown establishment can possess the advantages of well connected parts or conveniently adapted details. It is situate in the township of Salford, and is erected upon a foundation of rock-sand, close to the banks of a navigable river. The enclosure is an oblong surrounded by a wall of brick, with iron chevaux-de-frise, and flanking towers at intervals, loopholed for musketry. The keeper's house, offices, sessions-house, and lock-ups are in the principal front towards the river, in a line with the boundary wall, and abutting into the area of the prison. The house for the keeper consists of basement, with cellarage and two kitchens; first floor, three rooms; second floor, five chambers. The principal entry into the prison is, most inconveniently, the public one to the sessions-house, police-office, and lock-ups. In these lock-ups are daily assembled the whole of the prisoners from the neighbouring townships, for examination before the stipendiary magistrate. They look directly upon the female wards of the prison, where the noises and shoutings made by the drunken and disorderly inmates may be distinctly heard. The dimensions of these lock-ups are as follow:—

No. 1.—28 ft. long, 7 ft. 3 in. wide, 11 ft. high.
No. 2.—28 ft. long, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, 11 ft. high.
No. 3.—17 ft. 6 in. long, 15 ft. 5 in. wide, 11 ft. high.
No. 4.—19 ft. 6 in. long, 10 ft. 6 in. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.
No. 5.—19 ft. 6 in. long, 10 ft. 6 in. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.
No. 6.—18 ft. 3 in. long, 9 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.
Receiving-room.—19 ft. long, 18 ft. 3 in. wide, 11 ft. 6 in. high.

The turnkey in charge of the gate and lock-ups has apartments in the lodge. Upon passing through the exterior gate the prison for females is in front, and the one for males to the left. They consist of 4 stacks of buildings for the males, 3 for the females.

*Dimensions of Cells—Male Prison.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single-bedded cells, | Length, 7 ft. 3 in. | Three-bedded cells, | Length, 12 ft. 4 in. |
| — | Width, 5 ft. 9 in. | — | Width, 7 ft. 4 in. |
| — | Height, 8 ft. 7½ in. | — | Height, 8 ft. 4½ in. |
| — | Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 9 in. | — | Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 8 in. |

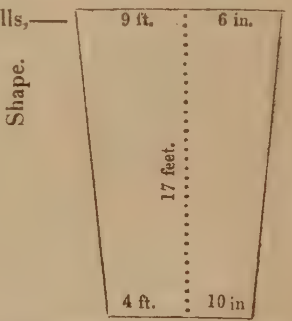
*Solitary Cells.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Front cells, | Length, 6 ft. 3½ in. | Back cells, | Length, 8 ft. |
| — | Width, 5 ft. 5 in. | — | Width, 6 ft. |
| — | Height, 8 ft. 5 in. | — | Height, 8 ft. 7 in. |
| — | Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 6 in. | — | Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 6 in. |

*Female Prison.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Single-bedded cells, | Length, 7 ft. 10 in. |
| — | Breadth, 6 ft. 1 in. |
| — | Height, 9 ft. 8 in. |
| — | Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 10 in. |

Three-bedded cells,——



Thickness of wall, 1 ft. 2 in.

The cells for refractory prisoners are apart from the other buildings. They are dark, and not being supplied with heat, are found to be so damp and cold as to be only habitable during the day. The prisoners return to their cells at night. Conversation between men thus confined in adjoining cells can be carried on with ease. The chapel standing in the centre of the area, the prisoners, male and female, have to traverse the open yard to reach it; it is divided into six compartments, of a fan-like shape, with a gallery containing two divisions, for males and females. The separation between the males and females in the gallery appears to me imperfect. While attending Divine service, a female prisoner went into fits, and had to be passed through the portion of the gallery occupied by the males. It would be a much better arrangement if the females were exclusively confined to their own part of the prison, and Divine service performed to them in the neat chapel attached to it, and which almost seems to invite the adoption of this beneficial regulation. In the laundry the mode of drying is well contrived, the heat being obtained from hot water, the intensity of which is quite sufficient for the purpose, and void of all danger from fire. The hospital for females stands very inconveniently in the midst of the buildings appropriated to male prisoners, and the women have to pass by them to get there. A double range of separate work-rooms for hand-loom weavers stands at the back of the men's sleeping-cells, with small yards in their front. They approach rather close to the boundary wall, and are subject to having articles thrown into them from the exterior. The privies belonging to these workshops were in an uncleanly and offensive condition. The buildings for

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the male and female prisoners in one part are almost contiguous, and communication is constantly taking place between them. I cannot but remark that the parts of this establishment appropriated to the females is far too public; they face the principal gateway, without any screen to protect them from observation. I have scarcely ever entered the prison without seeing a female prisoner either in front of the matron's apartments or traversing the yard. The workshop, where so many men are employed together in picking cotton and oakum, is very inconvenient, both in size and ventilation, for its purpose. The crowded numbers and the impurity of the air make it almost intolerable. The security of the prison will be much impaired by the Bolton Railway, now in progress, passing within a few feet of the exterior wall, and commanding, by its elevation, a view of the interior.

*Diet.*—Male prisoners, 10 ounces of bread and half an ounce of salt; and at breakfast and supper, one quart of oatmeal gruel made from 2½ ounces of oatmeal to each quart; for dinner, ½ lb. of beef, and 1 lb. of potatoes two days a-week; 1 quart of pea-soup two days a-week, 1½ lb. of potatoes two days, and 1 quart of stew the seventh day. For females, 16 oz. of bread, ½ an ounce of salt, 1 quart of gruel morning and evening, and 1 pint of stew, with 1 pound of potatoes, boiled, for dinner each day. The stew for males is made with one cow's head for every 20, seasoned with pepper and salt; the stew for the women is made with one cow's head to every 40.

*Clothing.*—All prisoners under charge of felony are clothed upon being received into the prison. Males, jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, and cap, of woollen cloth, shirt, and clogs; drab colour before trial. Convicted misdemeanants, blue; felons, parti-coloured blue and yellow. The females, wrapper, petticoat of woollen, body-linen, and clogs.

*Bedding.*—Bedstead consists of a canvass stretcher with wooden frame, straw paillasse, two blankets, and rug.

*Heat.*—The day-rooms for males are warmed by hot air from stoves beneath; the sleeping-cells are not, with the exception of a few on the female side of the building, where the heat is but indifferently conveyed, from the imperfect state of the apparatus.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison, and persons of the prisoners, clean. The prisoners' clothing, upon their coming in, is placed in a disinfecting apparatus, which seems perfectly to answer its intention. It is the invention of the late lamented Dr. Henry, and consists of a steam-engine of two-horse power, for the generating of hot air, which, on the clothes being placed in the receiver, is applied to them at a heat from 206° to 210°. A pipe, from the receiver, conveys the foul air to the exterior. It requires to be superintended by a person well acquainted with the process, and, from the difficulty of finding a prisoner sufficiently worthy of trust, a man has been hired to attend when required.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends the prison daily and oftener when required. The infirmaries are detached from the other buildings, and though, perhaps, sufficient in ordinary cases, may be said to be circumscribed, considering the magnitude of this establishment. They are not well ventilated, and afford little convenience in the case of epidemic. A female superintendent, or nurse, is employed, who is not a prisoner. The attendant upon the sick in the men's hospital is a prisoner. The latter office is stated to be filled most imperfectly: the prisoners being constantly discharged for irregularities. The prison is extremely healthy; chronic diseases are the most prevalent; low fevers, scorbutic affections, itch, and venereal, constipated bowels are of common occurrence. The most trifling medicine is always administered by the direction of the surgeon. He states—"That cases of simulated disease are frequent: he has noticed that the injuries inflicted by prisoners upon their legs and eyes are, generally from the greater facility of doing so, produced on the right side of the body. Soldiers furnish the most frequent cases; one of the 17th Lancers taught the manner of ulcerating legs to two or three younger prisoners. Epilepsy, spitting blood from pressure upon the gums, itch from pricking the fingers with pins, dysentery from mingling the evacuations with blood, and various other artifices have been detected. He considers the diet as excellent, but that it would be improper to lower it even with regard to short imprisonments: he thinks the entire absence of epidemic diarrhœa is a proof of the propriety of the diet. He visits the cook-houses frequently, and sees that the food is wholesome, and properly cooked. The cooks have strict orders to report to the surgeon any variation in the quality of the food. The soldiers care less for solitary confinement than other prisoners, but seem particularly to dislike the tread-wheel. He is present at all corporal punishments. There are no reception cells for the male prisoners, nor does he see them in every case before they are classed." He keeps a journal and hospital-book; the former contains a register of his attendance at the hospital, and of punishments and occurrences. The hospital-book contains the name, age, class, case, daily treatment, and discharge of every patient.

Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on Sunday, and reads a selection of prayers to the males daily, excepting on Tuesdays and Fridays, which he devotes to the females. He visits the hospital daily; sees those prisoners privately who may desire to do so, and those to whom he is informed he may be of use. He administers the Sacrament four times a-year, and examines, previously, every individual who offers to communicate, and does not administer it unless satisfied of the propriety. A man, who was formerly a Catholic priest, having avowed himself a Protestant, applied, while in prison, to be admitted to the communion table; the chaplain exercised his discretion in not receiving him. He is now, a second time, in prison, and after deceiving many of the Protestant clergy, professes to be again a Catholic. No books are admitted into the prison but such as are examined by him. The tracts distributed are those of the Tract Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian

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Knowledge. A very extraordinary practice prevails in this prison, of discontinuing the daily performance of Divine service during the sessions; and as from the short adjournments they are sitting for a period of two months of the year, the interruption is a very serious one; nor do the reasons adduced, of the confusion in the prison, and the attendance of the keeper upon the courts, sufficiently satisfy me of the necessity. The school is under the chaplain's superintendence. Boys under sixteen attend the school daily, including Sundays, unless old offenders. No writing is taught. The upper class is instructed from the New Testament; the lower, from the usual elementary books. The chaplain states—" Many of the prisoners, probably two-thirds, can read, but are mostly very deficient in religious knowledge; many of them when asked of what persuasion they are, say, 'I ought to belong to such a church,' and cannot even tell why the commonest festivals were appointed. There is no attempt made to teach adults. The females, who have been prostitutes, are less reclaimable than male offenders. One of the most beautiful women I ever beheld, a prostitute, was repeatedly convicted of theft, and at last was transported. She told me on her departure that all the young women whom she had known, in the same line as herself, had been transported, and that she had long expected it. I think that the criminal population here are more impressed with the terror of transportation now than formerly. I should not think the present discipline of the prison has generally a deterring effect; it may, in some few isolated cases, upon women. Boys come in much younger than females. The most depraved women we have are from Liverpool. One female has been here 200 times within the last six years; she comes here, generally, to recruit her health: another has been here fifty times, and cried when she was last discharged. I have visited prisoners in solitary confinement; none for longer than fourteen days. The sentence of the Court generally directs it to take place the first and last week of imprisonment. I saw a lad here the other day who had been twice in solitary confinement without the least good effect. In some cases I think whipping does good: I recollect an instance of an apprentice who had run away from his master, and behaved very ill, who was sent here, received a slight flogging, and has behaved remarkably well ever since. The schoolmaster makes use of the stick upon the boys; I think it would be impossible for him to carry on the business of the school, with such characters, without it. The school has been beneficial, particularly to females."

The number of female committals is greatly on the increase. The following are the average numbers of males and females, during the month of June, from 1827 to 1836 inclusive:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 1827 . . . . . . . . | 479 | 128 |
| 1828 . . . . . . . . | 301 | 107 |
| 1829 . . . . . . . . | 441 | 92 |
| 1830 . . . . . . . . | 436 | 92 |
| 1831 . . . . . . . . | 392 | 120 |
| 1832 . . . . . . . . | 421 | 105 |
| 1833 . . . . . . . . | 414 | 95 |
| 1834 . . . . . . . . | 444 | 120 |
| 1835 . . . . . . . . | 456 | 124 |
| 1836 . . . . . . . . | 405 | 162 |

On the 13th May, 1836, there were 109 female misdemeanants; of this number 70 admitted drunkenness as the cause of their being in prison; 5 declared themselves prostitutes, but not drunkards; and 5 others for illicit distillation (an increasing practice among the low Irish in Manchester), who denied being addicted to the intemperate use of liquor. The whole of the prisoners attend Divine service, with the exception of 5 males and 3 females, employed as cooks. The chaplain keeps no private journal. Upon attending the chapel I observed scarcely any of the prisoners in the possession of either bibles or prayer books. They did not join in any of the responses, nor follow the chaplain in any prayer, with the exception of the Creed. The school is divided into classes of old offenders and first convictions. The schoolmaster permits the wardsman, a prisoner, to punish the boys slightly, a very objectionable liberty. On Tuesdays and Fridays he goes to the females and teaches them; when thus employed neither matron nor other female officer of the prison is present, which is also, I consider, an impropriety. The schoolmaster states—" I have met with many who could read, and have forgotten it; some who could not read had never entered the doors of a church, chapel, nor Sunday school; more than half the boys express a desire to learn, and this increases as they progress. I have observed some of the larger boys, above seventeen years of age, who are not permitted to attend the school, occasionally try to mix with the other boys, in order to escape the mill. The boys generally treat me with respect; I use the cane, and could not carry on the business of the school without it. There are many of the boys whom I think it would be of more service to give a day or two solitary confinement and a whipping, than a longer sentence of imprisonment. When a boy once comes in it is a great chance but that he comes back again. Their offences at first are of a childish nature, such as stealing of apples, and after having been in prison they get on from little to much. I believe many of them are better pleased to be here than at home. The women do not come into prison at so early an age as the boys: I consider drunkenness the cause of the great increase of crime among the females."

*Classification.*—The prisoners are classed in accordance with the provisions of the Gaol Act; the strict adherence to which involves the consequence that the felons are sleeping singly, while the more numerous misdemeanants sleep three and four in a cell. The felons take their meals together, other classes in their respective day-rooms.

*Labour.*—The tread-wheel and sand-mill. The tread-wheels are placed in four double stories of semicircular shape, with a turnkey's lodge and gallery in the centre for inspection.

### Scale of Tread-Mill Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Months | 10 Hours from March to October, and 7½ hours the remainder of the year. | In Summer 80, and in Winter 96 | 8 Inch. and a fraction. | 2 Revolutions per Minute. | In Summer one-half, in Winter three-fourths are constantly treading. | 19,400 in Summer, 14,550 in Winter. | In Summer 1200, in Winter 900. | In Summer 9700 Feet, in Winter 10,912½ Feet. | Multiply 16 feet 2 in. circumference of the wheel, by 120 revolutions in the hour, by the number of hours each prisoner works. | Grinding dye-wood. |

The mill for crushing stone into sand, used in cleaning the floors of the cells and galleries, is worked in the same way as a capstan, with bars manned by the prisoners. As "hard labour" it is little cared for, it being suspended at intervals, to remove the sand and supply it with stone. The turnkey over the men at the mill states—"That silence is pretty well observed, but not entirely; the boys are more apt to talk on the wheel than the men, and are much more difficult to manage. It would take two monitors to keep the same number of boys quiet when it would only require one for men. The soldiers are worse than any other prisoners; they continually refuse to work, and would much rather be in solitary confinement than on the wheel." Another turnkey says—"The mill is very unequal; I have seen heavy stout people suffer dreadfully from it, while others have not felt it at all: I have frequently been asked by the soldiers at the wheel, who have been sentenced in part to solitary confinement, whether the time for that portion of their punishment was not come, they appearing quite anxious for its arrival." The trades and employments in which the prisoners are engaged are most numerous; they consist of weaving, winding, wool-picking, hair-picking, rope-making, pin-heading, clogging, shoemaking, tailoring, cabinet-making, painting, gardening, &c.: all the repairs within and without the prison are done by the prisoners. Those before trial are allowed one-third of their earnings, and upon conviction one-sixth. In consequence of the scarcity of hand-loom weavers, their small profits having driven many from this to other occupations, and discouraged them also from bringing their children up to it, the taskmaster has introduced a new kind of work with every prospect of permanent advantage to the establishment. It consists of weaving light check cottons for the African market. This can only be done with two or three shuttles, an operation to which the power-loom has not been applied. The taskmaster, a practical and intelligent manufacturer, says—"This description of work cannot be manufactured by the power-loom, and I consider the prisoners will shortly do a great deal of it; what we only received 3*s*. 6*d*. a cut for six months ago we now receive 5*s*. 6*d*., and if things go on as they do now, I have every reason to believe the price will rise to 8*s*. Several manufacturers have been to offer this kind of employment. The prisoners are not put to learn to weave unless their sentences extend to three months; it would not be profitable to the county in consequence of the work they would spoil in learning: I have seven or eight, who have begun to learn to weave within the last three months, who are getting on very well in the practice. When a prisoner comes in, I go and ask him about his connexions, trade, &c.; one man, who had been very ill, told me he had neither father nor mother, had never learned any business, and was too weak in constitution for any hard labour. One of the turnkeys said I had better put him to winding. The prisoner said, 'I would rather remain in the prison twelve months than go out; I cannot earn a livelihood.' I put him to the loom, which he had never seen before; in ten weeks' time he was earning 10*s*. weekly for the county, and one-sixth of this sum for himself. Upon his leaving prison I recommended him to the master manufacturer who sends work into the prison, who employed him, and he is now earning from 12*s*. to 14*s*. a-week. He was convicted of felony. Winding bobbins is felt as the greatest punishment; they would rather go to the tread-wheel: they are kept hard to it. We have had more trouble to get the prisoners to wind than any other kind of work. They have been punished repeatedly for neglect. The misdemeanants, sentenced to hard labour, prefer the tread-wheel. We have lost, I may say, some weeks as much as 5*l*. by not being able to get the prisoners to wind. This is done by machinery in the factories." The taskmaster has charge of the stock, and keeps all accounts relating to the work carried on in the prison. His books are kept by single entry, he receives an advance from the treasurer to pay prisoners the amounts of their several earnings upon their discharge; the manufacturers settle their bills for work performed once a quarter. In making up the accounts, all labour done by carpenters, painters, and bricklayers, for repairs in the prison, is made a nominal debit against the county, at 2*s*. a-day. The officers of the prison are allowed and frequently do employ the prisoners to work for them at one-half the amount of wages for which the same work would be done outside. I find that cabinet-makers have been employed in making wardrobes and polishing tables for the deputy-governor, bookcases for the chaplain, and other works. I cannot but think this practice highly improper, and liable to great abuse. The amount of earnings credited to the county is here, as in other establishments, quite fallacious, as neither the salaries of the overlookers, nor the current expenses and wear-and-tear of machinery, are taken into the account.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences are jumping off the wheel, quarrelling, and bartering food, introducing tobacco, &c., punished by confinement in the refractory cells, and stoppage of food. Number of Punishments, see *Table*.

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*Scourge.*—Handle of hard wood 18 inches, 9 lashes of large whipcord, 7 knots in each lash. The whipping is inflicted by the turnkeys in the presence of the surgeon; the number of lashes is considerable, but upon looking at the back of a boy who had been punished ten days before, it did not appear to be beyond the necessary severity. The following are extracts from the surgeon's journal in reference thereto:—"Attended and saw Thomas Kershaw flogged; he received nine dozen lashes, October 30, 1835." "Attended and saw John Worthington flogged; he received five dozen lashes, 5th November, 1835. Saw two boys flogged; they received ten and fourteen dozen lashes each, January 5, 1836. James Watson, boy, a misdemeanant, received ten dozen lashes, January 5, 1836."

*Irons.*—Used upon transports 9 lbs., refractory prisoners 14 lbs., ditto ditto 27 lbs. Upon revisiting this prison twenty-one prisoners, under sentence of transportation, were in irons, without any written authority from the magistrates; this practice has since been discontinued.

*Visits and Letters.*—The untried receive visits by an order from a magistrate until the week before the sessions, when it is not required; the convicted, once in three months, by an order from the keeper or the magistrates.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The provisions are contracted for by the magistrates quarterly, notice thereof being given by public advertisement. The tradesmen's bills are sent in to the keeper quarterly, who, after examining and checking them by the quantities received, gives them over to the steward or deputy treasurer of the hundred, who lays them before the magistrates at quarter-sessions. After being examined, a cheque is drawn for the amount, and handed to the steward, who pays the separate items.

EXPENDITURE from October 1835, to October 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, Books of Moral and Religious Instruction, and Calendars. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1866 3 6 | 75 5 1<br>85 7 0*<br>160 12 1<br>* This item for medicine | 158 3 5 | .. | 483 13 0 | 174 8 4 | 4 2 5 | 11 16 11 |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 54 10 6 | .. | Removed by contract. | None. | 461 2 0 | 144 16 9 | .. | 3519 8 11 |
| | | | | | Salaries . . . . . | | 2355 10 0 |
| | | | | | | | 5874 18 11 |
| | | | | | Deduct Prisoners' Earnings | | 358 18 8½ |
| | | | | | Total . .£ | | 5516 0 2½ |

*Books.*—No. 1. *Register of Felons,* arranged under the following heads:—No.—name—age—height—complexion—hair—eyes—where born—place of abode—trade—read or write—when received—by whom committed—on what charge—No. of ward—employment—if before committed—remarks on conduct in prison—when and how discharged.

2. *Misdemeanor Session Book.*
3. *Misdemeanor Time Book.*
4. *Bastardg Book.*
5. *Vagrant Book.*

These four registers are very defective in material details, as they do not contain either the age, description, birth, abode, trade, or state of instructions of these classes of prisoners.

No. 6. *Chairman's Report Book;* and

No. 7. *Previous Conviction Book.*—Containing a report of the prisoners' conduct in prison, and whether a first or second conviction, for the use of the chairman at sessions.

No. 8. *Clothing Book.*—Containing an account of prisoners' effects taken upon his entry, with his signature at discharge.

No. 9. *Discharge Book.*—Arranged as follows:—Names—when convicted—of what convicted—sentence—received a caution—signature.

SPECIMEN OF CAUTION.

By the direction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, holden at the New Bailey, in Salford, the 16th day of July, 1827, the following copy of a clause in the Act of Parliament, passed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of King George IV., is delivered to you as a caution not to offend again:—

7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 28, sec. 11.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the more exemplary punishment of offenders who commit felony, after a previous conviction for felony, whether such conviction shall have taken place before or after the commencement of this Act:—Be it therefore enacted, That if any person shall commit any

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felony not punishable with death, committed after a previous conviction for felony, such person shall, on such subsequent conviction, be liable (at the discretion of the Court) to be transported beyond the seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years; and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped (if the Court shall so think fit), in addition to such imprisonment.

GORST and BIRCHALL.

A copy of this caution is delivered to each prisoner, convicted of felony, when discharged.

No. 10.—*The Governor's Journal*, of which the following is a specimen:—

Tuesday, 13th September, 1836.

Ordered Sarah Dochert, Maria Carty, Ann Rawson, Mary Taylor, Elizabeth Brown, Ellen Hall, and Mary Ann Collier, misdemeanors, breakfasts stopped for being disorderly; Mary Ann Butterworth, felon, three days' solitary confinement for swearing; Michael Cavelahan, convict, one day's solitary confinement for refusing to work. Received fifteen prisoners, discharged three, and eleven to be discharged in the morning. No. 557.

*Discipline.*—A partial application of the silent system has taken place in this prison, but with little, or at least no observable good result, as in similar cases where only half measures are resorted to, or limited means afforded for their execution. From the variety of employments carried on in various parts of the prison, and their want of concentration, it is quite impossible that any effectual supervision can take place. During the day prisoners of both sexes are continually traversing the yards. The men are carrying coals or bringing bobbins from the women's side; the women are fetching provisions, or passing to and from the hospital on the men's side; gardeners are digging by themselves in the keeper's garden. The matron states—"I have found a great inconvenience in the number of the male prisoners who come to the female side. They bring work, such as shoes to bind, wool to pick, cotton to wind, and every morning coals into the cookhouse, where they see the female cooks. They bring these articles generally without the attendance of a turnkey. I am very much troubled by the males of the vagrant class calling to the females after they are locked up of a night. I hear the voices of the males frequently after they are locked up. The two female prisoners who act as servants at the lodge I have frequently observed talking to the male prisoners employed there in the kitchen." Neither the cells nor galleries are ever visited by the turnkeys after locking up, and although the felons have each a separate sleeping cell, conversation still takes place. In the misdemeanants' class three and four prisoners occasionally sleep in one cell, making the enjoinment of silence an absurdity, by undoing at night what has been endeavouring to be done during the day. The workshop where the men are employed picking cotton is much too small for the number usually at this work. The felons only eat their meals under proper inspection, the rest of the prisoners in their day-rooms. The women at work are most imperfectly overlooked, from the inconvenient arrangement of the workshops. While I was visiting them a male prisoner was engaged painting the exterior window sashes, women being at work within, without an overlooker. Tobacco in large quantities is thrown over the walls, and from the facility of intercourse must find its way to the prisoners. In the midst of one of the most crowded thoroughfares of Manchester prisoners, under the charge of an old man of seventy, were painting the outside wood-work of the prison. Two female prisoners are allowed to act as servants to the turnkey at the lodge, and while thus engaged they frequently hold conversation with the male prisoners, who also are employed daily in cleaning thelock-ups. These female prisoners clean the sessions-house, and are often there by themselves; they remain in the house of the keeper of the lock-ups, engaged in washing, and the usual domestic offices, until seven o'clock in the evening, and during the session until eleven or twelve at night. Prisoners are employed every morning cleaning the boots and shoes and knives and forks of the keeper, and several of the turnkeys. An objectionable custom, liable to great abuse, also prevails, of permitting the officers to employ the prisoners upon work for themselves, paying for it at half the rate of the labour wages without the prison. Thus the keeper has employed cabinet-makers to make wardrobes; the chaplain, bookcases; and, indeed, all the officers occasionally avail themselves of this privilege. The keeper of the lock-ups likewise makes an illegal profit of from 14*l.* to 20*l.* annually, out of the food furnished by him for prisoners under temporary detention. Independently of the prisoners working at trades and receiving portions of their earnings, and besides extra food to monitors and singers, it appears by the following return that no less a number than 103 sentenced to hard labour were receiving weekly allowances in money:—

*New Bailey Prison, Salford, Sept.* 9, 1836.

A RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS, Names, and Offences, employed and receiving allowances for services performed otherwise than their proportion of Work, either at Wheel or Workshops.

| NAMES. | OFFENCES. | EMPLOYMENT. | Weekly Allowance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
| William Bartley | Felony | Painter | 0 | 6 |
| James Marsh | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| Michael Dugan | ditto | Joiner | 0 | 6 |
| John Ross | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| James Spooner | ditto | Clogger | 1 | 6 |
| Thomas Wolstenholm | ditto | Wardsman | 0 | 1 |
| John Wilson | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Robert Burgess | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Philip Ashworth | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| William Butterworth | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| James Dalton | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |

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Return of the Number of Prisoners, Names, Offences, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES. | OFFENCES. | EMPLOYMENT. | Weekly Allowance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
| Levi Smith | Felony | Wardsman | 0 | 1 |
| Oliver Pickering | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John Thomas | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John Levis | ditto | Monitor | 0 | 1 |
| Frank Rooney | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| James Smith | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Elijah Jones | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Thomas Brown | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Thomas Smith | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John Clarke | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Isaac Clarke | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Hugh Kirkham | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| William Williams | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Ebenezer Hargreaves | ditto | Over-winder | 0 | 1 |
| Samuel Arkwright | ditto | Hospital | 0 | 1 |
| George Alderson | ditto | Warehouse | 0 | 8 |
| James Barnes | Misdemeanor | Painter | 0 | 6 |
| John Barnett | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| John Platt | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| Thomas Whalley | ditto | Joiner | 0 | 6 |
| John Johnson | ditto | ditto | 0 | 6 |
| James Faven | ditto | Tailor | 3 | 4 |
| Michael Conway | ditto | ditto | 3 | 4 |
| Samuel Darlington | ditto | Labourer | 0 | 1 |
| Robert Contan | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| James Booth | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| William Lane | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Henry Barn | ditto | Monitor | 0 | 1 |
| John Johnson | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| James Ashton | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| James Gaskell | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Thomas Turner | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Joseph Hill | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Robert Tweedale | ditto | Wardsman | 0 | 1 |
| John Poolley | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John Smaley | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John Hall | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| John O'Hara | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Joseph Challenors | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Richard Cringle | ditto | Cookhouse | 0 | 1 |
| Peter Wittell | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Thomas Bambridge | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Thomas Brown | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Ann Davies | Felony | Wardswoman | 0 | 1 |
| Catherine Ford | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Layton | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Bridget Kershaw | ditto | Monitress | 0 | 1 |
| Betty Shuttleworth | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Emma Calvert | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Martha Sumner | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Kenyan | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Margaret Oakes | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Handon | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Jones | ditto | Washing | 0 | 1 |
| Charlotte Smith | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Bryan | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Griffin | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Elizabeth Murray | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Elizabeth Booth | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Margaret Duffy | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Haythorn | ditto | Servant | 0 | 1 |
| Hannah Sharrock | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Wright | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Elizabeth Connor | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Catherine Brady | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Rosannah Earley | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Catherine Burton | ditto | Cook | 0 | 1 |
| Betty West | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Betty Isherwood | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Fanny Watson | Misdemeanor | Wardswoman | 0 | 1 |
| Maria Wakefield | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Sarah Devenport | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Maria Shepherd | ditto | Monitress | 0 | 1 |
| Margaret Wroe | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Margaret Kennedy | ditto | Washing | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Rowbottom | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |

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Return of the Number of Prisoners, Names, Offences, &c.—*continued.*

| NAMES. | OFFENCES. | EMPLOYMENT. | Weekly Allowance. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
| Ann Rawson | Misdemeanor | Washing | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Archer | Felony | Sewing | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Laverty | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Rachael Ball | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Margenson | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Frances Devene | Misdemeanor | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Catherine Sharpe | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Esther Lee | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Bark | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Alice Reid | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Sarah Cunningham | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Jane Duncan | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Sophia Hulton | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Maria Carter | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Sarah Hattersby | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |
| Mary Ann Davies | ditto | ditto | 0 | 1 |

The keeper and under keeper say—"The monitors receive twelve ounces of bread daily and half a pound of beef twice a-week extra for their services; we cannot say how many have been discharged from their posts, but it often occurs; they are of very little use, and do a great deal of harm in the prison; their extra allowance enables them to purchase articles of clothing, &c. from the other prisoners; we are satisfied they would never make a report, and they only do so when any officer is about. The punishments since the first enjoinment of silence have been extremely numerous, and still continue to be so; upon an average ten a-day out of 540. There have been as many as forty in a day: the determination to talk is chiefly among the misdemeanants for short terms. When we first introduced this system we averaged a hundred less in number, but we are now again as high as ever."

There can be no doubt that the number of committals for trifling periods of three days or a week are obstacles to the perfection of any discipline, as not affording sufficient time to reduce the passions of some prisoners to subjection; but I am induced to think, from personal observation, that notwithstanding the imperfections in the system of discipline at present here in force, that an increase of activity and spirit in the execution of the duties among the turnkeys would be attended with some advantage; to the officers of a higher grade this remark is not intended to apply.

It is quite apparent that the effect produced by the established system has nothing of a deterring influence upon the fast increasing criminal population of this neighbourhood; but can it possibly be otherwise so long as it admits the principle of bestowing temporary advantages upon prisoners for duties which are in themselves relaxations of the pains and penalties of justice. The punishment of confinement in the refractory cells is merely nominal; prisoners talk from one cell to another, and do not remain in them during the night. The concentration and simplification of work, the abolition of temporal advantages, the extension of moral and religious instruction to those of maturer years, an increase in the number, and more precise arrangement of the duties of the paid servants, a decrease in the number of prisoners made use of as assistants in the discipline (the large class of misdemeanants, I consider, from the shortness of their terms, ought to be wholly under the charge and supervision of officers); the refractory cells made tenantable during the night by the application of warmth when required, a restriction of the females to their side of the prison, the institution of a night watch in the passages of the cells;—in fact, the enforcement of the silent system in its full integrity, with zeal and confidence in the officers, would, I am perfectly satisfied, bring this establishment closer to the real purposes of a house of correction than it can justly be said to be at present.

There are four women at present in this prison who have been sentenced to transportation, and who from age or infirmity have been rejected and sent back from the hulks. The continued presence of these prisoners is described as most injurious to the discipline. The under keeper says—"There are a set of old women, notorious thieves, who are perfectly aware they will not be received at the hulks for transportation, and carry on their practices with this view. There are some now in prison who are thus circumstanced; they inflict the greatest injury by corrupting others." The following is a return of prisoners under such circumstances, on the day of inspection:—

| NAME. | AGE. | DATE. | SENTENCE. | CHARACTER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catherine Ford | 38 | 26th May, 1834 | 7 Years | Three times imprisoned for Misdemeanors, and convicted April 1833. |
| Jane Calligan | 52 | 2nd March, 1835 | 14 Years | Not known. |
| Emma Calvert | 56 | 13th April, 1835 | 7 Years | Not known. |
| Magdalene Davies | 21 | 7th Dec. 1835 | 7 Years | Convicted February 1834. |

*Keeper.*—Appointed 1826; salary, 500*l.* House, stable, garden, coals and candles; washing done by the female prisoners, he finding soap.

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*Deputy Keeper.*—Aged 31; married; salary, 60*l.*; has the emolument arising from the straw from the bedding, amounting from 12*l.* to 17*l.* annually; washing done as above; does not reside in the prison.

*Steward and Auditor of Accounts.*—Salary, 50*l.*; does not reside in the prison; gives security to the amount of 500*l.*

*Taskmaster.*—Aged 35; appointed 1836; manufacturer; salary, 100*l.*; no portion of the prisoners' earnings; does not reside in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 45; married; appointed 1823; shoemaker; salary, 81*l.* 18*s.*; coals and washing; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 63; widower; appointed 1810; salary, 65*l.*; coals and washing; formerly in 22nd Light Dragoons; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 59; married; appointed 1826; salary, 65*l.*; coals and washing; formerly in 16th Light Dragoons; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 43; appointed night watch 1825, turnkey 1828; married; salary, 65*l.*; weaver; does not reside nor take his meals in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 60; appointed 1833; married; salary, 65*l.*; formerly in 7th Hussars; pension, 1*s.* a-day; resides out, but takes his meals in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 32; appointed 1834; salary, 65*l.*; married; schoolmaster; does not reside nor take his meals in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 33; appointed 1835; salary, 65*l.*; coals; not married; joiner; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 43; appointed 1835; salary, 65*l.*; coals; formerly a publican; married; resides in prison; read and write.

*Gate Keeper and in charge of the Lock-ups.*—Aged 50; appointed 1823; salary, 74*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, paid by the townships of Manchester and Salford; he likewise makes on an average about 14*l.* a-year out of the money allowed for provisions for prisoners while under temporary detention in the lock-ups: gardener by profession; married; read and write.

*Assistant Turnkey at Gate.*—Aged 31; appointed 1828; salary, 46*l.* 16*s.*; coals; served in 77th Regiment; married; resides in the lodge; read and write.

*Day Watchman.*—Aged 71; appointed 1801; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; married; does not reside in prison.

*Night Watchman.*—Aged 58; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; hatter; does not reside in the prison.

*Night Watchman.*—Aged 30; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in prison.

*Lodge Keeper.*—Aged 36; appointed 1829; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; coals; married; resides in prison; read and write.

*Miller.*—Aged 62; appointed 1824; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in prison.

*Matron.*—Aged 56; widow; appointed 1833; previously turnkey for four years; salary, 84*l.*; coals and washing; also a perquisite of the rags, amounting to about 2*l.* a-year.

*Overlooker of Labour.*—Aged 57; widow; salary, 41*l.* 12*s.*; coals and washing.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 25, daughter of matron; appointed 1834; salary, 39*l.*; coals and washing; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Aged 28; single woman; formerly in service; salary, 39*l.*; coals and washing; resides in prison; read and write.

*Hospital Nurse.*—Aged 59; single woman; salary, 39*l.*; resides in the hospital.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1822; salary, 150*l.* for attendance only; the county pays for medicines.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1830; salary, 300*l.*; no other duty nor cure of souls; resides within a mile and a half of the prison.

*Schoolmaster and Chapel Clerk.*—Appointed 1829; aged 61; formerly woollen-draper; salary, 65*l.*; does not reside in the prison.

A Statement of the Number of Prisoners for Trial at the following Salford Sessions.

| Date. | No. of Felons for Trial. | | No. of Recommittals. | Stealing from the Person. | | Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c. | | Robberies by Servants. | | Boys under 16 Yrs. of Age. | Girls under 16 Yrs. of Age. | Boys, old Offenders | Girls, old Offenders |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prisoners. | Cases. | | Prisoners. | Cases. | Prisoners. | Cases. | Prisoners. | Cases. | | | | |
| 1830. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 18 | 174 | 144 | 49 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 14 | | | | |
| April . . 26 | 237 | 188 | 74 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 17 | | | | |
| July . . 19 | 150 | 123 | 41 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| October . 25 | 189 | 147 | 47 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 16 | | | | |
| 1831. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 10 | 192 | 148 | 47 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 3 | | |
| April . . 11 | 242 | 193 | 66 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| July . . 4 | 177 | 148 | 46 | 22 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| October . 24 | 276 | 223 | 60 | 37 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 1832. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 9 | 220 | 179 | 45 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| April . . 9 | 235 | 179 | 69 | 32 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| July . . 9 | 208 | 161 | 54 | 48 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| August . 27 | 110 | 84 | 23 | 30 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| October . 22 | 170 | 124 | 51 | 32 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| December 3 | 90 | 71 | 20 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1833. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 7 | 88 | 68 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| February 25 | 125 | 94 | 29 | 22 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| April . . 15 | 115 | 95 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| June . . 3 | 91 | 79 | 23 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| July . . 8 | 91 | 76 | 24 | 17 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| September 2 | 117 | 93 | 35 | 23 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| October . 21 | 121 | 105 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| December 2 | 104 | 86 | 17 | 27 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 1834. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 6 | 103 | 92 | 32 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| February 24 | 163 | 125 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| April . . 14 | 120 | 104 | 28 | 18 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| May . . 26 | 106 | 88 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| July . . 7 | 98 | 87 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| September 1 | 149 | 130 | 37 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| October . 20 | 114 | 97 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| December 1 | 119 | 93 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1835. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 12 | 80 | 71 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| March . 2 | 167 | 139 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| April . . 13 | 108 | 95 | 25 | 24 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| May . . 25 | 117 | 92 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| July . . 6 | 83 | 73 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| August . 31 | 116 | 104 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| October . 26 | 166 | 131 | 37 | 32 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| December 7 | 99 | 83 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 1836. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January . 11 | 99 | 83 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| February 29 | 142 | 121 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| April . . 11 | 81 | 64 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| May . . 30 | 129 | 105 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| July . . 4 | 81 | 72 | 26 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| August . 29 | 169 | 147 | 38 | 32 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| October . 24 | 130 | 112 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

Return of the Number of Persons received into the General Lock-ups for examination before the magistrates at the New Bailey, Manchester, during the month of September in the following years:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1828 . . | 553 | 1831 . . | 606 | 1834 . . | 864 |
| 1829 . . | 525 | 1832 . . | 718 | 1835 . . | 903 |
| 1830 . . | 627 | 1833 . . | 720 | 1836 . . | 1040 |

The month of September has been selected as furnishing the most favourable average of the number of prisoners during the year; both agricultural and manufacturing labour being generally in demand at that period.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the NEW BAILEY, SALFORD, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 | 19 | 591 | 246 | 114 | 10 | 2508 | 499 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 109 | .. | 885 | 905 | 353 | 145 | .. | .. | 4330 | 1723 | 4683 | 1868 | 591 | 224 | 104 | 12 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 249 | 73 | 171 | 71 | 138 | 44 | 282 | 100 | 420 | 144 | 395 | 149 | 467 | 196 | 56 | 3 | 21 | .. | Tread-Mill, and Sand-Mill. | Weaving, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Wool Picking, &c. | Felons for Trial. | 1 | .. | 543 | 1825 | about 3000 | 120 | 12 | 6 and 2 children. | Not known. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. |
| To this Prison | *158 | *43 | *4 | *3 | | |
| Other Prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | 158 | 43 | 4 | 3 | 162 | 46 |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. | |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | Males d. | Fem. d. |
| .. | .. | .. | 36 | 329 | .. | 104 | 89 | 583 | 214 | .. | 16 | .. | 24 | 24 | 150 | 8 | .. | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 24 | $2\frac{19}{64}$ | $1\frac{41}{64}$ |

* Refers to Felons only, the Register of Misdemeanants being deficient in this necessary information.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*

Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

## LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was built under the personal inspection of the benevolent Mr. Howard, and the street which it fronts is honoured with his name. It is detached from other buildings, and enclosed with a boundary wall of freestone, which if higher would be more secure. It comprises a central building, containing a house for the keeper with the chapel, and six detached wings for prisoners. The privies are badly constructed and offensive; the work-rooms having boarded floors are exposed to danger from fire, and the day-rooms are so placed as to defy inspection.

Dimensions of the sleeping cells, 6ft. 8in. by 7ft. 6in.; 10ft. high; division walls between the cells, 18in.

The borough of Liverpool having become a separate jurisdiction from the county, the maintenance of a sufficient gaol has therefore devolved upon the corporation. Without any consideration as to the fitness of the prison for their reception, the borough prisoners were sent there on the 21st of April, 1836. A considerable portion of the building had not been occupied since its appropriation as a place of detention for prisoners of war, and was found deficient in almost every requisite. This being at length discovered, workmen were employed in making the necessary repairs, and providing for the necessary security. The prisoners continued to accumulate, and were without the common supplies of bedding, clothing, or the means of cleanliness. It is quite impossible to describe the wretched condition of this prison and its inmates at the period of the inspector's visit. It is however due to the mayor, town-council, and magistrates to state, that on their attention being directed to it, the most praiseworthy activity was manifested in its amelioration. The insubordination of the prisoners was promptly checked, silence enforced, idleness superseded by employment, bedding and clothing provided, means of cleanliness afforded, a more convenient classification substituted, and arrangements entered into with the county magistrates for relieving the overcrowded gaol by sending a portion of the committals from the borough to Kirkdale. Measures are still in progress for supplying other deficiencies, which when carried into effect will place this establishment at least on a footing with others in the vicinity. The inadequacy of this prison for such a population as is contained within the limits of the borough, is sufficiently evident by its dependence upon the county house of correction for receiving a portion of the prisoners, and it becomes a question well worthy of the deliberate consideration of the municipal authorities, whether so important a town as Liverpool should not, in all matters connected with the exercise of its own jurisdiction, be complete within itself. The gaol contains sufficient accommodation for prisoners before trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour; but it does not furnish the means of carrying the latter sentence into effect, if the treadmill only is to be considered as such; nor does the area of the prison afford either a sufficient or convenient site for its erection. The greatest number of prisoners at one time appears to have been 443, and a provision for not less than 600 should be the basis of any calculation on the difficult subject of a new prison.

*Diet.*—The prisoners before trial who maintain themselves free of charge to the borough or parish are restricted to the introduction of one pint of beer or ale per day, and to a reasonable quantity of wholesome food.

The prison diet or gaol allowance shall be as follows:—First day—Breakfast, one pint of gruel and half a pound of bread; dinner, one pint and a half of scouce made from one and a half pound of potatoes, with meat, salt, and pepper; supper, as breakfast.

Second day—Breakfast as before; dinner, one quart of broth made from cows' heads, with vegetables, meal, salt, pepper, and half a pound of bread; supper as before.

Third day—Breakfast as first day; dinner, three ounces of bacon, and one and a half pound of potatoes; supper as before.

Such diet being subject in any special case to the consideration of the health of the prisoner by the visiting justices or surgeon, both as to increase and reduction, but not to be deviated from except under extraordinary circumstances.

*Health.*—The attendance of the surgeon daily in an establishment of this magnitude appears to me essential, as well as his inspecting the whole of the prisoners occasionally, and all upon their being received into the gaol. The salary of the surgeon is for attendance only, the medicines are supplied from a chemist's.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs divine service twice on the Sabbaths, and administers the sacrament every six weeks, and on the great festivals; reads prayers four times a-week, and lectures twice. He visits the prison and goes through the day-rooms and yards daily, sees and speaks to every prisoner twice a-week; he catechises and instructs the boys. As the improved state of this prison gradually developes itself, the provision of further means for affording moral and religious instruction will doubtless force itself upon the authorities. All the prisoners attend Divine service, except those employed in cleaning, cooking, attending the sick, and such debtors as decline from conscientious motives.

*Labour.*—Wool and oakum-picking, mat-making, tailoring. The amount of earnings is credited to the borough fund, after 8½ per cent. being deducted for the taskmaster.

*Offences and Punishments.*—Upon the inspector's last visit to Liverpool, he found 23 prisoners under sentence of transportation in irons. Among the number were 4 boys of 17, 1 of 16, 2 of 15, and 1 of 13; the weight of the irons being from 9½ to 4½ lbs., the heaviest being on those sentenced to 14 years. A representation was made to the magistrates, and the keeper has since informed me that "the practice of using irons on prisoners under sentence of transportation was discontinued immediately on the removal of those prisoners found in irons on inspector's last visit. Since then a small shackle or ring has been rivetted on one leg just

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

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Liverpool Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

above the ankle, intended as a badge or mark of his being a convict, and to accelerate his re-capture in the event of escape. No other links, fetters, or chains of any description whatever are now used in this gaol, except for refractory conduct.

*Books, Expenditure, Accounts.*—The books and accounts previous to the appointment of the present keeper in September last being in a very irregular state, and now only in the process of amendment, I therefore defer my report on them till a more favourable opportunity. The annexed account of expenditure is necessarily deficient, from the same cause.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d.<br>772 2 4 | £. s. d.<br>.. | £. s. d.<br>Bills outstanding. | £. s. d.<br>86 17 9 | £. s. d.<br>110 16 2 | £. s. d.<br>Bills outstanding. | £. s. d.<br>None. | £. s. d.<br>Nothing. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d.<br>12 14 10 | £. s. d.<br>.. | 79 0 0<br>£. s. d. | £. s. d.<br>None. | £, s. d.<br>Included in the Alterations. | £. s. d.<br>25 16 2 | £. s. d.<br>610 17 7 | £. s. d.<br>1698 4 10 |

*Debtors*.—The conduct of debtors offers no variety from that of others similarly situated.

*Discipline.*—I refrain for the present from making any further remarks under this head until the discipline of the prison, still in progress of improvement, shall have been more matured. The daily increasing mass of petty crimes in this vicinity require to be severely dealt with; and if the prison is to continue a House of Correction, some measures should be taken for the introduction of hard labour for its inmates. The picking of wool is but employment.

A statement of officers and servants employed in this office :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keeper, salary . . . . . | £350 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaplain . . . . . . | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon . . . . . . | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Five Turnkeys . . . . . . | 327 | 8 | 0 |
| Gatekeeper . . . . . . | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| Watchman . . . . . . | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron . . . . . . | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Female Turnkeys . . . . . | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Taskmaster . . . . | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Taskmistress . . . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1182 | 8 | 0 |

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS, confined in LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Gaol appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. Tried by a Jury. | | Under the Game Laws. Summary Convictions. | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 722 | 99 | 10 | .. | 16 | 1 | 93 | 56 | 41 | 22 | 551 | 237 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 163 | 397 | 72 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 1577 | 784 | 1584 | 848 | 1295 | 696 | 289 | 152 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | 7 | 44 | 49 | .. | .. | 75 | 40 | 16 | 16 | 214 | 112 | 87 | 72 | 305 | 138 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 67 | .. | 121 | .. | 18 | 1 | Doubtful | .. |

Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.

| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year. Male. | Returned to this Prison during the Year. Fem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this Prison | 19 | 25 | 32 | 20 | | |
| Other Prisons | 7 | 13 | 14 | 24 | | |
| Total. . | 26 | 38 | 46 | 44 | 37 | 59 |

Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c.

| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prisons. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem | | | d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 262 | 20 | 68 | 42 | 350 | 150 | 7 | .. | .. | 14 | 14 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 4 |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*
Liverpool Bridewell.

## LIVERPOOL BRIDEWELL.

This prison, for the temporary detention of prisoners apprehended by the police and brought from the lock-ups for examination by the magistrates, is situate in Bridewell-street, near the Exchange. It is a substantial building, with basement, and first and second floor. It is faced with rusticated freestone. It contains apartments for the keeper, and cells for inferior and better classes of prisoners.

DIMENSIONS OF CELLS.

| No. of Cells. | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| 1 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 2 |
| 2 | 21 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| 3 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 6 |
| 5 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 6 |
| 6 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| 7 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 8 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| 9 | 20 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| 10 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| 11 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 12 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
| 14 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 15 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 16 | 23 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| 17 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
| 18 | Appropriated as a Cleaning Room. | | | | | |
| 19 | Ditto | | Washing Room. | | | |
| 20 | 15 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 2 |

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the admirable manner in which this establishment was conducted by the late keeper, now appointed to the same situation in the Borough Gaol. The rooms are thoroughly cleansed daily, and chloride of lime profusely applied throughout the building. Every attention is paid to prisoners either in a state of intoxication or illness, and property in their possession secured and registered. The parish of Liverpool allows 1½ lb. of bread to prisoners without food.

The officers employed in this establishment, and in conducting of prisoners to the different prisons after commitment, are keeper, with a salary of 120*l.*; matron, 20*l.*; five male turnkeys at 25 shillings a-week each, a suit of clothes yearly, and a great-coat once in three years; two female turnkeys at 12 shillings a-week each.

The books and registers are most accurately kept, and furnish very valuable data as to the state of crime and morality of this important town. The following is a specimen of the register which is laid before the magistrates daily :—

PROCEEDINGS returned from time to time of the Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool, by the Keeper of Bridewell.
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| Date. | No. | Prisoner's Name. | Age | Country. | By whom charged or brought in. | Hour of the Day. | Hour of the Night. | Offences, Names of the Prosecutors and Witnesses, and their Residences. | General Remarks, and Property belonging to Prisoners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | |

*Commitment-book.*—Entry of all prisoners committed under the heads of date—No.—name—age—country—offence—term of commitment—by whom committed.

*Assault Conviction-book.*—Containing the names of all prisoners summarily convicted for assaults, together with amount of fine, and those committed for non-payment.

*Fine-book.*—Amount of fines paid by prisoners summarily convicted by the magistrates.

*Prisoners' Property-book.*—This book, together with the property entered therein, accompanies the prisoners from the bridewell to the gaol he is committed to; the keeper of which, upon the prisoner and the items of property being delivered over to him, signs his name thereto.

From the books above described the following returns have been compiled, exhibiting a most melancholy increase of immorality, particularly in the last six months, though allowance should be made for some portion of this excess to the praiseworthy activity of a newly-appointed and well-organized police.

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A Half-Yearly Return of the Number of Prisoners brought before the Mayor and Sitting Magistrates at the Public Office in the Borough of Liverpool, between the 1st day of January and 30th day of June; the 1st day of July and 31st day of December, 1835; and the 1st day of January and 30th day of June, 1836; showing also the Number committed to Gaol within the periods above mentioned.

| Number in Custody. | | Committed. | Number in Custody. | | Committed. | Number in Custody. | | Committed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1835. January . | 922 | 159 | 1835. July...... | 1287 | 218 | 1836. January . | 886 | 152 |
| February | 992 | 176 | August ... | 1263 | 167 | February | 763 | 78 |
| March .. | 1021 | 148 | September . | 1189 | 169 | March .. | 1132 | 198 |
| April ... | 1115 | 173 | October... | 1144 | 223 | April ... | 1445 | 229 |
| May.... | 1102 | 189 | November . | 1199 | 187 | May.... | 1639 | 286 |
| June ... | 1307 | 160 | December . | 965 | 169 | June ... | 1731 | 237 |
| Total.. | 6459 | 1005 | Total.. | 7047 | 1133 | Total.. | 7596 | 1180 |

A Similar Return from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1836, showing the Number in each Month, and the Number committed to Gaol within that period.

| | Number in Custody. | Number Committed. |
|---|---|---|
| From the 1st July to the 31st . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1482 | 360 |
| From the 1st August to the 31st . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1745 | 294 |
| From the 1st September to the 30th . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1723 | 338 |
| From the 1st October to the 31st . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1536 | 300 |
| From the 1st November to the 30th . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1352 | 315 |
| From the 1st December to the 31st . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1456 | 356 |
| Total . . . . | 9294 | 1963 |

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, LIVERPOOL.

Juvenile Delinquency, Liverpool.

My attention having been attracted to the extraordinary number of boys, many of them mere children, who are the frequent inmates of the House of Correction at Kirkdale and the Borough Gaol at Liverpool, I have thought it my duty to report such facts and information as came before me in the course of my inquiry, relating either to the cause, extent, the means of lessening or remedying this frightful and distressing mass of youthful delinquency. The following tables, drawn up at my request from the very complete registers kept at the Liverpool Bridewell, will suffice to convey some idea of the magnitude and progressive increase of the evil.

A Return of the Number of Male Juvenile Thieves and Suspicious Characters under the Age of 18 Years, brought before the Mayor and Sitting Magistrates for the Borough of Liverpool for Three Years, commencing 1st July, 1833, and ending 30th June, 1836, classed as follows:—12 Years and under, 12 and not more than 15, from 15 and not above 18; distinguishing the Number in each Year, and the Number committed from those discharged.

| Dates. | 12 Years and under. | 12 and not above 15. | 15 and not above 18. | Total No. in Custody. | How disposed of. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Committed. | Discharged. |
| From 1st July 1833, to 30th June 1834 . | 218 | 470 | 338 | 1026 | 330 | 696 |
| From 1st July 1834, to 30th June 1835 . | 153 | 397 | 374 | 924 | 378 | 546 |
| From 1st July 1835, to 30th June 1836 . | 192 | 564 | 510 | 1266 | 543 | 723 |
| Total . . . | 563 | 1431 | 1222 | 3216 | 1251 | 1965 |

Similar Return for the Six Months commencing 1st of July, and ending 31st of December, 1836.

| Dates. | 12 Years and under. | 13 and not above 15. | 16 and not above 18. | Total No. in Custody. | How disposed of. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Committed. | Discharged. |
| From the 1st July to the 31st . . . | 23 | 50 | 42 | 115 | 52 | 63 |
| From the 1st August to the 31st . . | 29 | 70 | 60 | 159 | 53 | 106 |
| From the 1st September to the 30th. | 30 | 80 | 72 | 182 | 88 | 94 |
| From the 1st October to the 31st . . | 24 | 75 | 58 | 157 | 72 | 85 |
| From the 1st November to the 30th . | 20 | 55 | 43 | 118 | 63 | 55 |
| From the 1st December to the 31st . | 25 | 77 | 69 | 171 | 96 | 75 |
| Total . . . | 151 | 407 | 344 | 902 | 424 | 478 |

Several circumstances seem to concur to give this numerical preponderance in juvenile delinquency to Liverpool over other populous places in the vicinity. Among them may be cited the fluctuating variety and vicissitudes of the population of a great maritime town; the continual ingress of poor Irish, the absence of factory employment or other work for children; the number of destitute orphans, from the deadly visitation of cholera and fever; the temptation afforded to want and idleness by the comparatively unguarded and careless exposure of valuable property in the markets, stores, and about the docks; the excitements to criminal pursuits induced by the low shows and theatres, and the little attention paid to their condition by a community deeply engaged in the absorbing transactions of commercial enterprise. The daily employment of children appears to be greatly influential in saving them from falling into crime. The annual number of this class of delinquents in the New Bailey at Manchester does not increase. In the House of Correction at the busy Preston they are comparatively but few. At Carlisle Gaol, since the establishment of cotton-manufactories, the chaplain has, from their diminution, found it unnecessary to continue them as a separate class of prisoners.

On mustering these Liverpool boys, it is impossible to fail being struck with the resemblance they bear to each other, undoubtedly the result of similar habits and pursuits; they are short, stoutly made, active in body, and acute in intellect. The disproportion between juvenile offenders of the two sexes in Liverpool would, upon the first glance, appear highly favourable to the females, were it not accounted for by the ready means of support afforded them by prostitution. The females come into the prison older, and more frequently as disorderlies than for offences against property. The habits and conditions of these boys will be fully shown in the subjoined statements, taken by me verbatim from their own lips, while in the several prisons of Lancashire and the adjoining county. In Kirkdale House of Correction—

———, age 13, of Irish parents, both dead. Has not frequented chapel since his father and mother died, but used to attend the Catholic chapel occasionally. Went to school for a year and a-half: cannot read nor write now. I was taken up, once before, on account of some silver, and imprisoned fourteen days. I am now in for two months. I should like to go to sea: I have been down at the docks many days looking for a ship; I would go anywhere, or do anything by which I might be kept out of here. My sister's husband is a very drunken man, and when I used to cry at his beating her, he used to beat me.

———, age 13, born in Liverpool: parents both dead: has been living in lodgings in ——— Liverpool: Catholic; but never went to chapel. Frequents the pier-head and about the streets. He took up with bad company. It is not a pleasant life: he would do anything to get out of it to earn a living. He has been living by stealing anything he could get. Has been six times here before, and once in the Borough Gaol. The shows and plays first led him to thieving. Used to beg pieces of meat or anything: knows a number of boys who live in the same way. Used to pick pockets, and pawn the handkerchiefs, and tear the tickets up; used to pawn them at ———; he got 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* each. The boys told me to watch and see how they picked the pocket: did so. A number of these lads frequent the Circus and Sans Pareil; the admission is 3*d.* a night. Has been drunk himself, and seen many of the boys so. I should like to keep out of prison, but have no other way of living. I have often tried. I tried once to sell needle-cases, which I bought of ———, in Dale-street, out of some money I got for handkerchiefs, but I could not sell enough to buy victuals, and I had to go again and steal. If I could get work I would willingly stick to it; I am in constant terror. When I cannot pick pockets I go about looking for things at the shop doors, such as clothes. Many a time I have been without a meal.

———, age 13; mother alive, residing in Liverpool. I was learning to sweep chimneys; some boys asked me to go with them to sweep a chimney; I went with them, and while there, they asked me to steal something, and because I did not, they thrashed me. At last I stole a coat, and they took it from me, and beat me: I then went home. The sweeps came after me, and I used to go with them to the ale-houses, and take the money out of the drawers. Sometimes I had to stand at the doors to watch, and I was to whistle if anybody came. One of the sweep's father was a tinker, he lives ———; he used to coax the boys to bring the things to him. I left my mother's house, and the boys asked me if I would do a job. I went with them to the tinker's, and got a sooty blanket, and they blacked my face. I then went and stole, and took the things to the tinker's, where I lived above a fortnight. I went to the Circus, to Holloway's, and the acting, two or three times, by money I got by stealing.

———, age 12; father Irish, mother English; both alive: born in Liverpool: never went to school or to a church. His mother got him a place at a barber's shop, and, not finding him at home, some boys asked him to go and steal near the Exchange: he took a shirt: has been stealing for six months: he was coaxed by the boys to do it. The boys, who told him to steal, used to buy him penny pies. When he stole a blanket once they got 1*s.* 6*d.*, and gave him two penny pies. The lads are bigger than him, about 15 years of age. Used to go a thieving once a week, on a Thursday; the lads used to come for him. Has stolen, he thinks, about fifteen different things, all clothes, lying about the yards to dry. His father beat him well when he first went out. He lives in a very bad street. Will not go to a refuge, but he will go home to his father and mother, and never come here again.

———, age 11½. Liverpool Borough Gaol. Of Irish parents, both dead: reads and writes well; went to St. Patrick's school. His father has been dead six months, his mother six years. His father left about 12*l.*, and his friends at ——— kept him as long as it lasted, and he then set out for Liverpool with only one shilling. Went to sleep at a friend of his father's in Liverpool, and, in the day-time, was rambling about seeking employment; was taken up for stealing apples, and sentenced to three months. His father punished him once for stealing; he went into a cellar and stole a toy-watch, which he sold for a penny, and bought oysters. Has long been in the habit of stealing. When he was in prison at Kirkdale he made a number of acquaintances, some of whom he has again seen at the Liverpool borough gaol. He names ———. He was put to work at Kirkdale, and taught to weave: he did seven cuts, and received 4*s.* 1*d.* upon his going out of prison. He was cautioned by the keeper, on leaving, to be a good boy. He went out in company with three or four others. He and another boy went down together to Scotland-yard, and bought toffee and cakes; he spent all his money in two hours; he bought sweet cakes, which were dear. He went and slept at his father's friend that night, and left her the next morning against her advice. He rambled about all day, until he was very hungry, when he met another boy, named———, whom he had known at Kirkdale. He asked him to go and steal something. I said I would; I was hungry, and did not know what I was doing; stole a shirt from a line, and he gave me 5*d.*, with which I bought some soup and a roll. Was apprehended about a quarter of an hour afterwards. After coming out of Kirkdale he met ———,

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near the market, in Clayton-square, ———, in Park-lane, ———, in Queen's Dock, ———, in St. Patrick-street. They all knew each other from having been in the same yard in the prison. The boys talked in prison of what they had done, how they used to steal, and showed the way of doing it. The new market is considered the best place for stealing.

———, age 13. Irish parents. Father died of cholera; mother alive, three children, sells apples. His mother did all she could to do something for them: his sisters have little clothing. (He was in a state of absolute nudity, and was immediately clothed by a subscription made on the spot, while waiting at the gate to be discharged, his term of imprisonment having expired.) Many times been without dinner. Has lived a great deal better in prison than out. Went to school for about a month or two. Attended Catholic chapel regularly. Has been in the habit of stealing cabbages, and other things for dinner; sometimes got one given to him for going errands in the market. (Upon a subsequent visit to Kirkdale, a month only intervening, I found this boy again in prison for picking pockets. He explained his motives verbatim as follows.) It was the first time I went out to steal anything. I had been playing with boys in the day-time. I took the handkerchief out of a man's pocket: I did not want anything but some money to go to Holloway's, where there was acting. When I was last out, when you (the inspector) saw me, my mother did everything for me, she would rather be short herself than me; I am very bad to her, but it comes in my head, and I cannot help it. I am as well off here, in prison, as anywhere else, but sometimes I think of my mother.

*Chester Castle.* ———, age 9; under sentence of transportation for fourteen years. Father alive; Irishman: resided in Liverpool. His father is a Roman Catholic, a tailor by trade. He went to school. Was once in the bridewell for stealing iron. The magistrate told his father to take him home and give him a good whipping, which he did. Two years ago, when seven years of age, he got acquainted with some boys in Thomas-street. They used to be about the markets; they asked me to go for apples, and I used to take them off the standings when the people were away. Next I took some clothes, three cotton handkerchiefs off the hedge, where they were drying. This is called "snow dropping," they being put out to bleach: I got 2*d.* for one from a lad named ———. I gave another away, and kept the third for myself. I used to run away from my father and mother. I slept in privies and lofts, and went out thieving in the morning. I pawned the best things at ———, a pawnbroker, in ———, where I used to go for my mother. I sometimes got 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* A man in gaol, now transported for life, told me that he used to sell silver there, and that I might make use of it when I went out. There were four of us in a party, who used to keep together. ———, 7 years of age; ———, 14; ———, 15. We all went out together every day, and never separated: some used to watch, and we divided the money between us. We went to the shows. The most we ever got at once was 6*s.* I took it from a cake stand in Cleveland Market. We used, sometimes, to sleep in an entry in Vincent-street, where timber is kept: we slept upon the timber. I then left these boys and got acquainted with others, and my little brother, younger than me, came after me. I taught him to thieve; he used not to steal well, he was so frightened. We six went down to Princes Dock, and ——— went into a shop, and took some needles; he was caught, and put on shore after being beat with a rope. ——— asked me then to go and look out for back doors to get into of a night. I would not agree to it, and me and my little brother went away and stole together: the others went and got into a house, and stole boots, knives, and forks, and hid them in the entry where we were sleeping: two of the other boys were caught, sleeping in a privy, and told of the things: I and my little brother were taken up. The magistrates let me and my little brother go, and sent the others for three months to Kirkdale. I went home, and only remained there a week. I used then to follow the carts taking sugar from the docks, and eat it. I then picked up another lad, ———, 17 years of age: he took me to Manchester with him. His father kept a public-house there. I used to rob with him at Liverpool. I was taken to the office, and was a month at the poor-house, and was then sent by coach to my father at Liverpool. I left my father, and met with the Manchester lad again. We stole a parasol, but it was stopped by a pawnbroker. I then went home and was sent to school: I used to go some days, and stop away others, and tell my father, who cannot read nor write, that I had been. I used to go about the docks again, eating sugar. I met ——— again with his sister and ———; he coaxed me over to Birkenhead, telling me he had been very lucky there, having taken three dresses. We went and stole some linen from off a hedge; were caught, and myself and the other boy are sentenced to transportation. The girl, 12 years of age, was given up to her friends. I could not read until I came here into the prison; I can now read the Bible and Testament. Many of the boys in Liverpool drink rum. The chimney-sweepers are mostly thieves. Williamson-square is where the boys mostly go to. I once tried to pick a pocket. I used to spend the money I got in going to the shows, and in cakes.

———, age 11, under sentence of transportation: in Chester Castle. Father alive; stepmother Irishwoman. Went to school; could not read when he came to prison, though he was at school for some time. ———, one of the boys (mentioned in the evidence of his accomplice above), who lived next door, first taught him to thieve; he told me he would take me to a show and pay for me, which he did. When we came out, he said he knew a place to steal rope. We went to ———, and he got over into a yard, and put the ropes under a gate: he got 2*s.* 6*d.* for them, and I had 6*d.* out of it. I went home that night and gave my grandmother 3*d.*; she asked me where I got it; I said I had a carry for it. She told my father of it, and he said I had been stealing. I went again the next day, with the same lad, and got some joiner's tools and a clock, and hid them in a privy. I was taken up the next day with him, sent to Kirkdale, and sentenced to seven days, and to be whipped. I told the minister there all about it at first, but afterwards ——— told be not to say any more, and I did not. His mother brought him some pie, and he said he would give me some if I would plead guilty and he not. When he knew I told the minister, he pleaded guilty. When I came out of Kirkdale, my father took me to a joiner's shop, where he worked, in Liverpool. One day I went out to see the carpenters walk, and met ——— again. He went and broke open a shop, and wanted me to get through a pane of glass; I was afraid, and would not: he went in himself, and got a bag of books. We went on stealing for several days. He used to take me to the shows, which I was very fond of, but gave me no money. I was out two or three nights without going home. I slept in a hay-loft. My father beat me when I went home. I stopped at home until I met ——— again. I was with my sister, who had run away with me from home. My mother wanted her to clean a candlestick, which she would not. He took us, with ———, to Birkenhead, and we got transported for stealing there.

*Lancaster Castle.* ———, age 14. Father alive; stepmother. Was sent to school: can read and write. Was at a rope-walk, where he used to earn 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week. First went to the Sans Pareil Theatre without his father's leave, who punished him for it: took to thieving: often went to the acting with money he had stole. Used to drink porter and whiskey in the morning, when it was cold; it made him light-minded. When his father would not have anything more to do with him, he turned to

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stealing. Used to take what he stole to ———, and tore up the tickets: he has pawned many things there; it was well known to many boys that they would take in things there. He sleeps in vaults, or privies, or anywhere he can. He would do better if he could.

Question. What do you intend to do on leaving this prison?—Answer. To go to thieving again; I have no where to go.

———, age 12. Three convictions; first, one month in the house of correction at Kirkdale; second, nine months hard labour in Lancaster Castle; third, one year in ditto; a fortnight solitary, and to be twice whipped. Born in Liverpool; father and mother alive, and residing there. Can read and write: went to daily and Sunday-school. He ran away from his father's house; staid about the markets, and helped to carry things from the carts: stole fruit in the markets. Used to go to the Queen's Theatre; went with the money he got by stealing. He knows ———, who is now in for a second offence. Saw him at the market with his brother. He was looking to see what he could pick up, and supposes they were doing the same. He got 5*s.* for a shawl from a pawnbroker in ———; he had been there with his mother, who used to pawn her things. His father beat him for running away from school and going to the races. After he went to the theatres he was afraid to go home; he slept in hay-lofts, or where he could: he used to go twice a week to the theatres, sometimes to the Liver; the Sans Pareil is the one liked best. He has always found boys like himself there. He has often talked, and heard others talk, of what they have done both at Kirkdale and here; they have said that they would change their ground and go elsewhere and steal, when they got out. He is quite sure the pawnbrokers know the things are stolen; he thinks they give them half what the things are worth: they tear the tickets up. He thinks he shall be transported, but has nothing to do but steal. He began to steal again a few days after he was out the last time. There are a number of boys who like to live by thieving. He likes a theatre still. A great many of the boys drink; he has often been drunk with rum. He never met any of the Liverpool boys, either at Lancaster Castle or Kirkdale, who he had not seen at the theatres.

*New Bailey, Salford.* ———, age 11; born in Manchester, Irish parents. His father transported, and mother went to Ireland and left him. His aunt came for his little brother: he lived with a woman who used to take care of his mother's things; when she went away she turned him out, and he had nowhere to go to; used to sleep out-of-doors. He was in a factory: some boys coaxed him away the day he got his wages; he was obliged to leave it then, and go a begging. When I went out of prison nothing was given to me; when I went out nobody would trust me; I knew nobody, and was obliged to do what I could.

I find this boy has been in the New Bailey, Salford, the following number of times:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October 1834, | Vagrant, with intent to commit felony | 7 days. |
| December, | Ditto ditto | 6 ditto. |
| January 1835, | Ditto ditto | 1 month. |
| March 26, | Ditto ditto | 7 days. |
| April 3, | Ditto ditto | 1 month. |
| June 10, | Ditto ditto | 7 days. |
| " 26, | Ditto ditto | 1 month. |
| August, | Convicted of felony | 3 months, 6 days solitary. |
| December 26, | Vagrant | 7 days. |
| March 30, 1816, | Ditto | 3 months. |
| July 2, | Ditto | 1 month. |
| August, | Tried and acquitted at sessions. | |
| September 6, | Vagrant | 3 months. |

———, age 16. Irish parents; stepmother. Does not read nor write. Was employed in attending a hand-loom factory, at 4*s.* 9*d.* a-week. It was on Patrick's day, two years ago, I met some lads in ———; they said they had slept out and had no breakfast. I gave them some of mine. They asked me to go with them to get some money. There was a procession; we went into the crowd; one of the boys wished me to pick a pocket; he was afraid to do it. He got the handkerchief, and got 1*s.* for it at ———. Staid out all night at ——— with the other boys; there were women and men there, match-makers. His father caught him the next day, and beat him: he went to work and run away to , the same place where he slept: it is a noted place, a good many go there. He lived there for six months stealing and picking up what he could. Made acquaintance with many boys. He is very well known. He has seen the boys teach each other to pick pockets: they all expect to be transported. I was at first in fear, but the gaol was not so hard as I thought it was before I was in. I thought I should be put into a black, dark place. I have never been in want of food: I could always steal something: I did not like work in the factory: there used to come fine days, and I loved to play in them.

This boy's career in crime is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 18, 1835, | Vagrant, confined | 1 month. |
| April 23, | Ditto ditto | 1 month. |
| December 1, | Ditto ditto | 3 months, 14 days solitary, and to be whipped. |
| May, 1836, | Ditto ditto | 3 months. |
| October, | Felony | Transportation for 14 years. |

It is manifest that the offences of these boys are generally confined to petty pilfering, but which, in the aggregate, is destructive of property to a great extent. In the neighbourhood of the docks and shipping, at Liverpool, their depredations of cordage, copper, and other marine stores is very serious. It is a singular fact, that in accompanying the intelligent superintendent of police at a late hour of the night through the numerous flash-houses, low brothels, and receptacles for thieves in Liverpool, in this motley assemblage scarcely one boy was to be seen, showing that hunger or childish gratifications are the principal objects of these youthful culprits. I firmly believe that it is quite illusory to expect that offenders of this class can be reclaimed who have become habituated to the exciting license of a vagabond life; their attachment is neither to be severed by the punishment of the law, nor shamed by public exposure. The withdrawing of their contaminating influence from those still younger, by transportation, seems to be the only alternative. But this remark does not extend to a very large proportion of the unfortunate children who are in these adverse circumstances. The magistrate, on their being brought before him for acts of vagrancy or petty pilfering, oftentimes the consequence of

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destitution and hunger, has no other resource but to commit to prison. The cheerful aspect, the laxity of discipline, the improper association, and the mildness of the punishment in these establishments, generally either confirm the depraved, or efface the salutary terrors of the less abandoned. They leave it only to return. Among a mass of other evidence, an intelligent officer of the House of Correction at Kirkdale related the following interesting incident which had occurred there. "Before the boys come in they dread a prison, but afterwards I have frequently heard them say they do not care about it. They say, when they go out, that they will go to their old places. I am quite sure that if a proper place were provided, many boys would be reclaimed. I have had the management of boys for 15 years. They can get nothing to do when they go out: nobody will trust them. One boy was in here for felony, whom one of the officers asked, on going out, what he intended to do, and told him transportation would be the consequence of his re-committal. He said he did not know what he should do. He had neither father nor mother, nor even a friend; nobody would take him. 'You had better go to sea.' 'Nobody will take me.' 'Then go and stow yourself away secretly aboard of some vessel.' We did not hear of him again for some months. When he came he was well dressed, and his appearance quite altered. He said he had followed our advice, and had stowed himself away on board of an American vessel, and was found when she was far at sea. The captain, who happened to be a most kind-hearted and benevolent man, took compassion, and kept him. He is now mate, and has been in the same employ six years. He called at the prison a few days since, and when the ship arrives here, he never misses coming to Kirkdale to see us, and say, 'What a blessed day it was when I took your advice!'"

The chaplain of the same establishment says, "The boys almost always say before they leave prison, that they must turn to their old habits; they have nothing else to do. I have talked to the boys before quitting, and they have often asked me if there was a Refuge they might go to. I think that the institution even of a voluntary refuge would be of the greatest service, and that there are numerous instances in which it would be availed of."

Extract from the Report of the chaplain of the Borough Gaol to the Recorder, at the July Quarter-sessions at Liverpool:—

> The thing that chiefly occurs to me as deserving particular notice is the crying necessity of something being done, and that without any avoidable delay, for more effectually intimidating and, as far as may be, reforming the juvenile offenders. They are, unquestionably, the most troublesome and, I fear, the most hopeless of any that are to be found here. The adults, especially the males, display something like rational behaviour; but the boys seem determined to set all restraints at defiance, and nothing but the strictest vigilance, and when absolutely demanded, considerable severity, have served to hold them within the bounds of moderation. For this lamentable depravity I am, I think, in some measure able to account, from inquiries I am constantly making into their habits of life when at liberty; and oh! Sir, were it not too foul a tale for such a page as this, and for my fears of harassing your feelings at such a time as this, I would attempt—vain attempt, indeed, and very painful it would be to me—to give you some details; but it is too shocking, too disgusting, to form part of a record like this. Suffice it to say, and I speak it with modesty, though confident, that such is the state of juvenile iniquity in this town, that unless some very active measures be speedily taken for checking this frightful evil, it is not in the power of man's intellectual vision to discover, or of his fears to surmise, the terrible result that may ensue. I would not be thought presumptuous, but with all deference I would venture to suggest, and I trust the suggestion, if at all offensive, will be pardoned on account of its motive, that some representation of this matter (most important as it appears to me) should be made by yourself or the grand jury, at the present sessions, to the "powers that be," for the purpose of accomplishing, or at least trying to accomplish, the object of my thus, I hope respectfully enough, laying before you the above distressing statement. As I have before hinted, with regard to the older prisoners, from their general conduct, some hopes may, perhaps, be entertained of occasional, if not frequent reformation even from the present mode of discipline, bad as it confessedly is: but I again take the liberty of repeating, and that too very emphatically, that as respecting the younger ones nothing worth while will ever be done under the existing system.

I cannot forbear thinking that the subject of juvenile delinquency has been involved in unnecessary perplexity, by attention having been almost exclusively directed to the punishing of this class of offenders rather than the prevention of their becoming such. In numberless cases where destitution or idle habits have been the incentives to a trifling and first offence prosecutors would joyfully forego prosecution, magistrates committal, were there milder institutions than prisons at their disposal, where the youth not thoroughly corrupted might be disciplined and instructed, and where the process of reformation could be fairly essayed.

The humane and useful operation of the Lancashire Society for the Destitute, on discharge from prison, is restricted to females. Badly located, with confined means, it is admirably managed, and has been productive of great good. An asylum for destitute boys, which, under a milder discipline than a prison, should combine the teaching of morals and religion with the art of industrious labour, would be of the highest advantage to this vicinity. I am satisfied that its efficacy would be manifested by a diminution of crime in a very limited period. The able and worthy stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool has often lamented to me the obligation he was under of sending children to a prison, from the want of some intermediate institution. That a sufficient number of these unfortunates would avail themselves of its protection to justify this appeal to municipal and private benevolence, is shown from the result of inquiries, a summary of which will be found in the annexed returns.

The more such institutions are retired and sequestered from the public, the greater results may be expected from them. The River Mersey offers many sites where, in default of a more suitable receptacle, a hulk of sufficient size might be moored, and these boys taught the multifarious employments dependent upon a sea-port, and thus acquire the capability, and with assistance the means of earning an honest livelihood. In this way I consider this interesting experiment might be temporarily tried upon a small scale, with a view successfully to its future extension and permanency. The subjoined tables exhibit the result of questions put to 60 boys, under 16, in the Kirkdale House of Correction, and 15 in the Borough Gaol of Liverpool, on the 26th of August 1836:—

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*

Juvenile Delinquency, Liverpool.

## KIRKDALE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

| NAME. | AGE. | Where Born. | Read or Write. | Trade or Profession. | Parents, whether alive, and if Stepfather or Stepmother. | Number of times Convicted. | Whether will go to a place of Refuge on discharge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Evans | 11 | Manchester | Neither | None | Mother | Twice before | Yes. |
| James Fairing | 15 | Liverpool | Both | Blacksmith | Father | Once ,, | ,, |
| James Gorman | 12 | London | Neither | None | Father and mother. | Four ,, | ,, |
| John Strainer | 13 | Liverpool | Read | ditto | ditto | Five ,, | ,, |
| Barnard Carroll | 14 | ditto | Neither | ditto | Neither alive | Six ,, | No. |
| William Witherington | 14 | ditto | ditto | ditto | Father and mother | Twice ,, | Yes. |
| William M'Cue | 12 | Ireland | ditto | ditto | Mother | Once ,, | ,, |
| John Thomas | 10 | Liverpool | Both | ditto | Both | Twice ,, | ,, |
| John Jones | 14 | ditto | Neither | Shop-boy | Stepfather | First time | ,, |
| John Garvey | 13 | Ireland | ditto | Rope-walks | Mother | ditto | ,, |
| Charles Miller | 13 | Liverpool | ditto | None | Neither alive | Five times before | ,, |
| Robert Hickey | 13 | ditto | ditto | ditto | Father and Mother. | Four ,, | ,, |
| William Jones | 14 | ditto | ditto | Mattress maker | Neither alive | Once ,, | ,, |
| William Chaffers | 13 | ditto | ditto | None | Mother | First time | No. |
| Thomas Collins | 10 | Ireland | ditto | Rope-walks | ditto | Once before | Yes. |
| William Wellington | 10 | Liverpool | Read | None | Father and Mother. | First time | ,, |
| Thomas Hudson | 13 | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | ,, |
| Andrew M'Ginn | 13 | ditto | Neither | ditto | ditto | ditto | No. |
| Charles Davies | 12 | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | Once before | ,, |
| Edward Ashburn | 14 | ditto | ditto | Rope-walks | Neither alive | Three times before | Yes. |
| John Pinnington | 10 | ditto | ditto | None | Mother | First time | ,, |
| Thomas Dunn | 9 | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto | No. |
| John Gafney | 13 | ditto | ditto | ditto | Both | ditto | Yes. |
| Michael Brough | 13 | Ireland | ditto | ditto | Father | Once before | No. |
| Thomas Williams | 13 | Dublin | Both | Shop-boy | Mother | ,, ,, | Yes. |
| Edward M'Hardy | 14 | Liverpool | ditto | ditto | Neither alive | Twice ,, | ,, |
| Henry Wilson | 14 | Manchester | Neither | None | Mother | ,, ,, | ,, |
| John Duff | 12 | Liverpool | Read | ditto | Both | First time | No. |
| James Kitts | 14 | ditto | ditto | Tailor | ditto | Once before | Yes. |
| Francis Bennett | 15 | ditto | ditto | None | Neither alive | Three times do. | No. |
| Joseph Knox | 14 | ditto | Both | Boat-builder | Stepfather, mother. | ,, ,, | ,, |
| Thomas Brown | 15 | ditto | ditto | None | Father | Once ,, | ,, |
| William Williams | 14 | ditto | ditto | Block-maker | ditto | ,, ,, | ,, |
| James Goulding | 14 | Ireland | Neither | None | Both | Twice ,, | Yes. |
| Peter M'Clare | 15 | Manchester | ditto | Factory | Stepfather, mother. | ,, ,, | ,, |
| William Delany | 14 | Liverpool | Neither | Tallowchandler | Father and mother. | Three times | ,, |
| James Garner | 15 | Lancaster | ditto | Cooper | Mother | Once ,, | ,, |
| Richard Fishwick | 14 | Liverpool | Read | None | Father and mother. | Twice ,, | No. |
| John Jones | 14 | Ireland | Neither | ditto | Stepfather, mother. | Six times ,, | Yes. |
| John Mayberry | 15 | Liverpool | Both | ditto | Both | First time | No. |
| Thomas Doyle | 15 | ditto | Neither | Shoemaker | ditto | Twice before | ,, |
| Edward Armstrong | 15 | ditto | ditto | Tailor | ditto | Ten times do. | Yes. |
| John Gorman | 14 | London | ditto | None | ditto | Nine ,, | ,, |
| John Green | 15 | Liverpool | Both | Tailor | ditto | Twice ,, | ,, |
| Daniel Patterson | 15 | ditto | ditto | Glass-cutter | Mother | Six ,, | No. |
| Peter Naylor | 15 | ditto | Neither | None | Stepfather, mother | Three ,, | Yes. |
| Michael Hamilton | 14 | ditto | Read | ditto | ditto | ,, ,, | No. |
| Robert Jones | 14 | Shrewsbury | Both | Mariner | Neither alive | First time | Yes. |
| Isaac Paul | 14 | Leek | Neither | Factory boy | Both | Twice before | No. |
| William Speed | 14 | Dublin | ditto | Shoemaker | ditto | Four ,, | Yes. |
| Peter Atkinson | 12 | Ireland | Read | None | ditto | Twice ,, | ,, |
| William Lyon | 15 | Liverpool | Neither | Blacksmith | ditto | First time | ,, |
| John Williams | 15 | ditto | Both | None | ditto | Once before | No. |
| James Pucill | 15 | Warrington | Read | Pin pointer | ditto | Twice ,, | ,, |
| Alexander Dutton | 13 | ditto | Neither | do. maker | ditto | First time | ,, |
| Thomas Oakley | 14 | ditto | Read | ditto | Stepfather, mother | ditto | ,, |
| Frances Webster | 12 | ditto | ditto | None | Both | ditto | ,, |
| John Brogan | 16 | St. Helen's | ditto | Drover | ditto | ditto | ,, |
| John Bancroft | 15 | Warrington | ditto | Fustian cutter. | Mother | Twice before | ,, |
| Richard Holloway | 15 | Chowbent | ditto | Collier | Both | Once ,, | ,, |

## BOROUGH GAOL, LIVERPOOL.

| NAME. | AGE. | Where Born. | Read or Write. | Parents, whether alive, and if Stepfather or Stepmother. | Number of times Convicted. | Whether willing to go to a Refuge at their discharge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Lockhart | 16 | Liverpool | Both | Father and mother. | Four | Yes—to be a cooper. |
| Robert Welsh | 15 | ditto | Both | Mother & stepfather | Never until now | Yes—to be a joiner. |
| James Thompson | 14 | ditto | Reads a little | Father and mother. | ditto | Would rather go home. |
| George Haughty | 15 | ditto | Neither | ditto | ditto | Would go to any trade if he could see his father and mother occasionally. |
| James Priestley | 15 | Higher Tranmeres. | Read not write | ditto | ditto | His master will take him again when he leaves here. |
| Charles Hawkins | 13 | Ashton-under-Lyne. | Neither | ditto | ditto | Would prefer going home. |
| Samuel Johnson | 15 | Liverpool | Neither | ditto | ditto | Would prefer going home. |
| Peter Conolly | 14 | ditto | Neither | Mother | Twice | Would wish to learn some light trade or business, but is lame of one hand. |
| Thomas Armstrong | 16 | ditto | Neither | Father and mother. | Four | Would prefer going home. |
| James Hampton | 15 | ditto | Read not write | Father & stepmother | Never until now | Would prefer going home. |
| James Green | 16 | Kendall | Reads a little | Mother & stepfather | ditto | Would prefer going home. |
| William Tuson | 14 | Liverpool | Reads a little | Mother & stepfather | Three | Would like to learn a trade if he could see his mother occasionally. |
| William Skilling, called Wm. Skelhorn | 11 | ditto | Read not write | Neither father nor mother | Twice | Is willing to do anything, or go any where for a living. |
| Edwin Roberts | 13 | ditto | Both | ditto | Twice | Will go to his uncle, who lives at Frodsham in Cheshire. |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Lancashire.*

Lancaster Borough Gaol.

## LANCASTER.—BOROUGH GAOL.

This prison, or rather lock-up, for it is no more, adjoins the Town-hall, and consists of two rooms, deficient in light and ventilation.

No. 1 cell, 24 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in.
No. 2 cell, 15 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 3 in.

There are privies in each of the rooms. No airing-yards are attached, nor does any individual sleep on the premises. Prisoners under criminal charges remain here only while under examination. There is a Court of Pleas for the borough, and debtors both under mesne process and in execution are confined here. One debtor, in 1833, remained here for two months; another, in 1835, for 13 weeks; and a third, in 1836, for 14 days. This place is entirely unsuitable for imprisonment of any duration, and particularly for such a class of prisoners as debtors, who are here mixed with disorderlies and prisoners under criminal charges. The town serjeant acts as keeper, and attends to the wants of the prisoners during the day, salary, 4*l.* The corporation are fully satisfied of the insufficiency of this lock-up as a place of confinement for debtors, and would willingly contract with the county magistrates for the maintenance of such prisoners in the Castle, but the latter being extra-parochial, and not within the borough, there are legal difficulties in the way of such an arrangement. I have to repeat, that it is a most improper place for the imprisonment of debtors.

Wigan Borough Gaol.

## WIGAN.—BOROUGH GAOL.

This prison consists of an insecure and dilapidated tenement in the town of Wigan, attached to other buildings, and liable to accident by fire. It contains two apartments or dungeons below ground, described as not being used; and I trust, for the sake of humanity, that this is the case. There are also two apartments in the second floor, for males and females.

*Dimensions.*

Dungeon, No. 1.—17 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 6 in., 6 ft. high.
,, No. 2.—9 ft. by 6 ft., 5 ft. 10 in. high.
Females' Room.—11 ft. by 5 ft. 3 in., 7 ft. 3 in. high.
Males' Room.—16 ft. by 14 ft., 7 ft. high.

As many as 13 prisoners at a time have been confined in the apartment for males, and 3 women were in the one for females on the day of my inspection. There are no privies nor airing-yards. The prisoners are maintained out of the poor-rate. They only remain here during examination. The corporation contract with the county to receive their prisoners at the House of Correction at Kirkdale. The prison was dirty. Tobacco-smoking is permitted. The following are the number of prisoners, of all descriptions, who have passed through the Borough Gaol in the years

| | |
|---|---|
| 1833 | 612 |
| 1834 | 624 |
| 1835 | 566 |

This prison is seldom without an occupant, and considering the extent and character of the population, and the irremediable defects of site and arrangement as above described, a *new prison* seems absolutely requisite, the more particularly since the borough has obtained a grant of Quarter-sessions.

# WESTMORELAND.

*Westmoreland.*

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

## APPLEBY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This county prison is very inconveniently and insecurely placed at the base of a hill, which has been partly scarped away to afford sufficient space for its erection. The ground on which it stands was leased from Sir James Lowther in 1768 for 999 years, at a reserved ground-rent of one pound per annum. Many alterations have been made of late years to the prison, and it now consists of a mass of irregular buildings, rendering any effective system of discipline almost impracticable. It is without any detached boundary wall; the back part of the prison resting against the soil of which the hill is composed, generates damp, and is an impediment to the free and general circulation of air. It is overlooked from the windows in rear of the Court-house, and also from the adjoining height. Communication has taken place with prisoners by these means. The sleeping-cells of the male prisoners are deficient both in light and ventilation, and from their situation at the extremity of the airing-yards, as well as from their construction, are out of the reach of any inspection. There is no special accommodation for female debtors, and they are either placed with the criminals, or the matron is compelled to give up one of her apartments. The chapel is above the debtors' day-room; it is small and low, and very insecure. The wooden divisions between the prisoners are very slightly constructed and the doors are without fastenings. The keeper states, that he has been obliged, for safety, on some occasions to take the prisoners there handcuffed or in irons, and that communication takes place between them and the debtors as they pass through their yard to chapel. There is no male infirmary, and considerable inconvenience has resulted from the want of this necessary appendage.

*Dimensions of the Cells.*

Felons' Yard, No. 1.—9 cells 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. 6 in. high.
,, No. 2.—4 cells 8 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 4 in., 8 ft. 8 in. high.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Westmoreland.*

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

Misdemeanants' Yard, Nos. 3 & 4.—8 cells of similar dimensions to the felons' cells.
Debtors' Sleeping-rooms, No. 1.—22 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., 10 ft. 4 in. high.
,, No. 2.—13 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., 10 ft. 4 in. high.
,, No. 3.—22 ft. by 12 ft. 5 in., 10 ft. 4 in. high.
,, No. 4.—14 ft. 3 in. by 13 ft. 4 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high.
,, No. 5.—14 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 4 in., 9 ft. 9 in. high.
Refractory Cells, No. 1.—12 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. high.
,, No. 2.—7 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. high; dark, and deficient in ventilation.
Outer Room, or vestibule to the Refractory Cells.—7 ft. by 9 ft., 6 ft. 9 in. high.

Condemned Cell.—8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in., 6 ft. 3 in. high. This cell is in a small yard sunk below the surface. It is damp, unwholesome, and most improper for the confinement of any description of prisoner.

There are four day-rooms or workshops between the keeper's house and the sleeping-cells. They contain two crank-mills, and dressing-machines. One of these rooms is used as a kitchen, and is fitted up with a steam apparatus for cooking, and heating this part of the building. Heat is not supplied to the sleeping apartments of the prisoners. The part occupied by the females is built on a plan similar to that adopted at Lancaster Castle. The day and sleeping-rooms are of a semicircular form, with open iron railing at their extremities. They are completely overlooked from the matron's parlour and chamber, the latter being placed in the interior of the half circle. The privies throughout the prison are badly constructed, and are offensive.

I agree most fully in the following opinion, given in evidence by the keeper, as to the insecurity of the prison. "I consider the prison very insecure, and have represented it several times to the Grand Jury. Alterations have taken place, but its great want of safety is undiminished. It offers such a temptation to men to escape, that the hope of it unsettles their minds while in confinement: they are constantly brooding over it. Four prisoners have effected their escape, and the attempts have been most numerous. Is often obliged to have recourse to irons."

*Diet*, 1.—For prisoners sentenced to hard labour; for convicted prisoners, not sentenced to hard labour, but ordered by the visiting justices to be set to work; and for prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, but who work:—

*Males.*

7 lbs. wheaten bread weekly.
2½ lbs. of oatmeal ,,
10 lbs. of potatoes ,,
1½ lb. of beef ,,
5 oz. of rice ,,
1½ gill of peas weekly.
4 oz. of cheese ,,
3½ oz. of salt ,,
2 oz. of onions ,,

*Dinners.*

Sundays—1 quart of stew made from cows' shins, in the proportion of one shin to every 14 prisoners.
Mondays—½ lb. of beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Tuesdays—1 quart rice soup, and potatoes.
Wednesdays—½ lb. beef, boiled, and potatoes.
Thursdays—1 quart of pea-soup, and potatoes.
Fridays—½ lb. beef, made into scouce.
Saturdays—Potatoes and cheese.
Breakfasts, 1 quart oatmeal pottage, and the same for suppers.

*Females.*

7 lbs. of wheaten bread weekly.
2 lbs. of oatmeal ,,
5 lbs. of potatoes ,,
1 lb. of beef ,,
5 oz. of rice weekly.
1½ gill of peas ,,
3½ oz. of salt ,,

*Dinners.*

Sundays—1 quart of stew made as above.
Mondays—½ lb. of beef boiled and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesdays—1 quart of rice soup.
Wednesdays—½ lb. of beef boiled, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
Thursdays—1 quart of pea-soup.
Fridays—1½ lb. of potatoes, 1 quart of soup.
Saturdays—1½ lb. of potatoes.
Breakfasts, 1 quart oatmeal pottage, and the same for suppers.

2.—For prisoners before trial who do not maintain themselves, and who do not work, and for all other prisoners (except such as are sick) who cannot maintain themselves, and who do not work:—

*Males and Females.*

7 lbs. wheaten bread weekly.
2½ lbs. oatmeal ,,
10 lbs. potatoes weekly.
4½ oz. salt ,,

The above table, being the same as at Lancaster Castle, has been recently adopted. I doubt, from the diversity and number of articles of which this dietary is composed, whether it will answer in so small an establishment as at Appleby, and whether difficulties will not be

II.

Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Westmoreland.*

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

found, and increased expenses incurred, in obtaining contracts for such minute quantities as must be required.

The debtors are permitted to purchase provisions, and a quart of beer daily, and also the use of tobacco, notwithstanding they receive the allowance from the county. The prisoners take their meals in their cells.

*Fuel.*—The male and female day-rooms are heated by steam. The debtors are allowed 1 bushel of coals weekly all the year round.

*Clothing.*—Convicted felons, a suit of dark brown frieze, and misdemeanant's of grey, with the word "gaol" in large letters on the back. Untried prisoners are only supplied with clothing when absolutely necessary.

*Bedding.*—The bedsteads are of iron, or stone. The bedding consists of a mat of straw, a paillasse, two blankets, one rug in summer, two in winter. Upon inspecting the bedding, the straw mats appeared to be saturated with moisture, and covered with mildew. The sleeping apartments of the males are damp, and seem to require the application of heat in the winter. I think it would also be an advantage if the stone slabs used as bedsteads were perforated, by having holes drilled through them, for the admission of air.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison, and the persons of the prisoners, clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon's attendance is generally two or three times a-week, and oftener, when required. There is a great want of an infirmary for the males. An epidemic fever, of a mild typhus character, prevailed in January last. The greater portion of the prisoners were attacked with it. The accommodation in the cells was so bad, as to render it obligatory to remove some of the most serious cases to the female infirmary. The fever was prevalent in the county at that time, and was not to be traced either to the building or the locality, nor were the cases more severe than met with in practice out of the prison. The surgeon considers the cells in which the males are confined as unwholesome. The effluvia in them is most offensive if a prisoner is only locked up in them for a few hours in the day-time. The site of the prison is damp. Generally speaking, he sees the prisoners before they are classed. Constipated bowels are of frequent occurrence. Itch, gonorrhœa, and rheumatism, occasionally. Considers the prison diet as much superior to that of the poorer classes of the county. Has been obliged to take men off the wheel from debility. The surgeon's journal contains an account of serious cases of illness, and the dates of his visits to the prison. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs divine service on Sundays, with one sermon. Prayers are also read twice a-day during the week, once by him, and once by the keeper. He sees the prisoners privately, visiting the prison once a-week for that purpose. He administers the sacrament three times a-year to such as he considers in a proper frame of mind to receive it. The cells being so inconvenient, in point of size and ventilation, he feels the want of a proper place to communicate with the prisoners. There is no attempt made to instruct the prisoners. They are provided with Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, and no books come into the prison without his sanction. The insecure state of the chapel has often occurred to him. It is likewise too low, and most offensive in warm weather. A majority of the prisoners are uneducated, a third of them unable to read or write, and many even who can do so, are so ignorant upon religious subjects, as not to be able to explain the reasons for the celebration of the great festivals of the church. The ordinary class of prisoners in this gaol are not of a very bad description, but the large cattle fairs at Appleby and Brough Hill occasionally supply practised thieves from London and Glasgow. The prisoners express no desire for instruction. They generally feel the imprisonment at first, but the effect soon wears off; they form new connexions, and it becomes a new life to them. The chaplain's journal contains merely an account of duty performed by him.

*Classification.*—The classification of prisoners is not preserved while they are at labour upon the wheel.

*Labour.*—Tread-wheel for males, crank-wheel for females and infirm prisoners. The tread-mill was only completed the last year, and being without a regulator, its motion is at one time of great velocity, and at another the reverse. The labour is occasionally suspended in consequence. The keeper reported the cause to the magistrates, who ordered a regulator to be added to the machinery, nine months ago. The velocity of the wheel is at present endeavoured to be corrected by clogging it with a piece of timber, a very improper, if not a dangerous practice. Malt is crushed, and a small quantity of flour made and dressed by the crank-wheels, but no payment is received for this operation from the owners of the grain. 612 quarters of malt were crushed by the prisoners from January 11th, to June 24th, in the present year.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each month in the year. | 10 Hours in Summer, in Winter during daylight. | 15 | 8 Inches. | 48 | Two-thirds. | 19,200 feet per day of 10 hours. | 1,200 | 12,800 feet. | Cannot record with precision for want of a proper regulator. One is in progress. | Pumping water for the use of prison. |

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*Westmoreland.*

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

SCALE OF CRANK LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Cranks will employ at one time in separate Apartments. | The ordinary Velocity of the Cranks per Minute. | How the Labour is apportioned to the Number and Strength of the Prisoners employed. | The Daily Amount of Labour performed by each Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Each month in the year. | 10 Hours in Summer, in Winter during daylight. | Seven prisoners in three Rooms, viz.—four, two, and one. | From 65 to 70 in two mills in Male Wards, in Female Ward about 40, a long crank handle where four works at one time. | The labour is in grinding malt and corn; the mills are regulated by a screw to admit a greater or less quantity of corn, according to the strength of the prisoners. | From 1½ quarter of malt to 4 quarters, depending on the description of mills employed. | By the number of quarters of malt or corn ground. | Grinding corn or malt. |

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences among the prisoners are creating disturbances, and purloining from each other; punished by stoppage of provisions, whipping, and solitary confinement. Whipping is inflicted by the turnkey, in presence of the keeper; a birch rod is made use of for the boys. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Scourge.*—Handle of oak, eighteen inches long, with nine lashes of common whipcord, twenty-two inches in length, with eight single knots in each.

*Irons.*—For refractory prisoners, No. 1, set of double irons, 21 lbs.; No. 2, set of double irons, 19½ lbs.; used in conveying male convicts to the hulks, 5½ lbs.; ditto, females, 18 oz.

*Visits and Letters.*—The convicted prisoners are visited by an order from a magistrate. The untried, at the discretion of the keeper. There is no place in the prison conveniently fitted up for the purpose. They see the strangers in a day-room, in the presence of the keeper or turnkey. Letters are inspected coming in and going out.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The bills are laid before the visiting magistrates every quarter, and are then presented at the general sessions for approval, and after being signed by the chairman, are delivered to the treasurer, who disburses the respective accounts.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 80 7 8¾ | 2 13 4½ | 14 5 9 | 12 8 0 | 36 11 1 | 5 7 0½ | .. | 1 19 0 |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1 14 9 | 9 18 0 | 63 5 0 | .. | 13 10 1 | 212 10 0 | 64 6 3 | 306 6 0¾ |
| | | | | | | Salaries .... | 212 10 0 |
| | | | | | | Total .. £ | 518 16 0¾ |

*Books:—Register.*—Containing an alphabetical list of all prisoners under the heads of When committed—name—by whom committed—age—offence—remarks.

*Keeper's Private Register.*—Name—age—height—marks—personal description—where born—profession—last residence—particulars of former life and crime—date of admission and trial—how disposed of.

*Keeper's Journal.*—Containing reports to quarter-sessions, and entries of daily occurrences in the prison.

*Employment Book.*—Presenting a daily account of the distribution and employments of the prisoners.

*Stock Book.*—Inventory of the stock and furniture, the property of the county, taken every quarter.

*Account Book of Prison Expenditure.*—Entries of all articles, with their prices, received for the use of the prison.

*Labour Book.*—Entry of the quantity of grain received, and manufactured.

*General Discipline.*—The discipline maintained in this prison is not of a very severe character. On going round at night, I found one prisoner dressed in his sleeping cell, with the materials for striking a light, engaged in smoking tobacco. The faulty construction of the buildings, with the small number of the officers, make it a very difficult task to prevent such irregularities. Silence is enjoined as a rule, but with very imperfect means of enforcing it, either at the mill, or in the airing-yards, and none in the cells at night. The conduct of the debtors is described, by the keeper and turnkey, as very indifferent, and injurious to the general discipline of the prison; they carry on communication with the criminal prisoners, and have, generally, been concerned

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Westmoreland.*
Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

in the escapes that have taken place. They are noisy, dissatisfied, and always quarrelling; they do not regularly attend Divine service. Another obstacle to the discipline of this small prison is, the occupation of a whole ward and airing-yard by a person acquitted of the murder of his wife, on the ground of insanity, and who has been confined here for a period of fifteen years. He is allowed to purchase whatever provisions he pleases, with a quart of beer daily; he receives 2*s*. 4*d*. weekly, from the parish of Kendal, for his maintenance; he is permitted to walk outside of the prison, in front of the keeper's house; he has been of singular service, at times, in preventing the escape of prisoners, and has, in two instances, suffered severe personal injuries in consequence. The chaplain states "that he attends to his religious duties, and conducts himself perfectly as a sane man; he has administered the Sacrament to him; has sometimes, without being aware of the cause, found him irritated; he has generally found him irritable and out of his usual way when any prisoner has been committed for a crime which has resemblance to the one for which he was tried; he has never adverted to the circumstance of his own case, in the communication he has had with him." About two years ago, when a prisoner was committed upon a charge of murder, he was extremely excited, and the keeper notices that he is always in an irritable state at the period of the assizes. This person was a surgeon, and in a respectable rank of life. A female has also been confined here, under similar circumstances, for eight years; when first in prison, she attempted her own life; the chaplain considers her of weak, but not altogether of unsound mind; she is very ignorant, can neither read nor write, and has very imperfect ideas of any subject, but is very tractable and harmless; she appears a fitter subject for a poorhouse than a gaol.

There being no county asylum for lunatics, it happens that they are occasionally sent here for safe keeping until otherwise disposed of.

The chaplain, in his report to the October sessions, 1836, states "that the debtors are by no means regular in their attendance at chapel; one of them has not been there for the last eighteen months; they have been frequently quarrelsome among themselves, and troublesome to the keeper, so much so, that he has found it necessary to put one of them under restraint. The silent system has been enforced among the felons, as far as practicable; but when men are sentenced to long periods of confinement, in a prison constituted as this is, they must frequently be thrown into each other's society, and communications will sometimes be made which, in his opinion, no vigilance can prevent. The longer men are imprisoned, greater intimacies will be formed, and more frequent violations of this rule occur. This is one evil necessarily arising from long imprisonments where there is a want of means to carry this system into full effect. This, however, is not the only evil connected with long imprisonment. By long confinement and hard labour in prisons, from wearing the same dress, and using the same diet, whether the crimes be of greater or less magnitude, men gradually lose that feeling of self-respect so necessary to keep them in the path of duty. In lapse of time, from their degraded situation, they become callous to the opinion of the world, reckless of their own character, and at the end of twelve or eighteen months, instead of leaving the prison with that abhorrence of it which they had at an earlier period, they leave it in character more degraded, and in principle more demoralized, than they were when they first entered it. The chaplain has ventured to state this opinion from a conviction of its correctness; which conviction arises from his observation of men's conduct previous, and subsequent to their liberation; and upon the whole he is led to this conclusion, "that if the object of punishment be the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders (as it undoubtedly is), that object may be more readily obtained by short than by long periods of imprisonment. Since October sessions, 1835, there have been confined in this prison, debtors 19, felons 44. Of the latter, 16 could read, 10 could not; and the remaining 18 could both read and write. The number of prisoners committed during the last twelve months is considerably greater than that of the preceding year. This, at first sight, might seem to reflect upon the morality of the county; but when it is stated that a much greater number of vagrants (who were neither natives of nor residents in the county), have been committed in the present, than in any previous year, it will do away with any imputation of that sort."

It appears by the keeper's report books, that from 1830 to 1836, inclusive, there were 276 prisoners committed to this gaol on criminal charges, of which number 152 were natives of the county of Westmoreland, and 124 were not. The keeper states that prisoners are brought in by the constables, nine times out of ten, in a state of intoxication, and the debtors on coming in are worse.

*Keeper.*—Age 53; appointed 1834; married; family in business; salary, 130*l.* Out of this sum he pays the turnkey, whom he hires, 30*l.* a-year. Receives 1*s.* a-mile for conveying a single convict to the hulks; 9*d.* a-mile each if more than one. The Earl of Thanet, the hereditary high-sheriff, who appoints the keeper, pays 15*l.* of the salary, and the county the remainder; he gives a bond of 2000*l.* to the sheriff; he has neither coals, candles, nor soap; he has to provide calendars at the assizes, also handcuffs and irons for prisoners, at his own cost. When first appointed he had to pay his predecessor 4*l.* for these articles.

I cannot help expressing an opinion, that the providing of articles of this kind, should not be imposed upon, nor left to the discretion of, the keeper. The county should certainly provide and pay for them.

*Turnkey.*—Age 39; appointed 1834; married; cabinet-maker by trade; salary, 30*l.*, and 3*l.* a-year from the chaplain for acting as clerk. Does not reside nor take his meals in the prison.

*Matron.*—Age 50; appointed 1834; has lived in the prison 37 years, the management having been in members of her family; salary, 25*l.*; she has also charge of the county court-house adjoining.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1834; salary, 42*l.*, out of which he pays the acting clerk 3*l.* The chaplain is second master of the endowed grammar-school at Appleby.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1834; salary, 10*l.* 10*s.*, including medicines.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE OF CORRECTION, from the 21st October 1835, to 21st October 1836, with the different Divisons or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. Tried by a Jury. | | Under the Game Laws. Summary Convictions. | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem | Male. | Fem. |
| 19 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | 1 | 20 | 2 | .. | .. | 83 | 7 | 83 | 7 | 81 | 7 | 2 | .. |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Death. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 22 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 38 | 8 | 22 | .. | 2 | 11 | 28 | 13 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this Prison | .. | 2 | .. | .. | Male. | Fem. |
| Other Prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells were more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | .. | 21 | 6 | 44 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 |

| Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|
| d. |
| 4 |
| Average |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Westmoreland.*
Kendal County House of Correction.

## KENDAL.—County House of Correction.

This prison stands on a rising ground at one extremity of the town of Kendal. It is surrounded by a boundary wall of stone, forming an irregular triangle. It comprises a house for the keeper, with a parlour, an inspection room, a kitchen, five chambers, and accommodation for fifty prisoners. It was erected and maintained at the joint expense of the county and the corporation of Kendal, but since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act, the borough, being assessed to the county-rate, has discontinued the payment of its proportion The only prisoners, of a local description, at present sent there are those from a Court of Requests, for debts under 40*s.* The jurisdiction of this Court is confined to the borough of Kendal, and twenty-five neighbouring parishes. By an order made at quarter-sessions, which directs that all prisoners whose commitments are for a longer period than one month, shall be sent to Appleby, the number ordinarily sent to this establishment is so much reduced as to make almost its continuance a subject for consideration; at the period of inspection there was but a single prisoner on the criminal side. In locality it is certainly preferable, and in arrangement upon a par, if not superior, to the county gaol.

The successive alterations and additions to the prison have left it an irregular and inconvenient cluster of thirty-three cells, varying in shape and dimensions; among these are eleven cells 6ft. by 6ft., 7ft. high, dark and deficient in ventilation; two, 8ft. by 12ft., 8ft. high. Refractory cells, 6ft. by 6ft., 6ft. 6in. high. Yard attached to it, 14ft. by 9ft. 6in. The chapel is a small room, 18ft. by 15, and 8ft. high; without divisions. A canvass screen but ineffectually serves to separate the males from the females.

*Diet.*—To each prisoner, weekly, 10 lbs. of potatoes, 2 lbs. weight of beef, clear of bone; 5½ lbs. weight of meal, 7 quarts of skimmed milk, with salt, onions and pepper.

*Clothing.*—Convicted prisoners, party-coloured suit of grey and red frieze; misdemeanants, grey frieze.

*Bedding.*—Straw mat, palliasse, two blankets, and rug; an additional blanket in winter.

*Fuel.*—The day and work-rooms are heated by steam. The debtors are allowed from ¾ to 1 cwt. of coals per week, according to the coldness of the season.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends when required; a medicine chest is kept in the prison; the surgeon's journal contains the particulars of each case, and the dates of his attendance. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs one full service, with sermon, on Sunday, in the afternoon. Wednesday is also a day appointed for prayers; but when there is not a sufficient number of prisoners to form a congregation, the chaplain sees them and converses with them individually. He superintends and sanctions the issue of tracts and books. The male prisoners are provided with elementary books, for the purpose of their mutually instructing each other. A committee of ladies, chiefly of the Society of Friends, visit the females twice a-week, and teach them to read. A practice prevails here of admitting strangers on Sundays, to Divine Service in the chapel, which appears objectionable, the more particularly as there is no real separation nor division between them and the prisoners. The chaplain's journal contains no register of his attendances, but merely the entry of his trimestrial reports to sessions.

*Labour.*—There are crank-wheels for grinding corn and crushing malt. Both male and female prisoners are employed. The grinding of corn is more laborious than the crushing of malt. The prisoners have no specific quantity given them to grind; there are no gyrometers attached to the cranks, the mills are kept going, the noise telling the keeper (as he states) whether they are idle or otherwise. The malt and wheat are sent by private individuals, and the grinding, for them, is gratuitous. The customary price for crushing malt in Kendal is 6*d.* per load. In the year 1835, before the number of prisoners was diminished, by sending them in almost all cases to Appleby, 1440 loads of malt were crushed in the prison, each load containing 2 bushels 16 quarts.

*Punishments and Offences.*—No scourge in the prison. Irons, 5¼ lbs. A very extraordinary and improper instrument for punishing refractory prisoners has been made use of in this prison; it is an iron gag, consisting of four bands of iron, each 8½ inches long, shaped so as to inclose the head, with an iron tongue-piece, 2 in. in length, roughed on its surface, which being placed in the mouth and secured by a padlock, at the back of the neck, effectually prevents the person so confined from shouting or talking. It goes by the cant name of "The Helmet," to which, in shape, it bears some resemblance. The keeper states "that he has seen it used twice, once on a male prisoner for half an hour, and once on a female for a quarter; they were both very refractory and noisy. He once heard it called by a Scotch prisoner, "*The Iron Helmet of Kilmarnock.*" I called the attention of one of the magistrates then present to the impropriety and illegality of this instrument, and have reason to believe it will be destroyed.

*Visits and Letters.*—The prisoners are permitted to see strangers without an order from the magistrates, at the discretion of the keeper, but always in his presence. Letters are inspected coming in and going out of the prison.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The provisions are contracted for quarterly. The keeper lays the bills before the visiting justices every quarter, who examine into their correctness; they are then subjected to the approval of the magistrates at quarter-sessions, and after being signed by the chairman, the treasurer signs a draft for the whole amount, which he gives to the keeper, who pays the sums due to the respective tradesmen, and sends the receipts to the treasurer. The explanation given by the keeper why the treasurer does not perform this most necessary

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Westmoreland.*
Kendal County House of Correction.

part of his duty, that of paying the bills himself, is " that he resides at a distance of fourteen miles from Kendal."

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER SESSIONS 1835, to OCTOBER SESSIONS 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 43 6 10½ | 1 11 0 | .. | 1 6 2½ | 34 3 0 | 4 7 4½ | 0 6 1½ | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations & Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Pison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1 16 0 | 3 12 0 | 13 14 0 | .. | 9 16 6½ | 7 17 0 | .. | 121 16 1½ |
| | | | | | | Salaries . . | 147 12 0 |
| | | | | | | Total . . | 269 8 1½ |

*Disbursement-book.*—The accounts of the various articles of provisions, &c., consumed in the prison, kept under separate heads.

*Contract-book.*—The contracts made for provisions are entered and signed by the parties contracting.

*Magistrates' Order-book.*—Containing orders for all articles required for the use of the prisoners, and for debtors, who are without means, to receive the county allowance.

*Commitment-book.*—Entries of prisoners under the heads of felony, bastardy, misdemeanants, assaults, vagrants, deserters, lunatics.

*Register.*—When committed—name—by whom committed—age—offence—remarks.

*Keeper's Journal.*—Copies of Quarterly Reports, offences and occurrences in prison.

*Debtors' Register.*

*General Discipline.*—There being no county lunatic asylum, insane persons are occasionally sent here for short periods until properly disposed of.

*Keeper.*—Age 26; appointed 1835; ——maker and police-officer in Kendal; salary, 100*l.*; small garden without the walls of the prison.

*Matron.*—Age 24; sister to the keeper; appointed 1833; salary, 12*l.* 12*s.*

*Chaplain.*—Salary, 30*l.*; curate of St. George's, a Chapel of Ease, in Kendal.

*Surgeon.*—Salary, 5*l.* Is surgeon to the Borough Dispensary, and his attendance upon the borough prisoners is a part of his duty, as belonging to that establishment.

The late regulations of the magistrates, by which prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed one month are sent to Appleby, in order that they may undergo the labour of the treadmill, has almost left this prison without an inmate, with the exception of the debtors from the Borough Court of Requests, who appear at present to be supported at the expense of the county. It seems doubtful, with such a population as that of Kendal, whether it would be prudent to abandon this prison altogether; but certainly a very considerable diminution may be made in the amount of salaries and expenses.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION at KENDAL, from the 22nd October 1835, to the 22nd October 1836, with the different Divisons or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | Felons. | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 35 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 1 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 31 | 3 | 8 | 3 | .. | .. | 89 | 11 | 101 | 13 | 97 | 13 | 4 | .. |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Death. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. | 1 | Stoppage of pensions. | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. |
| To this Prison | .. | 12 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Other Prisons | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 50 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |

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NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Cumberland.*

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

# CUMBERLAND.

## CARLISLE.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison is a convenient appendage to the county courts of justice, and is connected with the one where the criminal business is disposed of by a curtain or screen of Gothic design, harmonizing with and assisting the imposing effect of these noble structures. The interior of the prison is constructed upon the plan of the one at Bury St. Edmunds; and so implicitly, in some instances, has this been followed, that the faults and deficiencies of the original building are here repeated. The principal front, with the gateway, is in English-street; and at its back, looking into the interior of the prison, a long range of buildings extend on each side the entrance, consisting of lodging for a turnkey, the keeper's office, bath and reception-room, male and female infirmaries, and other apartments occasionally occupied by debtors. The infirmaries are extremely ill situated, and being also deficient in ventilation and other requisites, are but seldom used. The accommodation for prisoners consists of six wings, radiating from a central building, the house of the keeper. The material used in their construction is freestone from quarries in the neighbourhood. Water is laid on to each airing-yard, and also to the privies. The ventilation and drainage are perfect, and danger from accident by fire completely provided against.

*Dimensions of the Cells.*

Double cells.—12 ft. by 8 ft., 9 ft. 9 in. high.

Single cells.—6 ft. by 8 ft., 10 ft. high.; division walls between the cells 2 feet thick.

Refractory cells.—10 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 9 in., 10 ft. 6 in. high; the walls painted black, and without light.

*Contents of the Governor's House.*

Basement.—2 rooms for matron, 4 rooms for keepers, kitchen, and offices.

First Floor.—6 rooms (one for magistrates).

Second Floor.—Chapel, chaplain's private room, and two chambers.

Third Floor.—6 chambers.

The roof of the chapel is low. The prison standing on the slope of a sharp declivity, the uniformity in the buildings is preserved by carrying them up to two or three stories, according to the inequalities of the ground. The exterior wall is of irregular shape. The prison is rather inconveniently commanded, within a short distance, by a factory, lately built. A large reservoir or iron tank, holding 1300 barrels of water, was constructed for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the city from the neighbouring river, and thereby making the labour of the prisoners remunerative. This, however, has proved a complete failure. Whether the source from which the water is supplied was not approved of, or from some other unexplained cause, there is but a single tenant at a rate of 10*l.* per annum. The labour of 8 men for 18 hours is required to fill the tank.

*Diet.*—Convicted prisoners, 1½ lb. of bread, 4 oz. meal, 2 lbs. potatoes, 1 pint of beer, daily; ½ lb. of beef on Wednesday and Sunday. Untried, 1 lb. bread and 2 ounces meat, daily. The washerwomen have a quart of beer each on Wednesdays and Sundays. The price of the beer is 7 shillings the 36 gallons. The untried are permitted to purchase meat, coffee, herrings, vegetables, &c. The bread is of excellent second quality, containing a small proportion of bran. The common debtors receive the same allowance of food as the prisoners before trial. The provisions are contracted for yearly. The keeper says, "A great proportion of the untried prisoners live upon their allowance; in one case an Irishman did so for four months. He, however, then began to sink, and he sent him food from his own table. He was convicted, and afterwards executed for murder. The convicted prisoners, even those under two years' imprisonment, are always in excellent health; they do not look so stout. The great proportion of people here are spirit-drinkers. The malt liquor is bad. Even among the better class of yeomen spirit-drinking is excessive."

*Bedding.*—Bedsteads, slabs of stone. The bedding consists of a straw mat or palliasse, two blankets, and a rug; three blankets in winter. The stone is of a very porous nature, and I observed the appearance of damp and moisture upon the straw mats. I consider the application of heat to the cells as most desirable in the winter, particularly as the prisoners are more confined to them now than formerly. The chaplain says, "The prisoners speak to me of the excessive cold; it is the universal complaint when I visit them in their cells during the winter." The matron states, "She has seen them suffer from the cold in the winter, and they complain of it frequently. Has observed them benumbed and unable to work from its effects." The debtors who desire it, are furnished with bedding at two shillings a-week.

*Clothing.*—Convicted prisoners, a suit of grey frieze, yellow stockings, and blue cap.

*Fuel.*—The common debtors are allowed ½ bushel of coals weekly to each day-room all the year round.

*Cleanliness.*—The persons of the prisoners, and every part of the prison, clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon's attendance is generally every day. He inspects the prisoners before they are classed. Constipated bowels were very frequent, until potatoes were substituted for cheese. The prisoners are very healthy. He is present at all corporal punishments. He considers the infirmaries very ill placed. He keeps a sick-book and register, the latter for exhibition at the Sessions. He enters the dates of his visits, also the name, disease, alteration of diet, and other particulars relating to the prisoners. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

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*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two services on Sundays, with one sermon. He reads prayers daily at half-past 8 in the morning; and if his duty in the Cathedral does not interfere, which is rarely the case, the dean and prebendaries being in constant residence, he is in the prison till 10. On Wednesdays and Saturdays he is there for two hours in the afternoon. He administers the sacrament on Christmas-day and Good Friday, but does not permit any to communicate if not satisfied they are in a suitable state of mind. In his visits he abstains from speaking to the prisoners in classes, being convinced of its inutility, and avails himself of the opportunity of conversing with them in their cells. There is no system of general instruction, nor any schoolmaster. The boys and females, who are willing to learn, are supplied with books of progressive instruction, easy to learn, and he recommends them to assist each other. He finds them improve, and even learn, from repeating aloud the psalms and responses in the chapel. A majority of the prisoners can read, but not write. He observes a difference between the prisoners from town and those from the country; the former are more educated, the latter more tractable. No general desire is expressed for instruction. The great proportion of the prisoners from the agricultural parts of the county,—that is, six out of nine,—are most deplorably ignorant upon religious subjects. He does not think that the increased severity of the discipline, which has been in practice for three years, has any observable effect, except that the gaol is quieter, and the general intercourse more restrained. Has visited prisoners in numerous instances under solitary confinement, and has seen no beneficial results. They may dread it, but it does not reform them. He does not even think his visit to them in their separate cells on Sundays is of any great effect. He judges of it from having been jeered at and insulted in the streets by the old offenders after their discharge. He finds soldiers to be the most unmanageable of any class of prisoners, and the most destitute of religion. Recollects a case of several being in solitary confinement for six weeks without their being subdued. He reasoned with them most ineffectually; they were obstinately silent. They were confined to a dark cell; the only relaxation was the daily attendance at chapel, and one hour for walking exercise. Their beds were taken away in the day-time. Very few juvenile delinquents. There is not that facility in Carlisle for petty thieving as in a metropolis; they are also well looked after by the master manufacturers. He has in his general intercourse with the prisoners been so excessively deceived, and witnessed so much depravity among them, that he is induced to believe, that if he was at their elbows from morning to night, many of them would be no better for it. He considers the sentence of transportation is much more felt by them now than formerly. The debtors attend Divine service. The officers of the prison are also present. The chapel, from the lowness of the ceiling, is very offensive in summer, there being a want of proper ventilation. He has a private room in the keeper's house. He does not keep a private character-book. His journal, laid before the Quarter-sessions, contains the entry of his attendances, and the number of Bibles, prayer-books, and tracts in use.

*Classification.*—As prescribed by the Gaol Act, excepting as regards the females, whom the nature of their occupation will scarcely permit of its being strictly adhered to.

*Labour.*—The tread-wheel, and pumping of water into the tank. The employments are, making and mending the clothing, and whitewashing the prison. The females, both the sentenced and untried, wash and mend the linen, and sometimes one, of very abandoned character, is put to work a hand-pump. The prisoners receive no part of their earnings, nor is there any account kept of the work performed by them. The men at the wheels are in two separate classes of convicted felons and misdemeanants, but with only one taskmaster. They are kept to silence on the wheel, but are not prohibited from turning round while on it.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twelve. | Not quite ten in Summer, and as long at other seasons as the daylight will allow. | 40 | 8 Inches. | 48 Steps. | Two-thirds are employed whilst one-third are resting. | 640 yards in the hour, or 1920 feet. | This depends upon the season. | This also depends upon the season of the year. | A task-master is appointed to inspect the wheel houses and see that every prisoner takes his proper turn. | Raising water. |

*Offences and Punishments.*—The common offences are quarrelling and talking on the wheels, punished by solitary confinement. Whipping is inflicted by a prisoner. The keeper generally fixes on a vagrant or a deserter, and promises him half-a-crown upon his discharge, and to prevent his being recognised the prisoner is blindfolded. I conceive the employment of a prisoner to execute the sentence of whipping, under the circumstances above stated, to be very objectionable. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Scourge.*—Handle of box-wood, 1 foot in length, with nine lashes of thick whipcord, each 15 inches long, tied with thread at each end.

*Irons.*—7 lbs. 4 oz.

*Body-belt,* consisting of iron chain covered with leather, 3 lbs. 4 oz.

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*Visits.*—Convicted prisoners receive visits once a-month without a magistrate's order. The time allowed is only eight or ten minutes. The untried receive visits daily, from eleven till three, Sundays excepted; they have also the privilege of seeing their friends on the Sunday previous to the Assizes.

*Debtors.*—From ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, and during daylight in winter.

*Letters.*—The prisoners, in the first instance, write the letter on a slate, which is submitted to the keeper's approval; they are then copied by the prisoner. Letters coming in are inspected by the keeper.

*Benefactions.*—The Earl of Lonsdale sends 5*l.* 5*s.* at Christmas to the keeper. This sum is proportioned between the debtors and the criminals. The debtors have their share in money, the criminals in a dinner, consisting of an allowance of beef, and a pint of ale for each.

*Expenditure, Accounts, Books.*—The keeper has the management and disbursement of all the prison accounts. They are laid before the Sessions quarterly, and when approved, the treasurer gives him a cheque for the whole amount, and he discharges the bills. The contracts for the supply of the prison are made annually. The account of the provisions and other articles for the prisoners' use are entered, with the prices, under separate heads. The bread-book is in the following form :—

| Date. | Loaves. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| October 15. | 93 at 2*d.* | 15*s.* 6*d.* |

The borough prisoners have the same allowance as the others. It does not appear that the county is reimbursed the expense of their maintenance.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 397 15 7 | Extra Allowance of Gruel, cost of which has been trifling, & is included in the Diet for the Year. | 73 3 7 | 45 7 2 | 101 19 5 | 7 11 1 | This labour is done by Prisoners. | No Allowance is made. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 7 19 6 | 20 5 0 | 257 8 0 | . . | 80 4 9 | 37 15 7 | . . | 1029 9 8 |
| | | | | | | Salaries . . | 716 0 0 |
| | | | | | | Total. . . . . £ | 1745 9 8 |

I consider it a very objectionable practice to allow the keeper to discharge the tradesmen's bills. The treasurer invariably should do it himself.

*Receiving-book.*—Name—age—trade—where from.

*Keeper's Journal.*—Containing a general entry of the names, and extracts from the commitments of all prisoners, and of punishment for refractory conduct.

*Register of Criminals.*—Arranged under the heads of, Name and when committed—last place of abode—age—trade or employment—by whom committed—offence—when tried or convicted—sentence—discharged—remarks on character and conduct.

*Debtors' Register.*

*Magistrates' Visiting-book.*—Containing copies of reports of the state of the prison made to the Quarter-sessions, but no entry of visits.

There is a want of a proper receiving-book, for entering the description, and the effects in possession of prisoners on their commitment.

*Debtors.*—The debtors are divided into two classes, viz. master and common debtors. The master debtors are allowed to have their yards unlocked in the day-time, and to walk to the outer gate, and have access to the governor's house. The common debtors, who receive the county allowance, are always confined to their respective yards, and do not enjoy this privilege, it having been taken away from them nine months ago, for misconduct. The friends who come to visit them are locked into the yards with them. They are permitted to purchase provisions and beer. They work occasionally in the keeper's garden. The master debtors have fire-places in their cells, and are allowed to have fires, they purchasing the fuel. The debtors are allowed to purchase three pints of ale daily, and are permitted the use of tobacco. The practice prevails among them of getting any quantity of beer they please, by claiming the

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allowance of three pints for those who do not require, or have no means to purchase it. They occasionally manifest symptoms of intoxication from this abuse. The debtors have been greatly on the increase the last six months; there are a greater number now in confinement than were ever before known. The receiving-cells have been obliged to be made use of for their accommodation.

*General Discipline.*—The discipline of this prison has been much increased in severity within the last three years. The day-rooms for the convicted have been discontinued and silence enjoined during the day. The prisoners retire to their cells to eat their meals, and remain in them on Sundays, excepting while at Divine service, and two hours allowed for exercise, which consists in their marching round the airing-yards in Indian file. Each prisoner has a separate sleeping-cell, but there is no precaution taken to prevent communication between them at night, which may take place with facility from one cell to another. In fact, much remains to be done to carry the silent discipline to the extent to which it is capable, and at which a judgment may be formed of its efficiency. The magistrates, taking into consideration the increased severity of the discipline, have made a corresponding diminution in the length of the sentences of imprisonment; in many cases they have been abridged a third of their former duration. The additional rigour appears to have had a beneficial effect in deterring vagrants and tramps; their average formerly being 15, and now scarcely 1. They seek other districts, where prison discipline is of a laxer character. Fines also appear to be paid in a greater proportion than formerly. The number of prisoners, however, has not upon the whole decreased under the new system, nor have the officers observed it to have exercised any deterring influence upon the old offenders. Tobacco occasionally finds its way among the criminal prisoners, but not in any quantity, the use of it not being general among the lower ranks in this county. Occasionally the misdemeanants work in the keeper's garden within the walls. A very considerable obstacle to good discipline is the continued presence of transports, reported by the surgeon at the hulks as unfit for transportation. There are three females at this time under these circumstances, who mix with the other prisoners in their various employments. Their names and cases, being all second convictions, are as follows:—

Peggy Fletcher, tried April sessions, 1833, sentenced to seven years' transportation. Has been four years unable to undergo her sentence.

Anne How, tried January sessions, 1835, sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Sarah Jefferson, tried March sessions, 1835, sentenced to seven years' transportation.

The surgeon states, with reference to Sarah Jefferson, that she was perfectly well when she left the prison, but having caught a catarrhal affection on the road, she was returned as unfit. The expense to the county, of bringing her back from Woolwich, was 7*l.* 16*s.*

The paucity of juvenile delinquents in this county, and particularly from the now manufacturing city of Carlisle, forms an agreeable contrast to the frightful proportion in other places. The chaplain states—"That, some years ago, the youthful offenders were so numerous, that he found it necessary to institute a Sunday school between the services on the Sabbath; but the numbers have so diminished, and their education so greatly increased, as to render its longer continuance superfluous." The improved state of this most interesting portion of the community is mainly to be attributed to the master-manufacturers in the neighbourhood, who, not confining their attention to the physical wants of their labourers, are most assiduous in providing every means to meliorate and exalt their moral condition; in this praiseworthy rivalry the Messrs. Dixons are among the most conspicuous. They are the liberal supporters of every good work and the zealous enemies of every evil one.

*Keeper.*—Age 32; married; formerly articled to a solicitor; appointed 1834; salary 380*l.*, 5*l.* additional paid by the corporation, which is supposed by the town-clerk to be allowed for conducting the debtors to and from court, when they appear personally to receive notice of declaration. Coals, candles, soap, mops, brooms, and brushes, and the use of the garden within the walls. He receives 9*d.* a mile for conducting one or two convicts to the hulks, but if more than two, the allowance is reduced to 6*d.* a head. He gives security to the amount of 4000*l.* to the sheriff. He pays one turnkey out of his salary at the rate of 12*s.* a week, and has the appointing of all the officers, except the matron. I repeat the objection I have made in other cases, to a diversity in the mode of appointing and paying the officers of a prison, as often leading to consequences injurious to discipline and unanimity.

*Turnkey.*—Age 54, married; appointed 1821: 11½ years in the Cumberland militia; salary 31*l.* 4*s.* Coals, candles, soap: resides in the prison.

*Taskmaster.*—Acting as turnkey; age 42; married; appointed 1828; 11 years in the 48th Regiment. Salary 36*l.* 10*s.*; does not reside in the prison.

*Taskmaster.*—Age 53, married; appointed 1825; 13 years in the Cumberland militia; salary 36*l.* 10*s.*; read and write. Does not reside, but takes his meals in the prison.

*Porter.*—Age 61, married; appointed 1825; 21 years in the army, pension 7*d.* a-day; salary 18*l.* 5*s.*; waits upon the debtors, and receives about 1*l.* 6*s.* yearly, for performing trifling services for them. The turnkeys receive small sums from strangers, for showing the interior of the prison, a custom which I conceive should be put a stop to.

*Matron.*—Age 56; appointed 1829; salary 50*l.*; coals, candles, and soap; resides in the prison.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1824; salary 125*l.* Is lecturer at the cathedral; his duty there is to preach in the accidental absence of the prebendaries; he also preaches on Sunday evenings in the parish church of St. Cuthbert's.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1832; salary 70*l.*, inclusive of medicines.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION at CARLISLE, from the October Sessions 1835, to the October Sessions 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. Tried by a Jury. | | Under the Game Laws. Summary Convictions. | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 108 | 6 | 17 | .. | 4 | 2 | 73 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 147 | 48 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 11 | 1 | 74 | 21 | .. | .. | 252 | 70 | 381 including | 78 Debtors. | 238 | 65 | 14 | 5 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 52 | 18 | 70 | 19 | 76 | 22 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | Tread-Mill. | Pumping Water and cleansing Prison, &c. | Prisoners untried, and Debtors. | .. | .. | Punishments. 27 | Stopped part of Allowance for 1 Day from 9 Prisoners. | 38 | 7 | 2 | 1 | Unknown. | None. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year Male. | Returned to this Prison during the Year Fem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this Prison | 22 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 8 |
| Other Prisons | Unknown | | .. | .. | | |
| | 22 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | |
| Male Prisoners are not employed in their Cells. | 20 | All the Prisoners sleep separately. | | 100 | 20 | .. | .. | 100 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13 |

| Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|
| To those unemployed, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$<br>To those at Hard Labour, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ |

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Penrith County House of Correction and Lock-up.

## PENRITH.—County House of Correction and Lock-up.

This prison is used for the confinement of disorderlies, and for prisoners while under examination by the magistrates. It stands at the northern extremity of the town of Penrith, and is a modern elevation, built with red freestone; it consists of two floors, the lower one containing a parlour and kitchen for the keeper, and two cells with adjoining airing-yards for prisoners; the upper floor contains two rooms for prisoners, and two chambers for the keeper.

*Dimensions of Cells.*

Ground floor, No. 1.—11 ft. 2 in. by 7 ft. 2 in.; 9 ft. 4 in. high.
,, No. 2.—11 ft. by 11 ft.; 9 ft. 4 in. high.
Airing-yards. 26 ft. by 14 ft.
First floor, No. 1.—15 ft. by 13 ft.
,, No. 2.—11 ft. by 13 ft.

The ceilings of the cells in the upper story are only lath and plaster, and attempts at escape are frequent.

*Bedding.*—Straw mattress, two blankets, sheets, and rug.

*Food.*—The keeper is allowed 4*d.* a day for the victualling of each prisoner, and he permits them to purchase any description of food to that amount. Tobacco smoking is allowed.

*Cleanliness.*—The privies, cells and airing-yards in a dirty and neglected state. The keeper has appropriated one of the cells on the ground floor, and one of the airing-yards, to his private use, for domestic purposes.

*Irons.*—Double irons for refractory prisoners 5 lbs. 10 oz.

*Books.*—A register of prisoners is kept; the annual average number is 30.

Expense of the House of Correction at Penrith, from Easter sessions 1835, to Easter sessions 1836:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salary of Keeper . . . . | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners . . . | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Washing, Straw, Brooms, &c. . . | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| Repairs . . . . . | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | £29 | 1 | 3 |

*Keeper.*—Appointed 1831; formerly police constable at Carlisle; married.

*Salary and Emoluments.*

| | £ | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salary . . . | £20 | 0 | 0 | Paid by the county. |
| Overseer of Vagrants | 20 | 0 | 0 | Paid by the parish. |
| Corn Inspector . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | |
| | £80 | 0 | 0 | |

One shilling a mile is allowed to him for taking prisoners to Carlisle.

A very considerable number of vagrants, chiefly Irish, pass through Penrith; they are furnished by the keeper, after examination, with a ticket, or billet, upon a lodging-house, where they are lodged and fed. The parish pays 2*d.* a meal for an adult, and 1*d.* for a child. The vagrants are registered in a book under the following heads:—Date—name of parish—county—trade—where born—where from—where going—what reason for travelling—age—height—eyes—hair—complexion—wife and number of children—remarks as to dress, &c. Prisoners are occasionally detained here a day or two after committal, in consequence of the keeper not being able, from other avocations, to set off at once with them for the county prison at Carlisle.

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Cockermouth County House of Correction and Lock-up.

## COCKERMOUTH.—County House of Correction and Lock-up.

This prison consists of a modern house with the apartments for the keeper on the second floor, and those for prisoners below. There are two rooms for male prisoners; one 11 ft. by 12 ft., and 9 ft. high; the second, 12 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft., 7 ft. 11 in. high. This cell has no window, and is very deficient in ventilation. Cell for females, 12 ft. by 10 ft., and 9 ft. high. The cells are arched. The airing-yard for males is 24 ft. by 15 ft.; for females, 14 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft. 9 in.: privies in each yard. Exterior walls 15 feet high. The prison is completely overlooked by other buildings at the distance of only a few feet.

*Bedding.*—The bedsteads are slabs of stone, laid in an inclined position; with a palliasse of chaff, two blankets, and rug to each.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean.

*Dietary.*—1½ lbs. of bread a-day and 1 lb. of cheese a-week; coals allowed: 2*s.* a week is allowed by the county to the keeper for the subsistence of each prisoner, which is not paid if they support themselves. The admission of tobacco or beer is prohibited.

*Irons.*—Belts used to take prisoners to Carlisle, 2½ lbs.; for refractory prisoners, 4 lbs.

*Books.*—A register of prisoners is kept under the following heads:—Prisoner's name—age—size—eyes—hair—person—marks and remarks—date of commitment—when received in prison—by whom committed—cause of commitment—county allowances—from —to —by whom liberated—observations.

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Cockermouth County House of Correction and Lock-up.

Expense of the House of Correction at Cockermouth, from Easter sessions 1835, to Easter sessions 1836:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary of Keeper . . . . | £25 0 0 |
| One Year's Rent . . . . | 14 14 0 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners . . . | 7 15 6 |
| Mops, Brooms, &c. . . . . | 5 3 8 |
| Surgeon's Bill . . . . | 1 17 6 |
| | £54 10 8 |

*Keeper.*—Age 44; appointed 1823; stone-mason; does not reside in the prison; salary 25*l.* a-year; 9*d.* a mile for conducting prisoners to Carlisle. The keeper built the prison on the present site, his own property, and leased it to the county for 21 years, at a rent of 14*l.* 14*s.* His cousin, a married man, resides in the dwelling-house above the prison, which was originally and appropriately intended for the residence of the keeper. Prisoners are occasionally detained here for considerable periods. In case of their being committed within three weeks or a month of the sessions, which are held twice a-year at Cockermouth, they are not sent to the county gaol at Carlisle, but remain until tried. A man, for want of sureties, has now been confined for three weeks. The magistrates visit weekly.

## WHITEHAVEN.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND LOCK-UP.

Whitehaven County House of Correction and Lock-up.

This prison is situate in the most elevated part of the town of Whitehaven. It adjoins other buildings, and, although of considerable size, is devoid of every suitable convenience. There are no means of inspection, and ventilation and light are wanting in the cells, and from the quantity of wood used in its construction, it is by no means safe from accident by fire. It comprises four airing-yards, four day-rooms, six sleeping-rooms, and four cells for prisoners, and a dwelling-house for the keeper.

*Dimensions of Day-rooms and Cells.*

*Males.*—Ground floor.—Day-room, 20 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 11 in.; 8 ft. 2 in. high.
Sleeping-cell, 7 ft. by 12 ft. 11 in.; 8 ft. 2 in. high.
First floor.—Sleeping-room, 20 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 11 in.; 7 ft. 7 in. high.
Cell, 7ft. by 12 ft. 11 in.; 7 ft. 7 in. high.
*Females.*—Ground floor.—Day-room, 23 ft. by 13 ft.; 8 ft. 4 in. high.
Sleeping cells, 7 ft. by 13 ft.; 8 ft. 4 in. high.

First floor.—The dimensions of sleeping-room and cell the same as those on the ground floor. No. 3 and No. 4, detached buildings with yards, containing two rooms in each, 14 ft. by 16 ft., 8 ft. 4 in. high; these rooms are only made use of when the other parts of the prison are full. The keeper's dwelling consists of kitchen, parlour, two chambers, and wash-house. The privies were in a most offensive condition; many of the squares of glass broken, and the entire of the prison in a neglected state. It is chiefly used for prisoners while under examination, or for bail, and in some few cases for those under summary conviction.

*Diet.*—The county allowance for the subsistence of prisoners is 2*s.* a-week, which is paid to them in money, and they purchase such articles of food as they desire. The smoking of tobacco is permitted.

*Fuel.*—No allowance of coal.

*Bedding.*—Palliasse, blankets, and rug; there are only four bedsteads in the prison; the male prisoners place their beds on the floor, and the single prisoner, who was there on the day of inspection, was accommodated in this way, his bedding lying strewed about the room in no very cleanly condition.

*Cleanliness.*—Neither soap nor towels allowed the prisoners: the prison requiring a thorough cleansing and lime-washing.

*Health.*—When medical assistance is wanted it is procured.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The prisoners are supplied with bibles and prayer-books. The curate of the parish attended the prison twice a-week during the last year, but has not during the present, nor is any Divine service performed. The keeper should, at least, comply with the directions of the Gaol Act, and read prayers himself, particularly as prisoners here undergo, occasionally, three months and, not unfrequently, one month's imprisonment.

*Discipline.*—No rules nor regulations. The yearly average number of prisoners 35.

*Books and Accounts.*—A register of the prisoners is kept under the following heads:—Name—age—size—eyes—hair—person—marks and remarks—date of commitment—when received—by whom committed—county allowance—from —to —when liberated—by whom liberated—observations.

Expenses of the prison at Whitehaven, from Easter sessions 1835, to Easter sessions 1836:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary to Keeper . . . . | £25 0 0 |
| Ground Rent, to the Earl of Lonsdale . . | 1 10 0 |
| Maintenance of Prisoners . . . | 17 6 8 |
| Surgeon's Bill for ditto . . . | 6 8 0 |
| Brushes, Clothes, Tubs, &c. . . . | 3 10 5 |
| Books . . . . . | 1 14 0 |
| | £55 9 1 |

*Keeper.*—Age 59, married; appointed 1822; non-commissioned officer eleven years in the Dumfriesshire militia; afterwards police constable at Carlisle; salary 25*l.* a-year, and 9*d.* a mile for conveying prisoners to Carlisle.

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## YORKSHIRE.

### YORK CASTLE.—COUNTY GAOL.

In compliance with the enactment of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, prescribing certain classifications of prisoners under charge or sentence, the magistrates at the first court of general gaol sessions for Yorkshire, held on the 1st of April, 1824, took into consideration the insufficiency of their county prison, and at subsequent meetings a building committee of nine of their body were appointed, with powers to purchase such land as they should consider requisite, to select an architect, and to build a prison adequate to the necessities of the county. Mr. Frederick Robinson's plans were preferred, and under his direction and the superintendence of the building committee, the present costly structure was raised. The site being that of the ancient fortress or citadel of York, the architect has employed the castellated style in the new erections, which presents rather an incongruous appearance in connexion with the Roman façades of the court-house and other buildings within the same area. The amount and details of the expenditure are shown in the annexed abstract:—

*Heads of Expenditure incurred in the New Buildings and Works at York Castle.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. In Purchases. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Purchase Monies for Land | | | | 17,575 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| 2. Expenses incidental to the purchases | | | | 978 | 6 | 3½ | | | |
| | | | | | | | 18,553 | 16 | 3½ |
| II. In Buildings and Alterations. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Masons:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Digging and Wheeling | 7,094 | 18 | 0¾ | | | | | | |
| Masonry Work, Stone, &c. | 113,506 | 7 | 8½ | | | | | | |
| Day Accounts | 7,406 | 15 | 2¾ | | | | | | |
| | | | | 128,008 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| 2. Brickmakers | | | | 8,130 | 2 | 7¾ | | | |
| 3. Bricklayers | | | | 5,432 | 15 | 9½ | | | |
| 4. Plasterers | | | | 430 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 5. Slaters | | | | 534 | 13 | 11 | | | |
| 6. Timber-Merchants | | | | 4,358 | 18 | 2½ | | | |
| 7. Carpenters | | | | 6,349 | 15 | 9¾ | | | |
| 8. Ironfounders, Smiths, and Ironmongers | | | | 8,808 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| 9. Plumber and Glazier | | | | 3,686 | 15 | 10½ | | | |
| 10. Painters | | | | 325 | 10 | 7½ | | | |
| 11. Incidental Building Expenses | | | | 2,595 | 19 | 7 | | | |
| 12. Architect | | | | 5,150 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 13. Clerk of the Works | | | | 1,278 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| 14. Contingent Expenses | | | | 783 | 17 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 175,874 | 7 | 6½ |
| Total Expenditure to June 1835 | | | | | | | £194,428 | 3 | 10 |

*York, June* 26, 1835.

*Present state of the Account of the Monies applicable to the Building Expenses.*

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1825—1835. | Receipt | 199,029 | 19 | 6 |
| | Expenditure, as appears by the preceding Abstract | 194,428 | 3 | 10 |
| 26th June, 1835. | Balance towards future expenditure | £4,601 | 15 | 8 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Since June 1835, there has been expended on the Prison Buildings the sum of | 8,879 | 17 | 11 |
| Which added to the above Expenditure of | 194,428 | 3 | 10 |
| Making a Total Expenditure of | £203,308 | 1 | 9 |

*An Account of the Monies applicable to the Building Expenses of York Castle.*

1825—1835. 1. Money ordered by the Court of Gaol Sessions, to be raised by the Three Ridings, and paid to the Treasurer:—

| Gaol Sessions when Order made. | | Amount of Order. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1825. | April 24 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | July 21 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1826. | July 13 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1827. | March 29 | 14,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | August 2 | 14,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | Carried forward | £63,000 | 0 | 0 |

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| Gaol Sessions when Order made. | | | Amount of Order. £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | 63,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1828. | March 27 | | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 24 | | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1829. | March 26 | | 11,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | August 6 | | 9,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1830. | March 20 | | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 29 | | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1831. | March 24 | | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 14 | | 12,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1832. | March 22 | | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | August 30 | | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1833. | March 7 | | 7,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 18 | | 6,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1834. | March 27 | | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | July 17 | | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1835. | April 2 | | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | | 198,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 1826—1829. | 2. Money produced by the sale of old materials of houses pulled down | | | | | 1,029 | 19 | 6 |
| | | | | | | £199,029 | 19 | 6 |

Proportions of the Three Ridings of the whole of the money ordered to be raised:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| West Riding | 104,962 | 10 | 0 |
| North Riding | 52,452 | 1 | 8 |
| East Riding | 40,585 | 8 | 4 |
| | £ 198,000 | 0 | 0 |

*Note.*—Previously to 13th July, 1826, the proportions in which the Three Ridings raised the monies for York Castle, were as follows:—

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For every twenty shillings— | West Riding | 9 | 3½ |
| | North Riding | 6 | 2½ |
| | East Riding | 4 | 6 |
| | | £1 0 | 0 |

At the General Gaol Sessions, in July 1826, the proportions were altered, and have since been as follows:—

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For every twenty shillings— | West Riding | 10 | 9½ |
| | North Riding | 5 | 2 |
| | East Riding | 4 | 0½ |
| | | £1 0 | 0 |

---

Among the most important of the new works is the noble but incomplete boundary wall of solid masonry, enclosing at present only a portion of the area, and thereby compromising the security of the part occupied by debtors. The foundations of this wall being laid in the ancient fosse, the architect had great difficulties to contend with in the construction; it is 6ft. thick at the bottom, and gradually diminishes to 3 ft. at thetop, and is 40ft. high. The principal gateway is flanked by two towers, the interiors of which are apportioned to lodgment for turnkey and porter, reception room for prisoners who arrive after locking-up, store-room, office for the clerk of assize, and a depository for public records. The accommodation for the male criminal prisoners and the keeper's residence are also new erections. They consist of four radiating wings, with day-rooms on the ground floor, and two stories above with sleeping cells; the day-rooms are 49ft. by 6ft. 9in.

*Dimensions of the Sleeping Cells.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In wing, No. 1.— | 14 single cells, | each | 8 ft. 0½ in. by 5 ft. 0 in.; | 8 ft. high. |
| „ „ „ | 2 cells for three, | „ | 13 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 7¼ in. | „ |
| „ „ „ | 2 „ „ | „ | 13 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 3½ in. | „ |
| In wing, No. 2.— | 14 single cells, | each | 7 ft. 6½ in. by 5 ft. 0 in.; | 8 ft. high. |
| „ „ „ | 2 cells for three, | „ | 13 ft. 0½ in. by 8 ft. 7½ in. | „ |
| „ „ „ | 2 „ „ | „ | 13 ft. 0½ in. by 8 ft. 3½ in. | „ |
| In wing, No. 3.— | 14 single cells, | each | 8 ft. 0½ in. by 5 ft. 0 in.; | 8 ft. high. |
| „ „ „ | 2 cells for three, | „ | 13 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 7¼ in. | „ |
| „ „ „ | 2 „ „ | „ | 13 ft. 7 in. by 8 ft. 3½ in. | „ |
| In wing, No. 4.— | 14 single cells, | each | 7 ft. 6½ in. by 5 ft. 0 in.; | 8 ft. high. |
| „ „ „ | 2 cells for three | „ | 13 ft. 0½ in. by 8 ft. 7½ in. | „ |
| „ „ „ | 2 „ „ | „ | 13 ft. 0½ in. by 8 ft. 7½ in. | „ |

The sleeping-cells are very small, and light is but imperfectly admitted to them; they are quite sufficient for the exigencies of the system of prison discipline which the magistrates were

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required to meet, but are wholly unfit for what is termed separate confinement. The day-rooms are also deficient in light; the airing-yards are looked into from the back windows of the keeper's residence, and a covered passage for the purpose of inspection is carried round the exterior of the semicircle formed by the radiation of the buildings and yards. The keeper's house contains a basement story, with kitchen, bath, and store-rooms; ground floor, kitchen, two rooms for turnkeys, visiting-room, and two offices; first floor, seven rooms; second floor, seven. The accommodation for females adjoins that of the males, and is part of the old building; it consists of a number of irregular, inconvenient, but roomy apartments, with three airing-yards. The condemned cells and chapel are also in this building; the chapel is divided into eight compartments, secured with iron railings in front, for as many classes of male prisoners; the seats are on an inclined plane; it also contains two galleries for females and debtors. It would have been far preferable if the chapel had been placed in the keeper's house, by which the access of the males, always in greater numbers than females, would have been much more convenient. The building appropriated to debtors is detatched from the others; the rooms are commodious; the basement having been the old prison for male criminals; it has an airing-yard in its rear, to which the debtors are confined when the castle yard is used on public occasions. The privies and drainage are complete. The expense of the new buildings in this prison have undoubtedly been enormous and disproportionate, when placed in comparison with the extent of their accommodation. They are, perhaps, the finest specimen of modern construction in our country, and if the sole object of their erection was security, it has certainly been attained. It must, however, be admitted that a much smaller sum would have sufficed to build a prison similar as to size, but of plainer exterior, and of less cumbrous solidity. The division walls of heavy masonry between the airing-yards might have been lightened of material, a much less quantity of iron-work used in the apertures, without any diminution of security, and with a beneficial increase of light and air to the interior, and the truly magnificent covered passage, upwards of 100 feet in length, from the keeper's house to the chapel, might have been altogether spared. Among the deficiencies yet to be supplied, are cells for refractory prisoners.

*Diet.*—The prisoners receive 10 lbs. of bread, and 1*s.* each, weekly. Transports, sentenced at the assizes, receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a-head, those from the sessions, only 1*s.* I trust that this improper and inconvenient practice is already abolished, and a suitable dietary provided in the prison. The injustice of giving prisoners convicted and sentenced to transportation at the assizes, a premium of 6*d.* a-week additional, over those similarly sentenced at sessions, who are brought to York Castle to be conducted to the hulks, needs no comment. Soldiers in solitary confinement likewise receive the bread, and 1*s.* weekly. A frying-pan and boiler are allowed to each day-room, and privileged persons are permitted to come to the exterior railwork of the airing-yards, to sell provisions. The day-rooms, from the quantity of provisions lying about, cannot be kept in an equal state of cleanliness with the other portions of the buildings.

*Clothing.*—Untried prisoners are not clothed; the convicted, party-coloured dress of yellow and black.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedstocks, flock bed, three blankets, and one rug.

*Fuel.*—Twenty stone of coal in the summer, and thirty in the winter to each day-room weekly.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean: this observation extends also to the debtors' apartments.

*Health.*—The attendance of the surgeon is daily, and oftener when required: he does not see the prisoners before they are classed, there being no receiving-cells for them. The prisoners are in general very healthy; low fevers and occasionally typhus appear: venereal and eruptive diseases are common. The male infirmary is seldom in use, but is sufficient; there is an infirmary for the females on the Crown side, also separate ones for male and female debtors. The *Surgeon's Journal* is arranged under the separate heads of—Dates of visits—names of patients—diseases—observations and duration—new cases of sickness—number of sick—deaths. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

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Return of Prisoners who have died in the York Castle, from the 1st of October, 1831, to the 1st of October, 1836.

| Names, &c. | Diseases. |
|---|---|
| | First Year. |
| Gaskin, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned April 30th, 1827,<br>Died January 6th, 1832, | Dysentery. |
| Atkinson, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned January 26th, 1832,<br>Died February 16th, 1832, | Erysipelas. |
| Brown, Felon,<br>Imprisoned October 1st, 1831,<br>Died May 22nd, 1832, | Consumption. |
| Mary Brown, Felon,<br>Imprisoned January 18th, 1832,<br>Died August 19th, 1832, | Dropsy, from Organic Disease of the Liver. |
| | Second Year. |
| Barstow, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned May 6th, 1831,<br>Died November 25th, 1832, | Sphacelus of the Scrotum, from long-continued Stricture of the Urethra. A very old man. |
| Ramsey, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned December 24th, 1832,<br>Died May 4th, 1833, | Organic disease of the Stomach. |

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| Names, &c. | Diseases. |
|---|---|
| | Third Year. |
| Dowling, Felon,<br>Imprisoned April 24th, 1833,<br>Died October 25th, 1833, | Consumption. |
| Hodgens, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned October 24th, 1833,<br>Died January 15th, 1834, | Consumption. |
| Hattersley, Woman Felon,<br>Imprisoned April 14th, 1833,<br>Died May 4th, 1834, | Diseased Liver. |
| Blythe, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned April 8th, 1834,<br>Died May 3rd, 1834, | Small Pox. Infection taken previous to admission in the Castle. |
| Carrol, Felon,<br>Imprisoned February 19th, 1834,<br>Died April 18th, 1834, | Consumption. |
| Cook, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned December 21st, 1833,<br>Died June 19th, 1834, | Diseased Liver. |
| Harriet Roberts, Felon,<br>Imprisoned February 12th, 1834,<br>Died March 30th, 1834, | Apoplexy. |
| Joseph Eastwood, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned February 1st, 1834,<br>Died August 25th, 1834, | Disease of the Bladder. |
| | Fourth Year. |
| Beckworth, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned October 31st, 1834,<br>Died February 10th, 1835, | Diseased Liver. |
| | Fifth Year. |
| Standing, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned December 12th, 1835,<br>Died December 17th, 1835, | Erysipelas. Admitted into the Castle in an advanced stage of diseased Liver. |
| Lambert, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned February 27th, 1836,<br>Died March 3rd, 1836, | Consumption. |
| Regnarte, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned October 16th, 1835,<br>Died March 3rd, 1836, | Consumption. |
| Mary Ann Stacey, Felon,<br>Imprisoned May 13th, 1836,<br>Died May 31st, 1836, | Suicide. |
| Wilson, Debtor,<br>Imprisoned May 10th, 1836,<br>Died July 9th, 1836, | Consumption. |

*Nov.* 23, 1836. ——— *Surgeon.*

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Four prisoners, acquitted on the grounds of insanity, are at present inmates of York Castle; their actual state of mind is shown in the following return from the surgeon:—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Sandys, aged 46,<br>Imprisoned December 30th, 1832,<br>Tried for Murder, | Monomania. Has not to my knowledge exhibited symptoms of his disease since his admission into the Castle. |
| William Stringer Watson, aged 35,<br>Imprisoned October 26th, 1830,<br>Tried for Cutting and Stabbing, with intent to murder, | Monomania. Has not to my knowledge exhibited symptoms of his disease since his admission into the Castle. Very excitable. |
| John Lamb, aged 31,<br>Imprisoned January 5th, 1836, | Insanity. Frequently exhibiting symptoms of his disease. |
| George Brown, aged 39,<br>Imprisoned April 12th, 1836,<br>Tried for Arson, | Idiotic Insanity. Disease evidently increasing. |

*Nov.* 23, 1836. ——— *Surgeon.*

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*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—On Sundays the chaplain performs one full service, with sermon, in the morning, and reads prayers in the afternoon, after which he catechises and instructs the younger prisoners. Prayers are read by him every morning in the week but Thursdays, on which day service is performed by another clergyman, the explanation of which is as follows:—In the year 1634, Phineas Hodgson, one of the dignitaries of the cathedral, charged an estate after his death with the yearly sum of 40*l.*, of which amount, 35*l.* is paid to a clergyman, according to the terms of the bequest, for reading prayers in the gaol, on Thursdays, at eleven o'clock, at all times of the year except during the assizes, or the prevalence of an infectious disorder: the remaining 5*l.* to be distributed in bread to debtors who attend the chapel. The appointment is in the dean and chapter, who ordinarily select one of the vicars-choral for the duty; the magistrates have only to grant permission. The chaplain administers the Sacrament four times a-year; the number of communicants are generally about seven or eight, inclusive of debtors. He says, " there is a false idea among the population relative to the Sacrament,

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which prevents it being generally partaken, that if, after receiving it, they lapse again into sin, it is fatal to them hereafter." The chaplain does not visit the prisoners in solitary confinement, nor see the prisoners separately; there is no schoolmaster: he states, "he considers it would be beneficial if there was one; there is a boy now here who came in shortly after the last assizes, and will remain until the next, who from his talent and disposition would have reaped great advantage if there had. Some of the prisoners express a great desire for instruction, the males much more than the females. The proportion of those who now read and write is much greater than formerly; those from the West Riding are the highest in the scale of information. In the North and East Ridings they have all to learn. I fancy those who come here are either the most ignorant or the most clever of the humble classes." The books and tracts are provided from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; all the prisoners on the Crown side attend chapel except those in solitary confinement. The chaplain's journal contains a record of his attendances. I consider that under the head of Moral and Religious Instruction there are great deficiencies in this prison. Many of the prisoners under serious charges have to remain here for the long intervals between the assizes, without any attempt being made to soften their hearts by the consolations of religion, personally administered, or to improve their minds by the inculcation of morality. I have always considered the ministry of the chaplain to be much more important to the untried than the convicted prisoner. Although the former may be satisfied of his guilt, and at moments depressed with the sense of it, hope still agitates his mind with the chance of acquittal, some relic of self-respect yet lingers, comparisons between the advantages of following good or evil flit before him, perhaps only requiring communion with the minister of religion for their future realization, and, at least, manifesting this to be the more seasonable time and situation for such attentions, than after conviction, when the disposition too often becomes soured by punishment, and the heart rendered callous by despair. In illustration of the desire of knowledge among the prisoners, I found the ignorant, of their own accord, availing themselves of the acquirements of those most instructed; in several cases, with such imperfect means, considerable progress had been made, particularly in writing, to which some facility is afforded by their being gratuitously provided with the requisite materials. The want of superior direction was here conspicuous, as many of the sentences used for copies in the writing books were such as a more capable judgment would not have selected. The chapel clerk, with a salary of 20*l.* per annum, performs no other duty but that of attending Divine service. The extension of his office to that of schoolmaster, under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, would I think be very desirable.

*Classification.*—As prescribed by law.

*Labour or Employment.*—The women are employed in washing and mending the linen; the males in tailoring, shoemaking, &c.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The conduct of the prisoners who are generally sent here under very serious charges, is described by the keeper as affording little cause of complaint. The ordinary punishment for offences is confinement in the cells. No whipping has ever taken place. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Irons.*—Weight, 4 lbs. 6 oz., used in the conveyance of convicts.

*Visits and Letters.*—At the discretion of the keeper, subject to appeal to the visiting justices upon his refusal.

*Benefactions.*—A regular debtor and creditor account is kept of the receipt and disposal of all sums under this head, which is laid before the grand jury at each assize. The funds are generally applied in assisting the discharge of poor debtors.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lady Stanley's Bequest | £15 | |
| Henry Legard's | 10 | |
| Bowyer's | 7 | Vide Benefactions— York City Gaol. |
| Burley's Gift | 6 | |
| Grand Jury upon an average | 10 | |

Phineas Hodgson's gift of 24 rolls every Friday is distributed to every debtor in rotation. There can be no doubt that this bread was originally intended by the donor for such only as attended the Divine service provided for by him on the Thursdays (vide Moral and Religious Instruction). On St. Thomas's Day every debtor receives a loaf of bread. The Archbishop of York at Christmas sends a quantity of coals to be distributed among the debtors.

*Debtors.*—The behaviour and condition of the debtors presents no variety to that in other prisons. Garnish is paid, and they have rules for their government; a quart of ale is allowed to be purchased by each daily; they all take it, with a very few exceptions; they sell it to each other, and keep it for sale; they are occasionally noisy and intoxicated; they do not regularly attend Divine service, and those who do interrupt it by coming in after its commencement. The accommodation for this class of prisoners is very suitable; they have the large area of the castle-yard for exercise: their rooms are of sufficient size, and each debtor is allowed an iron bedstead, flock mattress, and pillow, three blankets, and a rug, paying 1*d.* a-week for their use to the keeper. One female has been confined for a contempt for 17 years, and one male for 11 years, receiving the county allowance for poor debtors, of 9 lbs. of bread weekly.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The expenses of this establishment, in which are included the county courts, are borne by the three Ridings, in the following proportions—West Riding, 12*s.* in the pound; North ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.*; East ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* The clerk to the general gaol sessions has the whole management of the accounts relating to the expenditure, the keeper simply examining and checking the bills by the quantities received. Bread, coals, and printing are contracted for annually. The bills are examined and approved by the visiting justices, and

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are laid before the magistrates at the general gaol sessions, who authorize the clerk to draw upon the Ridings for their respective proportions. The general gaol sessions only taking place at the Lent and Summer assizes, a cash credit is necessarily given to the clerk for the payment of salaries of officers, and in discharge of contracts. The clerk's cash account-book contains entries of all monies received and paid on account of York Castle, which is duly examined, and balanced half-yearly: he likewise enters, in a separate book, the resolutions come to at general gaol sessions, and attends all meetings of the visiting justices.

EXPENDITURE from MIDSUMMER 1835, to MIDSUMMER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 463 7 10½ | 5 3 3 | 107 9 7 | 49 4 8½ | 174 2 2 | 25 17 1 | .. | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners from Sessions after Trial. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | 95 10 8 | 641 14 9 | ... | 183 19 5½ | 175 2 0 | .. | 1921 11 6½ |
| | | | | | Salaries . . . . . . . . | | 1963 6 0 |
| | | | | | | Total . . . £ | 3884 17 6½ |

*Books kept in the Prison.*

*Day Book.*—Arranged under the heads of Name—age—date—when received—height—colour of hair—eyes—complexion—marks In custody before. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | —residence—where born—trade—married or single—read and write—remarks.

*Felons' Register.*—Containing name—when received—by whom committed—offence charged—when and where tried—event of trial—sentence—when discharged or removed—where delivered—remarks.

*Debtors' Register.*—Arranged under the usual heads.

*Visiting Justices' Book.*—With entries of their visits, and there being no complaints.

*Keeper's Journal.*—Containing entries of punishments and occurrences within the prison, and the details of deaths, minutely recorded.

*Discipline.*—The prisoners in York Castle are chiefly of one class, those committed for trial, with the exception of the debtors, and convicts under sentence of transportation, temporarily assembled there for conduct to the hulks from the various Quarter-sessions of the county. The discipline to be administered is therefore of a very simple order, and its principal defects have already been adverted to under the heads of *Diet*, and *Moral and Religious Instruction.* Cells for refractory prisoners, as well as for those under sentence of solitary confinement, are much wanting. The salaries paid to several of the officers appear very considerable, particularly those of the keeper and the travelling turnkey.

*Keeper.*—Age 51; appointed 1814; married; formerly keeper of the house of correction, Wakefield; salary, 800*l.*; fees from debtors average 50*l.*; garden, stable; is bound in the sum of 10,000*l.* to the Sheriff.

*Assistant-Keeper.*—Age 46; appointed 1831; married; formerly a schoolmaster; salary, 150*l.*; a fee of one shilling for copies of felons' commitments, averaging annually 1*l.* 10*s.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Travelling Turnkey.*—Age 46; appointed 1814; salary, 120*l.*; receives 12 shillings a-day extra while travelling with convicts; married; formerly in service; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 35; appointed 1831; married; salary, 60*l.*, coals; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 46; appointed 1826; married; salary, 60*l.*, also 4*l.* 4*s.* a-year additional for weighing the allowance of bread to the poor debtors; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 36; appointed 1827; married; labourer; salary, 46*l.* 10*s.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Porter, exterior Gate.*—Age 46; appointed 1828; married; labourer; salary, 60*l.*; shaving the prisoners, 10*l.*; for cleaning the rooms at the lodge, 2*l.*; coals; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Porter, inner Gate.*—Age 64; appointed 1809; salary, 70*l.*, coals; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Watchman.*—Age 30; appointed 1836; married; in service; salary, 46*l.* 16*s.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1826; wife of the travelling turnkey; salary, 30*l.*

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1813; salary for medicines and attendance, 300*l.*

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1818; salary, 200*l.*; holds the living of Malton, where he has a curate resident.

*Chapel Clerk.*—Age 28; salary, 20*l.*; clerk to Gaol Sessions, 80*l.*

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RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in YORK CASTLE COUNTY GAOL, from Michaelmas 1835, to Michaelmas 1836, with the Different Divisions or Apartments in the Gaol appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 432 | 12 | 6 | .. | 15 | .. | 133 | 11 | 6 | .. | 11 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 1 | 111 | 19 | 155 | 14 | 299 | 34 | 286 | 34 | 13 | .. |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | 5 | 5 | .. | 41 | 1 | 26 | .. | 15 | 1 | 199 | 6 | 155 and a fraction. | 8 and a fraction. | 239 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | No hard labour. | Making caps, making shoes, washing linen, tailoring, &c. | Not ascertainable. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 467 | 18 | 25 | 5 | I am not able to answer this inquiry. | None. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| | | | | | | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To this Prison | 12 | 2 | .. | .. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| Other Prisons | 64 | 46 | 12 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 76 | 48 | 12 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | .. | 48 | 12 | 322 | 40 | 5 | .. | .. | 12 | 15 | .. | .. | 3 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 13 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |

## YORK.—City Gaol.

This prison stands detached from other buildings, in a convenient and retired spot, close to the ancient walls of the city. In compliance with the enactments of the Gaol Act, establishing classification as the basis of prison discipline, it was, at a very considerable expense, enlarged and fashioned to its present size and form. It is now but little used, except in cases of prisoners under serious charges; one male prisoner for trial, and one female, were, with the debtors, the only inmates at the period of inspection. It is surrounded by a lofty boundary wall of brick, affording ample security from escape. The prison buildings appropriated to criminals are generally damp, from the want of occupancy, and the preposterous height of the walls dividing the airing-yards, which impede the free circulation of air through the interior. Similiar to other prisons where the old parts have been grafted on and applied to new purposes, this is deficient in general convenience and simplicity of arrangement. The windows of the rooms occupied by the male and female debtors open directly into the yards of male and female criminal prisoners, and to prevent communication between them under such circumstances is impossible. The rooms appropriated for debtors are of ample size, well lighted and ventilated. They open into a spacious gallery, affording sufficient room for exercise in inclement weather. The sleeping cells for criminals and refractory prisoners are of the following dimensions:—

*Old Prison.*

8 sleeping cells, 7 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 4 in., 9 ft. 8 in. high.
Female Ward.—8 sleeping cells, 7 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 4 in., 9 ft. 8 in. high.

*New Prison.*

No. 2.—6 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 12 ft. high, containing 7 sleeping cells.
No. 3.—6 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 5 in., 12 ft. high, containing 8 do.
No. 4.—6 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 5 in., 12 ft. high, containing 8 do.
No. 5.—6 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., 12 ft. high, containing 4 do.

3 Refractory Cells, New Prison.

Entrance cell, 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.
Cell, 6 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft., 9 ft. high.
1 refractory cell, Old Prison, 7 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 6 in. high.

The refractory cells are dark, and well constructed for the prevention of communication, having an exterior door and passage leading to each. The keeper's apartments are connected with the main buildings, and consist of a basement, with kitchen for the prisoners; ground floor, three rooms; first floor, two rooms, with the chapel; second floor, two rooms. The chapel is of semicircular form, with a gallery for the debtors extending round its area; below are eight divisions for criminal prisoners. The premises occupied by the keeper are much affected by damp. The airing-yards are paved, and supplied with water and commodious water-closets. There are no adequate infirmaries. The prison has not been lime-whited the last year. Improper communication between male and female debtors is not sufficiently provided against.

*Diet.*—One pint of milk, and 1½ lb. of bread daily. I do not consider this diet by itself sufficient to preserve health for any long period of time. The prisoners are permitted to purchase or receive through their friends articles of food, tobacco, and occasionally a pint of beer.

*Clothing.*—The prisoners receive no regular clothing, and even when absolutely requisite, there is great difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedsteads, palliasse, three rugs or blankets.

*Fuel.*—The criminal prisoners receive 6*d.* a-week for coals, which is paid to them by the keeper.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends when required. Keeps a journal under the following heads: when visited—names—observations—new cases—total of patients—deaths. One death only has occurred during the year, that of a debtor from paralysis. The surgeon also attends the City House of Correction. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain, who also officiates at the City House of Correction, reads prayers twice on Sunday, and preaches a sermon; prayers also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Bibles and prayer-books are provided for the prisoners. The chaplain states, "The debtors do not attend Divine service. If one-fourth attend, I think myself favoured. When any of the debtors are ill I always attend, and take the opportunity of speaking to them, and exhorting them to serious thoughts. I also visit the criminal prisoners when they are in their day-rooms." Keeps no journal, except of attendance and performances of duty.

*Labour.*—None, excepting cleaning the prison.

*Visits.*—Friends of convicted prisoners are allowed to see them three days a-week, without restriction. Letters allowed in and out as they please.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire.*
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*Benefactions.*—The following is a return from the town clerk's office of all benefactions payable through the corporation to this and other prisons :—

| Description of Funds and other Property. | Manner in which the same have been acquired. | Purposes for which the same were given, and mode in which they are now distributed and applied. |
|---|---|---|
| Bower's Gift.<br>£345 6*s*. 1*d*. Stock in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York. | Purchased with the sum of £200, and Interest assigned, by Mrs. Tabitha Bower, late of Sleights, in the County of York, widow, deceased, by Deed bearing date the 18th day of January, 1780, to Trustees therein named. In the year 1818, the then surviving Trustee appointed the said Mayor and Commonalty to be Trustees of this gift, and the Stock was then transferred into their names. | Given in Trust for the Interest to be distributed, partly in Money, and partly in Coals, amongst the Prisoners in York Castle and the City Gaol. The sum of £7 15*s*. 4*d*., part of the yearly Dividends of the said Stock, is now paid to the Governor or Keeper of the Gaol, called the Castle of York, in the County of York; and the sum of £2 9*s*. 11*d*., the residue of the same Dividends, is now paid to the Governor or Keeper of the Gaol of the said City of York, to be by the said Governor distributed amongst the Prisoners in the same Gaols respectively, according to the directions of the Donor. |
| Peacock's Gift. | Particulars unknown. | The said Mayor and Commonalty now pay the sum of £3 4*s*. a-year in respect of this gift, to be distributed amongst the Prisoners in the Gaol of the said City. |
| Burley's Gift.<br>The sum of £100. | Bequeathed to the said Mayor and Commonalty by the Will of Mr. John Burley, bearing date the last day of February, in the year 1601. | Bequeathed in trust, to be lent upon bond to freemen of the said City, at £6 per cent. interest, which was to be distributed yearly amongst the poor persons for the time being in the Lower Prison of the Castle of York. The sum of £6 is now paid by the said Mayor and Commonalty in respect of this Legacy to the Gaoler of York Castle, to be distributed according to the directions of the Testator. |
| Edmundson's Gift.<br>The sum of £32. | The Principal and Interest of a moiety of a Legacy bequeathed by the Will of William Edmundson, late of Oathwaite, in the Parish of Snelling, in the County of Lancaster, and after of the said City of York, yeoman, deceased, bearing date the 27th day of August, 1735; and which said Principal and Interest was received by the said Mayor and Commonalty in the year 1749. | The said Legacy was directed by the said Testator to be laid out in the purchase of lands or rents in or near the said City, to the intent that the rents and profits thereof should be distributed weekly in bread, one moiety for the better support of the necessitous Debtors and Criminals in the common Gaol of the City of York. The sum of £1 6*s*. a-year, for interest upon the said sum of £32, is now paid by the said Mayor and Commonalty, and laid out in bread for the Prisoners in the Gaol of the said City, pursuant to the directions of the said Will. |

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The bills, after examination by the keeper, are sent to the Town Council, and discharged quarterly.

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire.*

York City Gaol.

EXPENSES of the PRISON from MICHAELMAS 1835, to MICHAELMAS 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | 0 13 1 | 2 8 9 | .. | 5 0 8 | 1 10 9 | .. | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Salaries. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 0 2 4 | 0 13 0 | 12 0 0 | .. | .. | 8 1 10 | 331 13 0 | 362 3 5 |

The books consist of criminal and debtors' register, keeper's journal, disbursement, letter, and return-book, and visiting magistrates' order-book.

*Debtors.*—The conduct of the few debtors in this prison is most disgraceful. Spirits are introduced, and intoxication is a common occurrence. A few days before my visit, the matron, upon locking up, found a female debtor in a state of deadly drunkenness, lying on the floor, with her feet under the grate. During my inspection, one debtor, who has been an inmate of the prison for seven years, was reported drunk in the middle of the day, and by order of the magistrate who happened to be present, placed in a refractory cell, and directions given to search all strangers presenting themselves for admission at the gate. Women dressed in men's clothes have been detected visiting the debtors, and communication takes place between the male and female prisoners.

*Keeper.*—Age 66; appointed 1824; salary, 130*l.*; gives security in the amount of 10,000*l.*

*Turnkey.*—Age 49; appointed 1824; formerly in service; salary, 50*l.*; clerk in the chapel, 4*l.*

*Matron.*—Appointed 1824; salary, 20*l.*; wife of the keeper.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1824; salary, 150*l.* for his duties at the two city prisons. No other preferment nor cure of souls.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1813; salary, 100*l.*, for his duties at the two city prisons.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in the CITY GAOL of YORK, from Midsummer 1835, to Midsummer 1836, with the different Divisons or Apartments of the Gaol appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| 49 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | 56 | 8 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Death. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 41 | 4 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick, | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | | |
| | | | | | | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To this Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| Other Prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 9 | .. | .. | 43 | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 2 | .. | 1 | 7 | 3¼ |

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire.*

York City House of Correction.

## YORK.—CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison is similarly situated to the gaol, near to the old fortifications of the city. It consists of a central house for the keeper, with three detached radiating wings for prisoners. The keeper's house contains on the ground floor three rooms: first floor, two chambers, with chapel: second floor, four chambers. The chapel is partitioned off into four divisions for males, and one for females. The chapel is connected with the radiating wings by cast-iron bridges thrown across from the upper story, forming separate entrances for different classes of prisoners. There are six paved yards, with water laid on from a reservoir, and water-closets in each. The cells are arched, the floors of stone, and six double cells have fire-places. The buildings are of white brick. The exterior wall is of octagonal form, and there is a considerable plot of ground in the rear, the property of the city, applicable, if necessary, to a further extension of the prison.

*Dimensions.*

Double cells.—13 ft. by 8 ft., 9 ft. 4 in. high.
Single cells.—8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., 9 ft. 4 in. high.
Three refractory cells, dark.—8 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 10 in., 9 ft. 1 in. high.

There are no infirmaries nor reception cells. The lodge at the entrance gate consists of two rooms on the ground, and three on the first floor, occupied by the turnkey.

*Diet.*—1 pint of milk and 1½ lb. of bread. Those at hard labour have an additional ½ lb. of bread. I do not consider, and the surgeon is of the same opinion, that the pint of milk and 1½ lb. of bread is sufficient for prisoners under long sentences. The prisoners complain of the small quantity of food. Upon my first visit to the prison last spring, I found it to be the practice to allow each prisoner 6*d.* a-week in money, and to permit them to introduce whatever quantity and quality of provisions and tobacco they thought proper. This license has since been discontinued, and the good effects are everywhere visible in the prison.

*Bedding.*—Iron and wooden bedsteads and hammocks, palliasse, two rugs, and a blanket.

*Clothing.*—None allowed, but when absolutely necessary, second-hand clothes are purchased for the occasion.

*Heat.*—The cells are not warmed. Coals to the value of one shilling weekly allowed to each day-room.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean. Prisoners who require it are put into the bath upon their coming in. Straw litters are made use of instead of palliasses in some of the cells appropriated to vagrants and prisoners for short terms, which I think objectionable.

*Health.*—There are no infirmaries nor rooms set apart for the sick. A vagrant brought the typhus fever into the prison last year The keeper's wife, son, daughter, and a prisoner were in turn attacked by it. The surgeon states, that great inconvenience resulted and danger was hazarded by there being no proper place for the sick. The prisoners infected with the itch are kept apart in one of the day-rooms. The surgeon examines the prisoners before they are classed.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain reads prayers twice, and preaches one sermon on a Sunday. Prayers are read by him on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on the alternate days by the keeper. He sees the prisoners privately, particularly those of youthful age; hears them read portions of the Scriptures, and elementary books are given to them for the purpose of teaching each other. They seem to desire instruction. There is a lady who visits the female prisoners weekly, reads to them, and distributes tracts under my direction. When she is prevented attending, from ill health, the chaplain's lady sees the females in both prisons. The chaplain's book is simply a register of his attendances and duties performed. A private individual attends at this prison and the city gaol on Sundays, for the purpose of instructing the prisoners in singing, for which he receives 6*l.* 6*s.* a-year, which I think might be well spared.

*Classification.*—Classification not at all times adhered to, from the want of accommodation. Transports have occasionally been placed with the untried prisoners.

*Labour.*—A tread-wheel was erected in this prison, but has been taken down and sold. The prisoners are now employed in breaking stones for the roads. They are brought from all parts of the prison to work together, the only overlooker being the turnkey at the lodge, whose numerous other avocations render the proper execution of this most important duty quite impossible. The labour of the prisoners is of no great intensity. The proceeds are most properly applied to the maintenance of the prison. The labour is frequently impeded, from the want of stone. The prisoners are also employed pumping water and working in the keeper's garden, and in cleaning the keeper's boots, shoes, knives, &c. The women wash the prisoners' linen. The untried prisoners are employed breaking stones, at their own request, receiving for it the extra allowance of bread.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The common prison offences are quarrelling, punished by 24 hours' confinement in refractory cells. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Scourge.*—Whip-handle 18 inches in length, nine lashes of large whipcord, 22 inches long, with six knots in each. The whipping is inflicted by the keeper, and the infliction is merely nominal, as to severity. The surgeon is not present.

*Visits.*—Prisoners receive visits once a-week, between the hours of 12 and 1. To the writing of letters there is no restraint.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The accounts are paid quarterly, through the Town Council, as those of the city gaol.

Expenditure from Michaelmas 1835, to Michaelmas 1836.

| son Diet he Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed to Prisoners 6*d.* per Week Each. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 11 9 | 5 2 0 | 36 1 7 | 57 9 6 | 10 18 6 | 6 17 5 | .. | 35 17 0 |

| raw. | Removing Prisoners to take their trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | .. | 16 9 0 | .. | .. | 12 7 9 | 18 3 3 | 349 17 9 |
| | | | | | | Salaries .... | 331 13 0 |
| | | | | | | Total .. £ | 781 10 9 |

The books are register, disbursements of petty cash, labour-book, containing the names of the prisoners and the number of hours they are at work breaking stones, and magistrates' visiting-book.

*Discipline.*—There is a great want of another officer in this establishment for the necessary superintendence of the prisoners while engaged in labour. Night-charges are occasionally conveyed here by the city police. The prisoners are brought sometimes in the middle of the night, and no entry is made of the particulars by the constables bringing them. The prison is described as being generally crowded to excess during the race week, especially the vagrant class, when as many as ten have slept on litters in one of the day-rooms. The average number of prisoners is about 22, but there have been as many as 80 on the above occasions.

*Keeper.*—Age 49; appointed 1832; previously for ten years an officer in the prison; salary, 140*l.*; garden and plot of ground belonging to the city without the prison, for which he pays a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* annually.

*Turnkey.*—Age 55; appointed 1832.

*Carpenter.*—Salary, 50*l.*; read and write.

*Matron.*—Appointed 1832; wife of the keeper; salary, 20*l.*

*Chaplain.*—(See City Gaol, York.)

*Surgeon.*—(See City Gaol, York.)

*Singing Clerk.*—Salary, 6*l.* 6*s.*; flax-dresser by trade; attends on Sundays.

The salaries of the officers of the two establishments are, I understand, to be greatly reduced in amount, I trust without injury to their efficiency. One of these prisons appears to me ample for the wants of the City of York; more particularly as the considerable district of the Ainsty, heretofore comprised within its jurisdiction, having been thrown into the Riding; but the selection is replete with difficulty, as both are deficient in the convenience and arrangement requisite for the combined classes of debtors, untried and convicted prisoners.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c., of PRISONERS confined in the HOUSE of CORRECTION at YORK, from Michaelmas 1835, to Michaelmas 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 192 | 79 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | .. | 118 | 76 | 25 | 6 | .. | .. | 237 | 118 | 262 | 124 | 231 | 112 | 31 | 12 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | 4 | 4 | .. | 7 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 18¼ | 10⅜ | 28 | 20 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 131 | 75 | 179 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | |
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To this Prison | 59 | 21 | 11 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Prisons | .. | .. | .. | .. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | |
| | 59 | 21 | 11 | 22 | 64 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 3 | .. | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4½*d.* |

II.
Northern and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire.*
York, St. Peter's Liberty Gaol.

## YORK.—St. Peter's Liberty Gaol.

This ancient Liberty, which, it is said, may be traced back to the reign of King Edward the Confessor, formerly possessed several valuable immunities and a most extensive jurisdiction, not only in the county of York, but in other parts of England. It is gradually falling into abeyance, but constables, and publicans for licenses, &c., still, at a great inconvenience, attend the Court Leets and Sessions from districts of 50 miles, such as Dalton-upon-Tees, and of 18 or 20 miles, such as Knaresborough, in which town a few houses are within the Liberty. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral church of St. Peter's, York, are the lords of the Liberty. It has a separate Commission of the Peace, and Bench of Quarter-sessions; and a Court is held every third week before the steward or under-steward, where pleas in actions of debt, trespass, &c. to any amount are taken, provided the cause arises within the Liberty. The gaol for the Liberty is an old building, in the Minster-yard, and comprises a court and jury-room, office and apartments for the keeper, 2 cells below ground for criminals (now disused) and rooms for debtors, of the following dimensions:—

1 cell for criminals—15 ft. by 8 ft. } 7 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 15 ft. by 6 ft. }

Debtors' rooms, 1.—18 ft. by 8 ft. }
„ 2.—10 ft. by 10 ft. } 7 ft. 6 in. high.
„ 3.—14 ft. by 10 ft. }
„ 4.—16 ft. by 9 ft. }

The number of prisoners confined during the last two years was as follows:—

| | Criminals. | | Debtors. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. |
| 1835 . . . . . . | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 1836 . . . . . . | 2 | 2 | 2 |

One prisoner, under charge of felony, escaped during the year 1836. There was no prisoner confined at the time of inspection. The prison was clean. The Dean and Chapter pay the whole expenses of the establishment, and allow the keeper two shillings a-head weekly for the maintenance of all descriptions of prisoners. Medical assistance, when requisite, is provided. No Divine service.

*Keeper.*—Age 59; appointed 1807; salary, 28*l.* 12*s.*; allowance for supplying coals, 5*l.*; fees as crier of the court, 1*l.* 4*s.*

This building is insecure from escape, has no airing-yard, and is without a single requisite for a prison. Its abolition would be a benefit to the public, as well as to the parties charged with its maintenance.

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*West Riding.*
Wakefield House of Correction.

## WAKEFIELD.—House of Correction for the West Riding.

This prison stands in a low humid situation, on the margin of a water-course. The area within the walls is of irregular shape, but of some extent, for, besides the space occupied by the buildings, it furnishes an ample garden for the use of the keeper. Built at different periods, it does not possess that perfect union and centralization of parts which enlarges the scope of human oversight and vigilance, while at the same time it diminishes the labour of maintaining it. The old prison remains in the form of an H, and is appropriated to the male hospital, cells for the refractory, work-rooms, and other uses; the more recent erections consist of a circular range of extensive brick buildings, with airing-yards in their front, radiating from the keeper's house as a centre. The mess-houses or sheds, where the prisoners eat their meals, are built against the division walls of the airing-yards, with their ends adjoining the passage round the keeper's house, provided with shutters opening only from the outside, for the purposes of inspection. The dimensions of these sheds are 72ft. 6 in. by 10 ft; 11 ft. 9 in. high. Two similar sheds are made use of as dormitories for the numerous class of vagrants and misdemeanants; they are furnished with fixed iron berths in tiers of three, to the number of 30 in each, and separate bedsteads on the floors for the wardsmen. The chapel is an oblong of the following size:—54 ft. 8 in. by 29 ft. 1 in.; 23 ft. 3 in. high. The male prisoners sit on benches without any apparent distinction of class. The officers are conveniently placed for the purposes of inspection in pulpits elevated above the prisoners, disposed at intervals against the walls. The females sit in a gallery, and have a separate approach. The infirmary, in the upper part of the old prison, is difficult of access, and does not possess the advantage of insular situation; its windows look upon the female wards, and it is not altogether as convenient as might be expected in an establishment of such magnitude. The part of the prison allotted to females is very ill-suited for the purpose; it consists of an intricate mass of buildings without convenient connexion, and wanting in almost every requisite. The female infirmary is especially deficient in size, ventilation, light, and every quality it ought to possess. The privies in this part of the prison appear to be ill-contrived.

*Dimensions of Sleeping Cells—Male Prison.*

153—8 ft. by 6 ft. 9 in.; 10 ft. 3 in. high.
26—7 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 6 in.; 13 ft. high.
16—7 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.; 8 ft. 3 in. high.
17—7 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 2 in.; 9 ft. 1 in. high.
11—8 ft. 1 in. by 7 ft. 3 in.; 9 ft. 8 in. high.
22—8 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.; 9 ft. 6 in. high.
22—8 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.; 8 ft. 5 in. high.
24—8 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 8 in.; 8 ft. 2 in. high.
6—7 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.; 12 ft. 9 in. high.
6—7 ft. 5 in. by 3 ft. 7 in.; 13 ft. 8 in. high.

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire—West Riding.*
Wakefield House of Correction.

4 refractory cells, 10 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.; 10 ft. 8 in. high.
6 ditto, 8 ft. by 7 ft.; 9 ft. 9 in. high.
2 ditto, 6 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.; 13 ft. high.

*Female Prison.*

21 cells, 6 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft.; 9 ft. high.
21 ditto, 6 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft.; 8 ft. 6 in. high.
25 ditto, 9 ft. by 7 ft.; 9 ft. 6 in. high.
2 refractory cells, 10 ft. 4 in. by 5 ft. 10 in.; 10 ft. high: dark.

Apart from the buildings for the prisoners are houses occupied by some of the under officers, blacksmith's and joiner's shops, bake-house, gas-works, kitchen, dead-house, and lodge for the porter. The keeper's residence contains on the ground floor, kitchen, two offices, room for chaplain, and prisoner's visiting place. First floor, five rooms; second floor, six chambers. The interior of the prison is lighted during the whole night by gas manufactured on the premises. The water with which the prison is supplied is of indifferent quality, but has, through the care of the visiting magistrates, been much improved, by submitting it to a process of filtration. The drains are periodically cleansed by turning a portion of the water through them from the adjoining course.

*Diet.*—Considerable difficulties have at times been experienced in adjusting a scale of diet which might be free from the reproach of excess, and, at the same time, preserve the health of the prisoners exposed from the low and damp situation of the prison. The magistrates in 1833, after the passing away of the cholera, which was a severe visitant, reformed the diet, which had been relaxed on the appearance of the disease, and substituted the following:—

WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION DIET TABLE.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday....... | 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and 5⅓ oz. of bread. | 5 oz. of boiled beef, 5⅓ oz. of bread, and ⅓ lb. of mashed potatoes or other vegetables. | 1 pint of broth thickened with oatmeal and 5⅓ oz. of bread. |
| Monday...... | The same. | ½ lb. of boiled rice in a solid state, seasoned with allspice, and 5⅓ oz. of bread. | 1 pint of oatmeal porridge and 5⅓ oz. of bread. |
| Tuesday...... | The same. | 1 quart of porridge thickened with 1¼ oz. of oatmeal, and ¾ oz. of flour, and 5⅓ oz. of bread. | The same as Monday. |
| Wednesday ... | The same. | The same as Sunday. | The same as Sunday. |
| Thursday..... | The same. | The same as Tuesday. | The same as Monday. |
| Friday....... | The same. | The same as Monday. | The same as Monday. |
| Saturday...... | The same. | 1 quart of porridge thickened with ground rice and oatmeal, and 5⅓ oz. of bread. | The same as Monday. |

This was shown to be insufficient by the prevalence of scurvy, diarrhœa, and a general decline, observable in the health of the prisoners. The medical officer then recommended a higher dietary, and the present one was substituted, which the surgeon considers sufficient, except as to the quantity of bread, which he thinks might be beneficially increased in some cases; the allowance to some prisoners being 1½ lb., to others 1 lb.: the latter he finds too little.

PRESENT DIET TABLE.

| | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday....... | 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of bread. | 5 oz. of boiled beef, ½ lb. of bread, and ½ lb. mashed potatoes or other vegetables. | 1 pint of broth thickened with oatmeal and ½ lb. of bread. |
| Monday...... | The same. | ½ lb. of boiled rice in a solid state, seasoned with allspice, and ½ lb. of bread. | 1 pint of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of bread. |
| Tuesday..... | The same. | 1 quart of porridge thickened with 1¼ oz. of oatmeal, and 3 oz. of flour, and ½ lb. of bread. | The same as Monday. |
| Wednesday ... | The same. | The same as Sunday. | The same as Sunday. |
| Thursday..... | The same. | The same as Tuesday. | The same as Monday. |
| Friday....... | The same. | 1 pint of ox-head soup thickened with peas. | The same as Monday. |
| Saturday..... | The same. | 1 quart of porridge thickened with ground rice and oatmeal, and ½ lb. bread. | The same as Monday. |

Women and boys under 16 to be allowed only 1 lb. of bread daily.

H.
**Northern and Eastern District.**

**Reports on Separate Prisons.**

*Yorkshire—West Riding.*

**Wakefield House of Correction.**

Wardsmen's extra allowance.—No. 1.—½ lb. of bread daily.
2.—½ lb. of bread and 1 pint of milk.
3.—½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of milk, ¼ lb. of meat.
Bakers.—1 pint of milk daily.
Wardswomen.—½ lb. of bread and 1 pint of milk daily.

The bread is made in the prison, and is of good quality.

*Clothing.*—Males; a full suit of woollen cloth, with cap, shirt, stockings, shoes, or clogs. Females; woollen jacket and petticoat, handkerchief, cap, clogs, and body linen.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedstocks, mattress, two blankets, two rugs.

*Heat.*—This prison is not heated, although it appears to me highly necessary that it should be, particularly if prisoners are to be separately confined for such long periods of time as they have been here. The surgeon considers much of the prevailing disease to be aggravated by the cold, and that it would be highly beneficial if the sleeping cells were warmed. A thermometer was placed in the hands of an intelligent and well-educated convict for several days, and he was required to note down the temperature of the working and sleeping cell to which he was confined, which was done as follows:—

| | | | Degrees. | | | | Degrees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. | October 3. | On the average | 52 | 1836. | October 4. | Evening | 54 |
| | „ | Midnight | 53 | | 5. | Morning | 49 |
| | 4. | Morning | 52 | | „ | Evening | 52 |

N. B. The glass was taken from me and restored again on Friday.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836. | October 28. | Outside, morning | 40 | | 1836. | Nov. 3. | Working cell, morning 45 |
| | „ | Closed cell, noon | 46 | | | „ | „ noon 47 |
| | „ | Passage, afternoon | 42 | | | „ | „ evening 48 |
| | „ | „ evening | 46 | | | „ | Open air 50 |
| | 29. | „ morning | 42 | | | 4. | Working cell, morning 45 |
| | „ | Cell, noon | 45 | | | „ | „ noon 46 |
| | „ | Sleeping, afternoon | 46 | | | „ | „ evening 46 |
| | Sunday, 30. | „ morning | 46 | | | „ | Open air 47 |
| | „ | „ afternoon | 44 | | | 5. | Working cell, morning 44 |
| | „ | „ evening | 46 | | | „ | „ noon 45 |
| | 31. | „ morning | 45 | | | „ | „ evening 45 |
| | „ | Working cell, all day | 42 | | Sunday, Nov. 6. | | Sleeping cell, morning 45 |
| | November 1. | „ morning | 40 | | | „ | „ afternoon 43 |
| | „ | „ noon | 42 | | | 7. | „ morning 43 |
| | „ | „ evening | 44 | | | „ | Working cell, afternoon 44 |
| | 2. | „ morning | 44 | Working cell 6° colder than the open air. | | 8. | „ morning 40 |
| | „ | Open air, morning | 51 | | | „ | „ noon 42 |
| | „ | Working cell, noon | 46 | | | „ | „ evening 43 |
| | „ | „ evening | 48 | | | 9. | „ morning 42 |

*Cleanliness.*—Prisoners, upon coming into the prison, are passed through the bath and examined by the surgeon. The whole of the prisoners are bathed once a-week, a very beneficial regulation when practicable. The males have clean linen twice, the females once, a-week. The prison and persons of the prisoners clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends and goes through the prison daily, and is present at the infliction of corporal punishment. The most prevalent diseases are scrofula and syphilis in all their forms. Inflammatory diseases of the chest and air passages, fevers, acute and chronic rheumatism, diarrhœa, ulcers of the legs, and chronic affections of the lungs, liver, and bowels. The male infirmary consists of three rooms and kitchen, with accommodation for 25 patients; the female infirmary, two rooms and kitchen, and beds for 8 patients. The itch ward for males, which is apart from the infirmary, comprises three cells and a day-room. The surgeon states—"That rheumatic complaints and colds prevail greatly among the prisoners in the winter, and that the sleeping cells require to be warmed. That in the cases of scurvy he has found the greatest benefit from administering diluted nitric acid, in doses of about 60 drops, when conjoined with an improved diet. The system of silence has, from the constant vigilance and superintendence, greatly diminished the cases of simulated disease; it is not carried into effect in the infirmaries. The attendants upon the sick are prisoners. The women who are committed as vagrants almost invariably come in with the venereal disease, and most probably for the purpose of being cured, as they are not admissible into the public infirmaries: they are generally sent for a month, and, in the state they are, generally remain in hospital until they are discharged." Among those committed, as vagrants, are not unfrequently persons suffering under epilepsy; there was one a complete idiot on the day of inspection; these, when necessarily taken into the infirmary, are great obstacles to the cleanliness and quietness necessary to be preserved there.

The surgeon states the hospital never to be without occupants, that he scarcely if ever recollects the number to have been below six, that the House of Correction being built in a very low situation, the dampness of some of the cells on the ground floor may have contributed, in conjunction with cold, to predispose prisoners to the prevailing diseases. Among the deaths entered in the surgeon's journal, as having taken place during the year, one appears to have happened in the night while the prisoner was confined in a refractory cell. The event is thus recorded in the surgeon's journal:—

July 30th, 1836.—Willoughby Holey died very suddenly in the night: he had no previous complaint, and appeared in good health when locked up in his solitary cell the preceding evening. Two prisoners, who were confined in the adjoining cells, say, they heard no alarm in the night. The body was found uncovered, and stretched obliquely across the bed, with the head in a depending position. No post mortem examination was instituted, as his friends objected; and having stated that he was subject to epilepsy, the coroner thought it not required. Most probably he died from effusion on the brain.

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The periods and length of the respective confinements in the refractory cells, to which this prisoner had been subjected for breaches of discipline, appear to have been

| | |
|---|---|
| 1836, April 25th | 3 days. |
| May 9th | 2 ,, |
| June 3rd | 3 ,, |
| ,, 23rd | 3 ,, |
| ,, 27th | 3 ,, |
| | 14 |

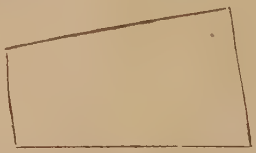
See *Offences and Punishments*, p. 128.

The following extraordinary case of repeated attempts at self-destruction also occurred during the present year; and it is pleasing to record, that the individual thus rescued from monomania appears to have undergone a most salutary change of mind. He is now perfectly composed and resigned to his situation.

———, received from York for one year, then to be transported for life. On the morning of the 15th of April, 1836, was received into the infirmary, suffering most acutely from pain in the bowels; upon inquiry he confessed that he had attempted to destroy himself, by having swallowed, at different periods since his committal, portions of glass, which he had obtained by breaking a pane of his cell-window. He had made an attempt upon his life when in York Castle, by dividing the veins at the bend of the elbow.

Upon examining the gullet with a probang no portion of glass could be felt, although from his sensations he felt confident that some pieces had not descended into the stomach. Copious draughts of thick gruel, followed by an active emetic, ejected nothing particular. After the use of large doses of castor oil, and repeated glysters, several angular fragments of glass and pieces of broken pot were passed, quite unaltered. From the size and acuteness of the angles of the portions of glass, I suspected some deception, conceiving it hardly possible for them to have passed through the convolutions of the bowels without having produced some abrasion or material injury to their inner coat. He was therefore most carefully watched by two of the turnkeys, who saw him placed on the night-chair, and had the contents instantly removed into an adjoining room.

Four portions of the glass of this size



I extracted with a pair of forceps, having become entangled in the lower part of the rectum. Altogether the fragments of glass passed, when united together, formed a pane nearly the size of the broken one in his cell. Upon inquiry, he stated that he had enveloped the glass in bread, and in that manner prevented it irritating in the act of swallowing. On the 2nd of May he was sufficiently recovered to be enabled to return to his employment as a comber.

But a few days elapsed before he again made another attempt, by cutting his throat with a piece of old iron that he had sharpened and secreted. In consequence of this he was placed under restraint, but extricated himself by destroying, with his teeth, the straps that confined him, and on the 30th of June he made a desperate effort by dividing the veins at the bend of the elbow, and lost a considerable quantity of blood. To prevent any future attempts, I directed two wardsmen to be constantly with him; nevertheless he managed, a few days after, to tear open the wounds, and having found a large needle upon the coat of the wardsman, who had fallen asleep, he deliberately plunged it several times into the pit of the stomach. From these various attempts he lost a large quantity of blood, and consequently became much reduced: by nutritious diet and attention he soon was restored, and enabled to return to his work; and as a preventive for the future, he is constantly attended by a wardsman during the day, and placed in a cell without a window in the night, being carefully searched by a turnkey previous to locking-up.

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RETURN of Prisoners who have Died in the House of Correction at Wakefield, between the 1st of October 1834, and the 1st of October 1836.

| NAME. | AGE. | Sentence. | Length of time in Prison before trial. | No. of days in solitary confinement | Disease. | Length of time in confinement before and after trial. | In the Sick Room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mary Flemming | 45 | 14 Days | .. | None | Effusion in the ventricles of the brain, and hour-glass contraction of the stomach. | 4 Days | 1 Day |
| John Holland | 32 | 3 Months | .. | ,, | Inflammation of the chest. | 86 ,, | 40 ,, |
| John Sharp | 30 | Till removed by route. | .. | ,, | Inflammation of the lungs. | 12 ,, | 8 ,, |
| Benjamin Shaw | 35 | 1 Cal. Month | 59 Days | ,, | Anasarcous swelling of the legs and ankles. | 85 ,, | 12 ,, |
| Daniel Hepworth | 30 | 6 Weeks | .. | ,, | Fever | 40 ,, | 5 ,, |
| James Rhodes | 33 | 3 Months | .. | ,, | Inflammatory affection of the stomach, with great general debility. | 38 ,, | 5 ,, |

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Return of Prisoners who have Died—*continued.*

| NAME. | AGE. | Sentence. | Length of time in Prison before trial. | No. of days in solitary confinement | Disease. | Length of time in confinement before and after trial. | In the Sick Room. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Ancliffe . . | 25 | 3 Months . | . . | None | Fever, terminating in effusion on the brain. | 44 Days | 7 Days |
| John Priest . . | 63 | 2 Months . | 48 Days | 5 Days | Diarrhœa, accompanied with great general debility. | 99 ,, | 4 ,, |
| James Davis . . | 20 | 3 Cal. Months | 37 Days | None | Pleurisy . . | 92 ,, | 6 ,, |
| Thomas Mitchell . | 30 | 1 Year . | 41 Days | ,, | Typhus . . | 179 ,, | 11 ,, |
| Philip Jackson . | 65 | . . | 19 Days | ,, | Dilation of the ventricles of the heart. | 19 ,, | 6 ,, |
| Thomas Messenger . | 50 | 12 Cal. Months | . . | 11 Days | Ulceration of the bowels, and great general debility. | 315 ,, | 30 ,, |
| October 1, 1335. | | | | | | | |
| William Hopkinson | 61 | 12 Months . | . . | None | Fever, terminating in effusion on the brain. | 37 ,, | 35 ,, |
| Joseph Elam . . | 21 | 1 Year . | 45 Days | 17 Days | Diarrhœa . . | 378 ,, | 30 ,, |
| William Almond . | 19 | 1 Year . | . . | 4 Days | Debility, terminating in pthisis pulmonalis. | 325 ,, | 49 ,, |
| George Henderson . | 57 | 14 Days . | . . | None | Inflammatory affection of the bowels. | 9 ,, | 1 ,, |
| Jonathan Waring . | 50 | 1 Cal. Month | . . | ,, | Very large irreducible scrotal hernia, and severe diarrhœa. | 19 ,, | 17 ,, |
| John Sutcliffe . . | 68 | 1 Year . | 92 Days | ,, | Hæmoptysis and great general debility. | 248 ,, | 34 ,, |
| William Knowles . | 24 | 2 Months . | . . | 3 Days | Inflammation of the lungs. | 29 ,, | 13 ,, |
| William Wagstaff . | 27 | 3 Years . | . . | 3 Days | Pthisis pulmonalis. | 387 ,, | 15 ,, |
| Willoughby Holey . | 23 | 6 Months . | 13 Days | 15 Days | Apoplexy . . | 93 ,, | Found dead in solitary cell. |
| William James . | 64 | 6 Months . | 6 Days | 16 Days | Debility . . | 173 ,, | 56 Days |

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Analysis of the Table of Deaths.

2 died who had been in confinement not exceeding 11 days.
2 " " from 11 to 28 "
5 " " " 28 to 84 "
5 " " " 84 to 168 "
3 " " " 168 to 252 "
2 " " " 252 to 365 "
2 " " " 365 to 387 "

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The surgeon keeps a journal and medical register very conveniently arranged: the following are specimens:—

MEDICAL REGISTER of Cases occurring in the Wakefield House of Correction, 1836.

| No. a- s in nfir- ies. | No. | Name. | Age. | Date of Admission into Prison. | Date of Admission into Infirmary | Employment in Prison. | Former Trade or Occupation. | Previous mode of Living. | Previous Disease. | Present Disease. | Assigned cause of Disease. | Diet. | Date of Discharge & Event. | | General Observations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cured | Dead | |
| 1 | 24 | Benj. Reynard | 18 | Sept, 16 | Nov. 3 | Picking wool. | Saddler. | Irregular. | Had a scrofulous abscess in the left arm two years since. | Scrofulous ulceration of the articular cartilages of the elbow joint. | Injury from the kick of a horse. | Milk, 1 pint per day, beef-tea, broth, & 1 pint of beer per day. | | | This boy has so much improved in his general health that he now refuses to have the arm amputated. |

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JOURNAL of the Medical Attendance at the Wakefield House of Correction, 1836.

| Date and Period of Attendance. | By Whom Attended. | Names of the Patients Admitted into the Infirmary. | Diet. | General Directions. | Termination of the Cases and Names of Patients discharged from Extra Diet. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Cured. | Died. | |
| | | | | | | | |

Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain performs two full services on the Sabbath, and read prayers daily, at eight o'clock in the morning, generally remaining in the prison from that hour until twelve. After morning prayers he goes among the prisoners, distributing books and talking to them, either in their separate cells, working-rooms, or in the infirmaries; this occupies him till ten; he then catechises and hears the boys read until twelve. He does not regularly administer the Sacrament, not having found prisoners in a satisfactory state of mind to receive it; he does not visit the prisoners when in the dark cells for breaches of discipline. The tracts are those from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the books are much mutilated and abused by the prisoners; he superintends the school; the instruction is confined, with the exception of the boys, to those only who cannot read, and whose periods of confinement exceed a month, who are selected by the keeper. The schoolmaster is assisted in the school by a prisoner; the untried and convicted are taught together in the same classes at the school. The chaplain states—" When the system first took place, I had great hopes from the diminution of our numbers, that it would have been permanently beneficial, but the late increase has quite put an end to my expectations. I find that I do much more among the prisoners by personal communications than by discoursing in the chapel." The schoolmaster does not confine his attentions to the school, but visits and reads to the sick prisoners and those in separate cells, and in the working-rooms, where the labour carried on will admit of his doing so. He says, " I always accompany the lessons with moral advice and explanation of the Scriptures; many of those prisoners who say they could read well once, have entirely forgotten it. The younger men are able to read in a far greater proportion than the older ones; as soon as a prisoner can read tolerably well, he is discharged. I find the men who can read more anxious to go on than those who cannot; they complain that they can read but do not know the meanings, and want them explained. Many men who can read and even write are most profoundly ignorant of religious subjects." The chaplain keeps a journal, of which the following are extracts:—

13th May, 1836.—Read prayers in the chapel; went into the long passage and read prayers and part of a chapter in the Testament; went into a few of the cells, but found the smell so bad could not remain.

June 3rd, 1836.—Read prayers and spoke to the men in long passage. Remained talking to them separately for an hour and a half; went through the shoemakers' room, and spoke to each of the men, and gave them books. Was much pleased with a young man, named ———. He seemed quite an altered man; he says he feels quite thankful he has been sent to prison; when he first came he was very hardened indeed; but latterly his heart has been quite changed. It is quite a pleasure to talk with him. He speaks of religion in a most pleasing manner; says that his time now passes most pleasantly to him; that the days appear not to be half the length they were since he began to pray daily unto God, and read the Bible. He asked me to see the man sent in with him, and to tell him how changed he trusted he was through the grace of God, and that he now had a peace of mind which filled him with hope that his prayers for pardon had been heard, and that he should be forgiven, and he trusted he should lead a better life for the future.

4th June.—Read prayers. Gave out tracts to the men who wanted them. Taught the boys. Heard them repeat part of the 1st chapter of St. John. Visited the men who came in, and gave each a tract; spoke to ——— who came in with the man mentioned above, told him of the other's great improvement, and that he wished me to tell him of his change and of the resolution he had made of amendment. Encouraged him also to do the same, that when they both left they might become examples of good for the future. Also visited the sick-room, and talked with those confined there.

21st September, 1836.—Read prayers; went into the women's prison and heard the little girls read and repeat some prayers; remained almost an hour; went into the wool-picking-room and read to the men; went also to the old men in No. 13, and read and talked with them; much pleased with the remarks of one man, named ———, on what I said. Received a letter from a clergyman at ——— to whom I had written, respecting a man who had apparently had a paralytic stroke, and seemed to be desirous of religious instruction; was grieved to find that most of what he had told was false. In short, found out that he was a most skilful hypocrite. Have had lately much to discourage me. I fear but little good is done. Almost all of those who seem to be the best, I find, on inquiry, to be the worst men in the prison. It will not, however, do to grow weary in well-doing. I must go on and hope even against hope. Remained till after twelve.

17th October.—Read prayers; left early; went over to see after ——— and ——— who had been in some months for felony. Saw ——— and talked to him some time. He has been better since he left, and has been to church. ———, I am sorry to say, has done nothing but drink since he went out. ——— is going on in a very bad way.

The exceptions to the general attendance at chapel are the sick, the men confined in the refractory and separate cells, and in what is termed the long passage, where prayers are read to them by the schoolmaster, and the labourers specified in the annexed return:—

Names of Sweepers and other Labourers who do not attend Chapel regularly.

| Name. | Employment. | Offence. | Sentence. | When attend Chapel. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Battersby | Sweeper | Assault | 2 Months | Sunday afternoon. |
| Thomas Copley | ditto | Bastardy | 3 Months | Do. forenoon and afternoon. |
| Joseph Brown | ditto | Damages | 1 Month | ditto. |
| Andrew Bell | ditto | Assault | 2 Months | ditto. |
| William Cockayne | ditto | Trespass | ditto | ditto. |
| William Quinlain | ditto | Assault | ditto | Do. afternoon. |
| John Simpson | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| Samuel Coldwell | Wardsman | Felony | 3 Years | ditto. |
| George Lee | ditto | ditto | 2 Years | ditto. |
| Isaac Cundy | Baker | ditto | 12 Months | Do. forenoon and afternoon. |
| William Raisin | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| Godfrey Hutchinson | Mill | Assault | 6 Months | ditto. |
| Richard Thompson | Cook | Game-laws | 3 Months | Never. |
| William Oliver | ditto | Vagrant | ditto | ditto. |
| David Rawnsley | ditto | Game-laws | ditto | ditto. |
| Hugh Evans | ditto | Assault | ditto | ditto. |
| George Grayson | Pompey | ditto | 6 Months | ditto. |
| George Bagshaw | Nurse | Felony | 2 Years | ditto. |
| Joseph Clibbron | ditto | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| *Women.* | | | | |
| Eliza Peacock | Sweeper | Felony | 2 Months | Every alternate Morning and Sunday afternoon. |
| Catherine Hastings | ditto | ditto | 4 Months | ditto. |
| Sarah Halliday | Nurse | ditto | 3 Months | Sunday afternoon. |

*Classification.*—The classification, as laid down in the Gaol Act, is not adhered to since the enforcement of the silent system. The tried and untried mix together in the school, at work, and chapel. Satisfied as I am with the inadequacy of the system of classification as prescribed by the Gaol Acts, I am no less so of the necessity of preserving the moral distinction between untried and convicted.

*Labour and Employment.*—The tread-wheels are placed in a detached building of two stories, with separate divisions for each prisoner. The men work for half an hour on, then rest for ten minutes. During the time of rest, the prisoner sits fronting his place on the wheel in a cloak of coarse woollen, to protect him from the inconveniences of checked perspiration.

Scale of Tread-Mill Labour.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 8 | 88 | 7½ Inches. | 48 Steps per Minute. | .. | 14,400 | 960 | 10,800 | The amount of labour is not recorded by any mechanical contrivance. | Grinding corn. |
| February | 8½ | .. | | | .. | 15,300 | 1,020 | 11,475 | | |
| March | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,300 | 1,020 | 11,475 | | |
| April | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| May | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| June | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| July | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| August | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| September | 9½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,100 | 1,140 | 12,825 | | |
| October | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,300 | 1,020 | 11,475 | | |
| November | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,300 | 1,020 | 11,475 | | |
| December | 8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,400 | 960 | 10,800 | | |

The trades carried on in the prison are burling cloth, worsted-tying, wool-picking, shoemaking, weaving cotton, combing wool, twine-making, linen-weaving, glass-grinding, oakum-picking, woollen-weaving.

The keeper receives one-fourth of the prisoners' gross earnings. Those of convicted prisoners are carried to the credit of the Riding. Prisoners under charge, and who are acquitted upon trial, if they have been employed as weavers, combers, shoemakers, painters, and joiners are paid one-eighth of, and if at other work, one-half of their earnings. The earnings of the prisoners are put down in the table of expenditure as being, for the year 1835-1836, 714*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*, from which amount the keeper has received his share of one-fourth. To show the fallacy of exhibiting this sum as a profit upon labour performed, I have only to remark that a sum averaging 150*l.* yearly is paid by the Riding to the Lord of the Soke for permission to grind grain within the prison, and that this sum is not debited against the earnings of the treadmill, nor are the salaries of the taskmaster, miller, and superintendents of labour brought into the accounts. The variety of trades carried on at a very trifling profit might be advantageously consolidated, whereby the prisoners would be more under the eyes of the paid officers of the prison, instead of, as at present, employed in various and distinct parts of the building, and thus multiplying unnecessarily the labour of inspection. I fully agree with the taskmaster in his evidence, "that the simple employments of picking wool or oakum would be felt as a much greater punishment than several of the occupations they are now engaged in, which interest their minds and make them forget their situations; if a man is convicted of felony and is a shoemaker or weaver, he is often put to his own trade, which is little punishment." I have

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to remark that picking of oakum or wool does not so much abstract the prisoner's mind, but that he may listen and attend to the reading of the Scriptures at the same time. The treadmill, from its producing no visible result of labour, is more regarded as a punishment than any other, and I cannot think that the enormous power ought to be reposed in the hands of the keeper, of determining whether a prisoner sentenced to hard labour shall virtually undergo his sentence upon the wheel, or because he happens to have a knowledge of a trade, or for some other reason, he is to be set at work at his own craft, or to be taught that of weaving. I am of opinion that every prisoner sentenced to hard labour should take his turn at the treadmill unless prevented by infirmity.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The general punishments for breaches of prison regulations are the stoppage of meals and confinement in the solitary cells, upon a reduced diet. Prisoners can talk to each other in these cells, and being away from the more peopled part of the prison, are less likely to be interrupted. A practice prevails here with regard to the infliction of punishment which requires much discrimination in the application, and although perhaps it comes within the legal bearing, I doubt much if it is in the spirit of the 41st clause of 4 of Geo. IV., cap. 64, which restrains the keeper from placing a prisoner in a refractory cell for a longer period than three days; and the 42nd clause declares, that in the case of any *repeated* offence against the rules of the prison, the keeper shall report to some of the visiting justices, who are empowered to punish the offender by close confinement for one month, and personal correction. The following case will show the practice referred to, which gives the keeper an almost unlimited power of inflicting solitary confinement: ——— was sent to the refractory cell for refusing to work, and was confined there for 21 days on bread and water, every third day being brought down and asked by the keeper, "Will you go to work?—I will not. Then take him back again.' The surgeon says, with reference to this man, that "he refused to take his food when in the refractory cell; he did not complain, but his pulse became feeble and his body emaciated, and though a strong man, could not bear it much longer; I went to the very verge of safety with him before I interfered. I have been obliged to order men down in several instances from their health being affected." When released from the refractory cell, the man still refused to work, and upon its being reported to the visiting justices, they ordered him to be whipped. He received but nine lashes, when he declared he would go to work, and was taken to the mill, where he has been ever since without intermission. Whipping is inflicted by one of the turnkeys; the number of lashes never exceeds 24. The severity is almost nominal. Number of Punishments, see *Table.*

*Scourge.*—Whip handle, nine lashes of large whipcord, 19 inches long, with nine single knots in each.

*Irons.*—Not used.

*Visits and Letters.*—Convicted prisoners are not permitted to receive letters or visits from their friends during the first six months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances; and after the first six months not oftener than once a-month, nor to send more than one letter per month. Relations and friends of the unconvicted prisoners are allowed to visit them, in the visiting-room, between the hours of one and three, on Fridays only.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The single article of provisions contracted for in this establishment is the beef; the others are provided wholly by the keeper. The accounts are made up monthly, and presented to the visiting justices for examination at their meeting on the first Tuesday in the month. At this meeting a credit is given to the keeper by a cheque upon the treasurer of the Riding, generally to the amount of 400*l.*, for the payment of current expenses. The bills and vouchers are laid before the general quarter-sessions annually, at Pontefract. I consider the method of conducting business thus detailed, as extremely deficient in those salutary checks which always ought to intervene between the receipt and disbursement of public money. I am quite sure that the time occupied by the keeper in attending the weekly corn-market, to purchase grain for the consumption of the prison, and the other extra mural affairs in which he must necessarily be engaged in ordering the supplies of provisions, stores, &c., might be much more advantageously spent within the prison, and himself relieved from a weighty responsibility. This could be accomplished by simply extending the single contract for beef to all the principal items consumed in the prison. This arrangement would at once render the advance of so large a sum monthly as 400*l.* quite superfluous. Nor do I see the actual necessity for it even under the present system, except in the instance of corn purchased in the open market, I do not find a single tradesman's account which might not be brought regularly before the magistrates at the month's end, for their examination, previous to payment. All bills above a fixed amount ought, I think, to be paid by the treasurer. A running cash credit of the kind here used is more baffling to the necessary check imposed in all business transactions, than any other operation with which I am acquainted, and ought never to be permitted except in cases of imperative necessity. To guard against the possibility of misconstruction it is as well to state, that these remarks are introduced as only applying to the system, and not in the remotest degree to those engaged in administering it.

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Expenditure from Michaelmas 1835, to Michaelmas 1836.

| ison Diet the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed to Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 2 19 1½ | 39 9 0 | 547 3 0 | 57 3 2 | 239 10 11 | 46 4 3 | .. | .. |

| traw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison, and Salaries. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| .. | 335 9 2 | .. | .. | .. | 18 14 9 | 1945 3 11½ | 5411 17 4 |
| | | | | | | Deduct Earnings | 714 10 3½ |
| | | | | | | Total.....£ | 4697 7 1½ |

The boroughs of Leeds, Pontefract, and Doncaster pay the actual cost of the lodging and maintenance of their prisoners.

*Books.*

*Disbursement-book.*

*Daily Labour-book.*

*Journal, Ledger, and Cash-book.*—For work done by the prisoners.

*Day-book, Ledger, and Cash-book.*—For the manufactory.

*Nominal Labour-book.*—The labour of the prisoners who are employed in offices or work for the prison is inserted in this book, and a nominal rate affixed to it, which is not taken credit for in the general accounts of the prison. A specimen for the month of November, 1836, is annexed.

No. 5 Specimen.

Uncharged Account of Labour done at the Wakefield House of Correction, November 30th, 1836.

| Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Species of Work. | No. | Per Day. | Total per Month. | Species of Work. | No. | Per Day. | Total per Month. |
| | | s. d. | £. s. d. | | | d. | £. s. d. |
| Pump . . . . . . | 71 | 0 4 | 1 3 8 | Washing . . . . | 388 | 6 | 9 14 0 |
| Cloggers . . . . | 29 | 1 0 | 1 9 0 | Sewing . . . . . | 240 | 4 | 4 0 0 |
| Tailors . . . . . | 78 | 1 0 | 3 18 0 | Tread Mill . . . . | None. | | |
| Millers and Bakers . | 104 | 0 8 | 3 9 4 | Wardswomen . . | 184 | 4 | 3 1 4 |
| Wardsmen . . . . | 732 | 0 4 | 12 4 0 | Sweepers . . . . | 99 | 4 | 1 13 0 |
| | | | | Nurses . . . . . | 28 | 4 | 0 9 4 |
| Sweepers and Labourers . . . . . | 519 | 0 6 | 12 19 6 | Sick . . . . . . . | 184 | .. | .. |
| Nurses . . . . . | 52 | 0 6 | 1 6 0 | | | | |
| Cooks . . . . . . | 104 | 0 6 | 2 12 0 | Women Nursing Children . . . . | 109 | .. | .. |
| Blacksmiths, Masons Joiners, and Bricklayers . . . . . | 132 | 1 0 | 6 12 0 | | | | |
| Total . . . | . . . | . . £ | 45 13 6 | Total . . . | . . . | .. . £ | 18 17 8 |

The great varieties of work carried on in this prison tends to create complexity in matters of account, and to the multiplication of books, which would be avoided by a simpler arrangement of the branch of discipline with which they are connected.

*Receiving-book, or Registers.*—One for each class of prisoners.

*Disposal-book.*—In which is entered the labour or employment to which the prisoner is assigned by the keeper.

*Punishment-book.*—Containing a summary of punishments inflicted, showing the number inflicted upon each prisoner, referred to at the periods when the daily reports of misconduct are laid before the keeper.

SPECIMEN.

| No. of Prisoner. | Names. | No. of Punishments. | Punishments. 1 Denotes no Supper. * Ditto Solitary Confinement. | Date of Discharge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | Wood, John . . . | $\frac{2}{1}$ | | to 435. |
| | Field, George . . . | | 1 | Oct. 8. |
| | Smith, James . . . | | * * 1 | Oct. 31 to 175 |
| | Waterhouse, William | | | |
| 62 | Dews, Thomas . . | $\frac{6}{1}$ $\frac{1}{*}$ | 1 1 * 1 1 * 1 | Oct. 19. |
| | Lee, George . . . | | 1 removed to 118 | Oct. 25. |
| | Dawson, William. . | | | |
| 63 | Taylor, William . . | $\frac{1}{1}$ | | Sept. 3. |
| | Basham, Thomas . | | 1 * | Oct. 18. |
| | Markham, James. . | | | Nov. 8. |

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*Keeper's Journal.*—Containing entries of occurrences within the prison.

Various other books besides those above described are kept, either in connexion with the labour or discipline. A register is kept by the keeper's clerk, which I consider, from its confidential nature, ought to be entrusted solely to the chaplain, or to the keeper himself, if done at all. Inquiries, by letter, are made upon a prisoner being discharged, as to his future conduct, to references obtained from him on his committal. I have found that the knowledge of a man's having been in prison at all has deprived him of the means of earning that honest livelihood to which he had devoted himself. It is stated in the evidence of one of the officers that the constables frequently, when a discharged prisoner has obtained work, warn the master of his former lapse. The following is a specimen of the book to which I advert:—

B. C.——— Age—Single or Married—If Married, Children—Trade or Occupation ———
Tried at ———
Crime ———
Sentence ———
Termination of Imprisonment ———

*Character as received from Constable.*

Has not been previously imprisoned.

*Residence of Father, Mother, or Friends.*

Father, J. C., is a ———, and resides at ———. Mother dead. Has a brother, an apprentice to ———.

*Information received from Prisoner on coming in.*

States—That he was born in ———, and when about eight years old his father removed to S———, at which place he was sent to Sunday school, where he was taught to read small words; was, at the age of fourteen years, apprenticed to J. S. of ———. Had been two years in his master's service when he committed the offence of stealing ——— from him. Says, that four years of his term of apprenticeship are yet unexpired, and that he stole the ——— from his master for money to obtain drink with. Refers to his master for a character.

*Punishments in Prison* ———.

*Employment in Prison.*

If at the prison school any portion of his time, the progress he made.

*Information respecting Prisoner from others, and from whom.*

Copy of a letter from J. S., his Master.

"Yours of the ——— I have received, and as far as regards B. C.'s industry, he was like the rest of boys, sometimes he worked well, and sometimes he did not; it is not the first, second, or third offence that he was committed for. Last ——— he stole a sovereign from another person; at the same time he robbed me to a small amount, and I am convinced that his father does not keep his children under good government."

*Discipline.*—I shall first describe the routine of discipline as at present enforced, and append such observations as suggested themselves upon this head during my inspection. A bell rings at half-past five in the summer, and the whole of the officers assemble at six. Three of the number unlock the cells, and four attend the yard, where the whole of the prisoners wash; the other officers are disposed in the passages, inspecting the men as they proceed to their work. The moment a cell is unlocked the prisoner descends into the washing-yard, where tubs are placed at distances from each other; three prisoners at a time wash themselves in these tubs. As they finish washing, each proceeds to the part of the prison where his work is carried on. At two minutes before eight they again assemble, and are marched to chapel, and from chapel they proceed in the same regular order to the mess-rooms for breakfast, which occupies half an hour. They sit with their backs to each other, at tables of about 18 inches wide. The officers then call the roll, each prisoner being known by a number attached to his clothing, and corresponding with his cell. The wardsmen then make their reports of misconduct; the prisoners of whom they complain are called out and separated from the rest, who proceed to their respective occupations in the same order as before. The men who are reported are brought before the keeper, who hears the complaints of the officers and wardsmen, and adjudicates accordingly. Those sentenced to solitary confinement are taken to the cells, those to stoppage of supper proceed to their labour. At twelve the prisoners go to dinner, as before; in the cold weather they remain in the mess-rooms until one. In summer one-third of the number take exercise daily in the yard, walking in Indian file, until the hour has expired. They remain at work until six, and are locked up at half-past, proceeding to their cells under charge of the officers who superintended them in the mess-room. The roll is called over at every meal, and in the evening those whose suppers have been ordered to be stopped for misconduct are called first, and their allowances withdrawn. During the day silence is enforced by the presence of the wardsmen, overlooked by three officers, whose duty is confined exclusively to this object. After locking up, and until ten, the officers walk through the galleries between the cells in list shoes. At ten two watchmen come on, one of whom is constantly in the interior, the passages being lighted by gas. On Sundays the prisoners remain in the mess-rooms during the intervals between chapel and meals, and are locked up at night between four and five o'clock. A portion of the prisoners, both untried and convicted, selected by the keeper, are placed in separate confinement in what is termed the Long Passage, in which are 34 cells. The doors of the cells and the circular apertures for ventilation are opposite each other in the galleries. The keeper says—"I had heard a great deal of the improved method at Glasgow, and I was induced to try it here, both with prisoners before trial and convicted. A number were accordingly placed in cells with a loom and hammocks, necessary from the want of space, instead of the usual bedding. They are only permitted to leave their cells for Divine service on Sundays,

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the bath on Thursdays, and to go below to satisfy the wants of nature. They sometimes meet and speak to the sweepers on their way down." The strong doors of the cells are open during the day, additional ones of canvass with slight wooden frame-work being substituted, to exclude the prisoners from each other's sight.

Twenty-three officers, assisted by about thirty wardsmen selected from among the prisoners, are daily employed in maintaining this discipline. I have a very high opinion of the silent system, both as a deterring agent and as a preventive to contamination, if maintained in its perfect integrity, which I do not consider it to be in this prison. That the interior of the establishment presents a striking and beneficial contrast to its former condition is not to be questioned, and great credit is due to the zeal and perseverance by which this has been accomplished; but it is quite impossible that any penal discipline can be thoroughly effective unless unsparingly applied to all who bring themselves within its limits. As long as one temporal advantage is allowed to remain within a prisoner's reach, so long will there be a provocative to his appetite for deceit. I shall now proceed to show that the wardsmen, instead of assisting the discipline, are in fact its greatest impediments; that they are not only unjust in themselves, but the cause of injustice in others; that the calm spirit of resignation under punishment never can develope itself as long as one guilty man is armed with power over his associates; that a feeling of irritation and hatred pervades the whole prison, which occasionally vents itself in acts of outrage, and that fitness for this office depends more upon subtle than moral qualities. I subjoin a list of those prisoners, male and female, with the offences and sentences, at the period of inspection, employed as wardsmen and wardswomen:—

| No. | Names. | Offences. | Punishments. | Previous Committals | Previous Offences. | Description of Mess. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Thomas Goodaire .... | Felony | 15 cal. months | .. | .. | 1 |
| 26 | George Holt ........ | Assault | 1 year | .. | .. | 1 |
| 39 | William Murgatroyd.. | Bastardy | 3 months | 2 | 1 Bastardy<br>2 Ditto | 1 |
| 49 | William Knight ..... | Felony | 6 months | 2 | 1 Deserter<br>2 Assault | 1 |
| 299 | Thomas Green ...... | Ditto | Ditto | .. | .. | 3 |
| 390 | Henry Butterfield .... | Embezzlement | Ditto | 1 | Embezzlement | 3 |
| 391 | George Oldfield...... | Felony | 12 months | 2 | 1 Assault<br>2 Felony | 3 |
| 393 | Thomas Watkins..... | Ditto | Ditto | .. | .. | 2 |
| 153 | Thomas Smith....... | Ditto | 15 months | .. | .. | 3 |
| 157 | Joseph Dyson ....... | Assault | 6 months | .. | .. | 1 |
| 144 | Samuel Coldwell ..... | Felony | 3 years | .. | .. | 3 |
| 75 | George Lee ......... | Ditto | 2 years | .. | .. | 3 |
| 92 | John Riley .......... | Ditto | 6 months | 1 | Embezzlement | 1 |
| 358 | John Wood ....... .. | Assault | Ditto | .. | .. | 2 |
| 415 | William Gibson...... | Ditto | 12 months | 4 | All Assaults | 1 |
| 414 | Thomas Atkins ...... | Felony | Ditto | .. | .. | 3 |
| 422 | Henry Shaw ........ | Ditto | 2 years | .. | .. | 1 |
| 228 | John Woodhead ..... | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | Bastardy<br>11 years ago | 1 |
| 247 | Thomas Stephenson .. | Ditto | 12 months | .. | .. | 3 |
| 280 | Samuel Hudson ..... | Ditto | 1 year | 2 | 1 Felony<br>2 Ditto | 3 |
| 184 | Michael Burke ...... | Ditto | 12 months | .. | .. | 3 |
| 207 | Thomas M'Clure..... | Ditto | 2 years | 1 | Felony | 3 |
| 219 | Christopher Isherwood | Ditto | 6 weeks | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sick Rm. | George Bagshaw..... | Ditto | 2 years | .. | .. | 3 |
| 233 | Thornton Garth...... | Ditto | 12 months | .. | .. | 3 |
| 234 | Percy Clarendale..... | Ditto | 3 months | .. | .. | 1 |

*Wardsmen's Allowance.*

No. 1.—½ lb. of bread per day extra.
No. 2.—½ lb. of bread, and 1 pint of milk per day extra.
No. 3.—½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of milk, and ¼ lb. of meat daily extra.

Wardswomen.

| Names. | Offences. | Punishments. | Previous Committals | Previous Offences. | Description of Mess. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harriet Holmes...... | Felony | 3 months | .. | .. | ½ lb. of bread, and 1 pint of milk. |
| Sarah Jennings ...... | Ditto | ditto | 2 | Both times Vagrancy. | ditto. |
| Ann Wilson ........ | Ditto | 6 months | .. | .. | ditto. |
| Margaret Murray .... | Ditto | 4 months | 2 | 1 Vagrancy<br>2 Felony | ditto. |
| Ann Marle.......... | Ditto | 3 months | .. | .. | ditto. |

One was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
Seven from 12 months to 2 years.
Eight for 12 months.

Six for 6 months.
Three for 3 months and under.

Females.

One for 6 months.

Three for 3 months and under.

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If the length of sentence may be taken as manifesting the degree of offence, the male prisoners thus employed must have been conspicuous. The chaplain says—" I do not consider that separate confinement has the slightest effect beyond the first week. Several of the prisoners prefer it, for they get rid of the wardsmen, as they express themselves. The men who are selected as wardsmen are not the proper people who ought to fill the office; the greatest thieves and most abandoned are selected for the office. I have reason to believe that many charges have been grossly exaggerated by the wardsmen. Their being here is no punishment; they have the greatest of enjoyments—power. The wardsman in the hospital, who is engaged to read the Scriptures to the sick, told the schoolmaster that he had long ago thought, and found out the Old Testament to be a mere farce." The keeper says—" He is highly satisfied with the discipline, as far as it goes, but that the great evil is the appointment of the prisoners as wardsmen in such numbers; that he is obliged, from the number required, to make use of characters which he would not otherwise do. A great deal of ill-will is engendered by it; the prisoners feel it as an injustice; they frequently ask to be placed in separate confinement, for they say, we can then be out of trouble." It would be a great advantage to have paid officers. The expense of the wardsmen for extra provisions, and the loss from their not being at labour, may be about 200*l.* a-year. The testimony of all the officers is of the same tenor. Several of the prisoners have refused to act in this capacity. Others have been severely ill-treated, and have even been struck, when making their reports, in the presence of the keeper. The keeper at York Castle stated to me, that a prisoner who had been a wardsman at Wakefield, and was brought to the county gaol under sentence of transportation, was so ill-treated and subjected to such annoyance from the other prisoners, that after having tried to prevent its repetition by punishment, he was compelled to remove the man to another part of the prison. I questioned several of the prisoners confined in the separate cells as to their reasons for preferring it. One said—" The wardsmen have their eyes constantly upon us below, and we cannot move without being found fault with: in the cell I can move about. My reason for preferring the cell is the fear of being punished unjustly." Another prisoner, upon being asked which he preferred, above or below, answered—" That would all depend upon what he had to do below." A third, a very intelligent man, sentenced to two years' imprisonment, complained of the misrepresentation of a fellow-prisoner as wardsman, who had formerly been his most intimate associate at York Castle. He said the other was no better than himself, and it was not right that he should be under his direction. An additional proof, if any were wanting, of the vexatious conduct of the wardsmen, is the great number of the reports made to the keeper every morning, and which, on account of their trifling character, are passed over without notice. This statement may be further illustrated, by showing the number actually punished on such reports for one month.

Summary of Offences punished in March, 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Neglect or injury of work | 215 | 17 |
| Laughing, motioning, and whistling | 146 | 15 |
| Talking | 250 | 55 |
| Looking about, disobeying orders, and other disorderly offences | 300 | 41 |
| Making dirt and being dirty | 68 | 9 |
| Disorderly at chapel during prayers | 19 | .. |
| Stealing prison cloth and stealing from other prisoners | 15 | 7 |
| Total | 1013 | 144 |

I have, under the head of *Labour,* adverted to the inconvenience arising from the variety of manufactories carried on in the prison. I now annex a return of the number and description of another class of prisoners employed in menial or other offices, and but partially subjected to prison discipline. Several of these employments I consider quite superfluous.

NAMES and DESCRIPTIONS of PRISONERS employed in the House of Correction at Wakefield, November 16, 1836.

| NAMES. | EMPLOYMENT. | OFFENCE. | SENTENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| George Thackuray | Sweeper | Neglect of family | 3 months. |
| Patrick Quinlin | ditto | Assault | 2 months. |
| John Moor | ditto | ditto | 1 month. |
| Joseph Leatham | ditto | Neglect of Wife | ditto. |
| John Proctor | ditto | Assault | 2 months. |
| Thomas Dewhurst | ditto | Game-laws | 1 month. |
| Joseph Brown | ditto | Damages | ditto. |
| Thomas Copley | ditto | Bastardy | 3 months. |
| John Simpson | ditto | Assault | 2 months. |
| William Cockayne | ditto | Trespass | ditto. |
| John M'Vee | ditto | Assault | ditto. |
| Andrew Bell | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| Joseph Braman | ditto | ditto | 1 month. |
| Thomas Battersby | ditto | ditto | 2 months. |
| John Wall | ditto | Vagrancy | 1 month. |
| George Lee | ditto | Felony | 2 years. |
| Samuel Coldwell | ditto | ditto | 3 years. |
| George Oldfield | ditto | ditto | 12 months. |
| Godfrey Hutchinson | Miller | Assault | 6 months. |

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Names and Descriptions of Prisoners employed—*continued.*

| Names. | Employment. | Offence. | Sentence. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Blakey | Gardener | Assault | 2 months. |
| Samuel Wharton | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| John Haley | Blacksmith | Vagrancy | 3 months. |
| George Atkinson | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| James Thompson | Washing wool | ditto | 6 weeks. |
| Henry Shaw | ditto | Assault | 6 months. |
| William Oliver | Cook | Vagrancy | 3 months. |
| Hugh Evans | ditto | Assault | ditto. |
| Richard Thompson | ditto | Game-laws | ditto. |
| David Rawnsley | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| Robert Hunter | Groom | Neglect of family | 2 months. |
| Charles Machin | Gas-house | Assault | 2 years. |
| Joseph Clibbron | Sick-room | Felony | ditto. |
| George Bagshaw | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| William Chappel | Mason | ditto | 6 months. |
| John Hobson | ditto | ditto | 3 months. |
| George Grayson | Pompey | Assault | 6 months. |
| William Swaine | Joiner | Felony | ditto. |
| Thomas Smith | ditto | ditto | 15 months. |
| Edward Goodchild | Whitewashing | ditto | 1 month. |
| John Raynor | ditto | ditto | 3 months. |
| Joseph Thompson | ditto | ditto | ditto. |
| Samuel Somerville | ditto | ditto | 2 months. |
| Isaac Cundy | Baker | Felony | 12 months. |
| William Raisin | ditto | ditto | ditto. |

I proceed to observe upon the prisoners of all classes placed in separate confinement in the middle passage, where may be seen prisoners sentenced to hard labour previous to transportation, and men before trial in adjoining cells undergoing the same treatment, and engaged in either picking wool or weaving. In the absence of any regulation, the selection of these prisoners is at the sole discretion of the keeper, who may be said in these instances to wield a dispensing power in the application of the sentences of hard labour. The evidence of officers and prisoners is to the effect that this kind of confinement is preferred to the vexatious meddling of the wardsmen, and also to the tread-wheel. The keeper says, that these men in some cases in their separate cells are objects of interest to the officers, and that they are acquainted with every thing that takes place in the prison. This appears to be true, for in the cell of one of the convicts, formerly in the legal profession, besides books of an entertaining character, a number of manuscript legal opinions and cases were found at the period of inspection, which had been placed in his hands by one of the inferior officers. The chaplain states, that prayers are read daily, either by himself or the schoolmaster, in the middle passage; that the effluvia has been so dreadful at times that he has been compelled to retire below. The keeper further observes, "I have found those prisoners much more indifferent to the prayers in the passage than when in the chapel. In walking through at this time, I have detected them reading other books." I have extracted the following entry from the keeper's journal:—

*June* 6, 1836.

In order to ascertain the feelings of prisoners on the two modes of discipline—the solitary confinement, and the silent system, I examined all those prisoners who had been separately confined more than seven days.

The six following prisoners, who had been confined in the cells during the whole three weeks, said that they would rather be confined separately than amongst numbers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacob Utley | aged 27 | James Varnoni | aged 29 |
| Charles Waite | ,, 22 | William Knight | ,, 23 |
| James Fuller | ,, 40 | Joseph Whitehead | ,, 22 |

The following three gave the preference to confinement amongst numbers.

Christopher Scott, aged 19 | Samuel Slade, aged 16 | John Sling, aged 21

Of these nine, the youngest chose one mode of discipline, and the eldest another.

The eight following prisoners, who were confined separately from seven to sixteen days, decided as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Swift, | confinement amongst numbers, | aged 21 |
| John Spence | ,, | ,, 26 |
| Benjamin Whittam | ,, | ,, 16 |
| Henry Turner | ,, | ,, 22 |
| Wilson Greenwood | ,, | ,, 20 |
| John Heptonstall | ,, | ,, 20 |
| Peter Lyons | ,, | ,, 28 |
| Henry Small, | separate confinement | ,, 46 |

The oldest man here chose the solitary system.

After fourteen days' confinement, the majority favoured the solitary system; for shorter periods of imprisonment the other system was preferred.

An additional obstacle to the efficiency of separate confinement, as preventing communication between the untried, is the numerous places at which the sessions are periodically held in the West Riding, and to which the prisoners in mass are conveyed for trial. The dormitories

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where so many prisoners are brought together at night is a serious impediment in the way of administering an equal discipline. The keeper says, "that he has never seen a prisoner upon his knees before going to bed in the dormitories, although he has frequently observed it in the cells. There seems to be a sort of morbid sensibility for fear of the others, which keeps them from following the bent of their own inclinations." The trifling imperfections that yet remain to notice, are the want of a better arrangement at the time of washing, when the prisoners are most inconveniently, and I think unnecessarily assembled all together; the officers receiving money from visitors to the prison; the bakers sleeping apart from the other prisoners; and the hazardous employment of a prisoner during a part of the night in the gas-house. The same complaint is made here as in other prisons, of the constables withholding property belonging to prisoners.

The observations and suggestions contained in this report have been communicated to the visiting justices, and received by them with the greatest courtesy and the most marked attention.

*Keeper.*—Age 28; appointed 1832; married; salary, 250*l.*; one-fourth of prisoners' earnings amounted in 1835 to 189*l.*; 12*l.* allowed for keep of horse; 2 shillings a-head per day for victualling prisoners when taken by him to the several sessions for trial; refuse straw from the beds; coals, paddock, garden, cultivated by the prisoners.

*Under Keeper and Taskmaster.*—Age 24; appointed 1832; brother to the keeper; married; salary, 100*l.*; resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 32; appointed 1835; married; formerly in the E. I. C. Army; salary, 62*l.* 8*s.*; does not reside in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 42; appointed 1817; married; woolcomber by trade; salary, 62*l.* 8*s.*; coals: resides in prison; read and write.

*Turnkey.*—Age 66; appointed 1818; married; shoemaker by trade; salary, 54*l.* 21*s.*; coals; resides in prison; read and write.

*Superintendent of Labour.*—Age 48; appointed 1828; married; formerly in the 4th Foot; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; coals; resides in prison; read and write.

*Superintendent of Weavers.*—Age 34; appointed 1836; weaver; salary, 54*l*, 12*s.*; read and write.

*Superintendent of Cooks.*—Age 28; appointed 1833; married; woollen-manufacturer; salary 54*l.* 15*s.*; resides in prison; read and write.

*Miller.*—Age 25; appointed 1835; married; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; read and write.

*Baker.*—Age 31; appointed 1831; married; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; resides in prison; read and write.

*Porter.*—Age 63; appointed 1819; married; woollen-manufacturer; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; resides in prison; read and write.

*Clerk.*—Age 40; appointed as miller in 1822, as clerk, 1830; married; salary 78*l.*; resides in prison.

*Clerk to the Keeper.*—Age 21; appointed 1836; salary 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in prison.

*Watchman.*—Age 20; appointed 1836; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*; does not reside in prison.

*Watchman.*—Age 32; appointed 1836; salary 54*l.* 12*s.*

*Matron.*—Age 53; appointed 1823; mother of the keeper; salary, 60*l.*, coals.

*Under Matron.*—Age 34; appointed 1835; married; salary, 39*l.*; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Female Turnkey.*—Age 28; appointed 1836; single woman; salary, 32*l.* 10*s.*; resides in prison; read and write.

*Female Turnkey.*—Age 35; appointed 1836; widow; salary, 32*l.* 10*s.*; resides in prison; does not read nor write.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1835; salary, 120*l.* for attendance; 80*l.* for medicines.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1833; salary, 250*l.*; no other cure.

*Schoolmaster.*—Age 28; appointed 1836; schoolmaster by profession; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*

I am indebted to the keeper for the annexed valuable statistical tables, relating to various branches of prison government:—

The Monthly Number of Prisoners committed to the Wakefield House of Correction during the Years:—

| Months. | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. | 1833. | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 227 | 231 | 264 | 266 | 250 | 201 | 187 |
| February | 222 | 252 | 228 | 262 | 199 | 183 | 205 |
| March | 209 | 205 | 219 | 209 | 270 | 167 | 247 |
| April | 196 | 220 | 224 | 193 | 232 | 175 | 235 |
| May | 234 | 232 | 233 | 251 | 241 | 164 | 212 |
| June | 241 | 242 | 218 | 271 | 224 | 203 | 245 |
| July | 219 | 207 | 97 | 210 | 208 | 160 | 253 |
| August | 232 | 206 | 152 | 248 | 218 | 187 | 258 |
| September | 251 | 252 | 241 | 214 | 269 | 183 | 195 |
| October | 156 | 191 | 278 | 210 | 207 | 184 | 191 |
| November | 211 | 260 | 215 | 245 | 255 | 221 | 230 |
| December | 234 | 335 | 255 | 220 | 256 | 236 | 275 |
| Total | 2632 | 2833 | 2624 | 2799 | 2829 | 2264 | 2733 |

The Number of Recommitments to Wakefield House of Correction during the following Years:—

| Years. | No. Committed. | Recommitted. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Per Cent. | Once. | Per Cent | Twice. | Per Cent. | 3 Times. | Per Cent | 4 Times. | Per Cent. |
| 1832 | 2624 | 1011 | 38·5 | 590 | 22·1 | 197 | 7·5 | 115 | 4·4 | 109 | 4·1 |
| 1833 | 2799 | 975 | 34·8 | 632 | 22·5 | 170 | 6· | 106 | 3·8 | 67 | 2·4 |
| 1834 | 2829 | 1052 | 37· | 621 | 21·2 | 268 | 9·4 | 85 | 3· | 78 | 2·7 |
| 1835 | 2264 | 810 | 35·7 | 435 | 19·2 | 214 | 9·4 | 85 | 3·7 | 76 | 3·3 |
| 1836 | 2733 | 969 | 35·4 | 521 | 19·06 | 226 | 8·2 | 116 | 4·2 | 106 | 3·8 |

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A Table showing the proportion of Prisoners Punished to the Number Committed during the Years :—

| Years. | The Number Committed during the Year. | Punished. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | By Deprivation of Supper. | Per Centage. | By Solitary Confinement. | Per Centage. | Total Number Punished. | Total Per Centage. |
| 1835 | 2264 | 9687 | 427·8 | 1933 | 85·3 | 11,620 | 513·2 |
| 1836 | 2733 | 6818 | 249·46 | 4018 | 147·0 | 10,836 | 396·48 |

The decrease in the number of punishments by deprivation of suppers, and the increase of those by solitary confinement, in the year 1836, result from an experiment made in order to ascertain whether the number of offences would be lessened by augmenting the severity of punishment, which appears in some degree to have had this effect.

## Wakefield House of Correction.

A Table showing the Education of all Prisoners committed to Wakefield House of Correction for Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Vagrancies, and the proportion of such who have been previously imprisoned.

| | | Committed unable to Read or Write. | | Recommitted unable to Read or Write. | | Proportion. | | Committed able to Read or Write. | | Recommitted able to Read or Write. | | Proportion. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | Fem. | Males. | F^e^m. |
| 1835 | Felons | 221 | 48 | 95 | 10 | 42·9 | 20·8 | 351 | 44 | 134 | 11 | 38·1 | 25·0 |
| | Misdemeanants | 347 | 21 | 137 | 8 | 39·4 | 38·09 | 533 | 17 | 174 | 6 | 32·6 | 35·29 |
| | Vagrants | 215 | 89 | 81 | 41 | 37·6 | 46·06 | 317 | 61 | 92 | 21 | 29·0 | 34·4 |
| | Total | 783 | 158 | 313 | 59 | 39·9 | 37·3 | 1201 | 122 | 400 | 38 | 33·3 | 31·1 |
| 1836 | Felons | 176 | 71 | 72 | 22 | 40·9 | 30·9 | 382 | 77 | 129 | 26 | 33·7 | 33·7 |
| | Misdemeanants | 370 | 33 | 129 | 14 | 34·8 | 42·4 | 686 | 30 | 240 | 6 | 34·9 | 20· |
| | Vagrants | 224 | 156 | 80 | 68 | 35·7 | 43·6 | 378 | 150 | 126 | 57 | 33·3 | 38· |
| | Total | 770 | 260 | 281 | 104 | 36·5 | 40·0 | 1446 | 257 | 495 | 89 | 34·2 | 34·6 |

### WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The ANNUAL AMOUNT OF PRISONERS' EARNINGS, showing the average Number employed in each Trade, and the Earnings of each Prisoner during the Years 1835 and 1836.

| Description of Employment. | Total Earnings. | AVERAGE—1835. | | | Total Earnings. | AVERAGE—1836. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number Employed. | Yearly Earnings of each Man. | Monthly Earnings of each Man. | | Number Employed. | Yearly Earnings of each Man. | Monthly Earnings of each Man. |
| | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Burlers | 114 8 0 | 34·4 | 3 6 6 | 0 5 6½ | 105 16 2 | 21·8 | 4 17 0¾ | 0 8 1 |
| Worsted-tyers | 19 4 5½ | 1·23 | 15 12 6½ | 1 6 0½ | 19 10 2 | 1·04 | 18 15 1¾ | 1 11 3 |
| Wool-pickers | 141 5 0¾ | 56·2 | 2 10 3 | 0 4 2¼ | 146 15 3¼ | 76·73 | 1 18 3 | 0 3 2¼ |
| Shoemakers | 63 13 3½ | 6·8 | 9 7 2¾ | 0 15 7 | 73 11 0 | 6·62 | 11 2 2¼ | 0 18 6¼ |
| Cotton-weavers | 154 11 0 | 23·6 | 6 10 11½ | 0 10 10¾ | 199 2 4½ | 25·96 | 7 13 4¾ | 0 12 9¼ |
| Combers | 6 3 7 | ·6 | 10 5 11½ | 0 17 1¾ | 229 4 8¼ | 15·25 | 15 0 7½ | 1 5 0¼ |
| Twine-makers | 2 16 9½ | ·45 | 6 6 2¼ | 0 10 6 | | | | |
| Linen-weavers | 45 0 6 | 5·10 | 8 16 6¾ | 0 14 8½ | 52 4 2 | 6·73 | 7 15 1¾ | 0 12 11 |
| Glass-grinders | 28 10 11½ | 9·3 | 3 1 4¾ | 0 5 1¼ | 37 9 7½ | 9·6 | 3 18 1 | 0 6 6 |
| Oakum-picking | 3 4 10 | 1·46 | 2 4 4¾ | 0 3 8¼ | 2 18 6 | 2·34 | 1 5 0 | 0 2 1 |
| Treadmill | 73 8 1 | 41·04 | 1 15 9 | 0 2 11¾ | 130 9 6¾ | 55·34 | 2 7 1¾ | 0 3 11 |
| Sundries | 66 2 7¾ | .. | .. | .. | 63 5 2 | | | |
| Total Earnings | 718 9 2½ | .. | .. | .. | 1060 6 8¼ | | | |

### WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A TABLE, showing the proportion of Prisoners sent into the Sick Room to the Daily Average Number Employed during the Year 1835.

| Employment. | Daily Average Number Employed. | No. Sent into the Sick Room. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Picking wool | 57·43 | 120 | 208·9 |
| Tread-mill | 41· | 71 | 173·1 |
| Burlers | 34·4 | 51 | 148·2 |
| Weavers | 32·7 | 61 | 186·5 |
| Sweepers | 32·3 | 35 | 108·3 |
| Wardsmen and Wardswomen | 25· | 18 | 72· |
| Washing | 13·3 | 7 | 52·6 |
| Sewing | 10·88 | 23 | 211·39 |
| Glass-grinding | 9·3 | 8 | 86· |
| Blacksmiths, Joiners, Masons, &c. | 9·2 | 7 | 76· |
| Shoemakers | 7·5 | 12 | 160· |
| Millers and Bakers | 3·03 | 2 | 66·3 |
| Cooks | 3· | 0 | .. |
| Pumping | 2·95 | 6 | 203·3 |
| Tailors | 2·9 | 6 | 206·9 |
| Worsted-tyers | 1·23 | 0 | .. |
| Combing | ·6 | 1 | 166·6 |
| Employment not stated | .. | 22 | .. |
| | Total Number | 450 | |

### WAKEFIELD HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A TABLE, showing the proportion of Prisoners sent into the Sick Room to the Daily Average Number Employed during the Year 1836.

| Employment. | Daily Average Number Employed. | No. Sent into the Sick Room. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Picking wool | 80·34 | 114 | 141·9 |
| Tread-mill | 55·34 | 74 | 133·7 |
| Burlers | 21·8 | 17 | 77·9 |
| Weavers | 38·06 | 29 | 76·3 |
| Sweepers | 25·3 | 16 | 63·2 |
| Wardsmen and Wardswomen | 28·25 | 15 | 53· |
| Washing | 14·5 | 12 | 82·7 |
| Sewing | 11·2 | 39 | 348·2 |
| Glass-grinding | 9·6 | 11 | 114·6 |
| Blacksmiths, Joiners, Masons, &c. | 8·9 | 9 | 101.1 |
| Shoemakers | 6·8 | 6 | 88·2 |
| Millers and Bakers | 3·6 | 5 | 139· |
| Cooks | 4· | 1 | 25· |
| Pumping | 2·7 | 2 | 74· |
| Tailors | 2·94 | 0 | .. |
| Worsted-tyers | 1·04 | 0 | .. |
| Combing | 15·25 | 8 | 52·4 |
| Knitting | 5·4 | 5 | 92·6 |
| Oakum-picking | 2· | 2 | 100· |
| Employment not stated | .. | 42 | .. |
| | Total Number | 407 | |

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RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c. of PRISONERS confined in WAKEFIELD HOUSE of CORRECTION, from 1st October 1835, to 1st October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the Commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 552 | 134 | 55 | 10 | 839 | 45 | .. | .. | 67 | .. | 72 | .. | 629 | 268 | 299 | 55 | 24 | .. | 2195 | 459 | 2518 | 514 | 2159 | 443 | 60 | 16 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total of Criminals. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being Hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 130 | 6 | 164 | 43 | 111 | 41 | 254 | 31 | 365 | 72 | 338·43 | 57·7 | 403 | 67 | 14 | 1 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3742 | 7270 | No Account. | 391 | 26 | 10 | .. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | | Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Trend-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
| | | | | | | Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| 511 | 229 | 104 | 105 | .. | .. | 45 | 2 | .. | .. | 293 | 67 | 5 | .. | 413 | 67 | .. | 12 | .. | 5 | 1 | Males 51<br>Fem. 6 | 55 Divisions.<br>5 Rooms. | 16 Cells.<br>1 Rm. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3¼ |

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NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire—West Riding.*

Leeds Borough Prison and Lock-up.

## LEEDS.—BOROUGH PRISON AND LOCK-UP.

This prison is attached to the Court-house, and is only fit for the temporary detention of prisoners while under examination. The sleeping-rooms are deficient in ventilation, and the airing-yard too confined in space for its numerous inmates. The windows from the female day-rooms look directly upon the airing-yard of the males, and they are in constant communication. There are no privies for the females, nor airing-yards.

*Dimensions.*

Ground Floor.—4 sleeping cells, 10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. high, arched, containing 2 beds each; 1 day-room for males, 12 ft. by 12 ft., 9 ft. high, arched, with a fire-place; 1 for females, 12 ft. by 10 ft. 10 in., 9 ft. high, arched, with a fire-place; 1 other day-room for females, angular in form, and 10 ft. high; 1 cell, 9 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft., for drunken and refractory prisoners; 1 room, with soft-water pump for the prisoners' use.

First Floor.—5 sleeping-rooms, same size as the ground floor, 7 ft. 6 in. high, flat ceilings.

Second Floor.—5 sleeping-rooms, same size as the others, 7 ft. high, with flat ceilings.

The prison-yard, 72 ft. by 12 ft., with privy and pump.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of sleeping-cells | 14 |
| Number of day-rooms | 3 |
| Cell for the refractory | 1 |
| Total | 18 |
| Number of beds | 26 |

The whole of the day and night charges are lodged here, and the noise and bad language from the drunken and disorderly is described by the keeper as being at times almost unbearable. To this mere lock-up it has been the custom to send prisoners convicted at sessions for short sentences of solitary confinement. It is quite impossible but that prisoners so situated must go out worse than they went in, from the continual communication which they cannot help having with the very dregs of the population, daily and nightly concentred here.

There have been as many as 20 night charges at one time in the single day-room for the males. At the last October Borough Sessions sentences of imprisonment to this prison were passed upon the following persons:—

Mary Anne Brooks, aged 15, stealing, 7 days.

The keeper states, "She passed her time in swearing and bad language."

Hannah Culverson, aged 11, stealing, 7 days.
Aaron Giles, aged 17, stealing, 7 days.
John Holmes, aged 14, stealing, 7 days.
William Baddick, aged 35, stealing, 14 days, the last 7 days solitary.

It is difficult to understand why these prisoners were made the exception to the other convicts, who were sent to the House of Correction at Wakefield.

*Bedding.*—The bedsteads are of wood; two are placed in each room. The bedding consists of palliasse, two blankets, and rug.

*Fuel.*—Is furnished to the day-rooms all the year round.

*Diet.*—1½ lb. of bread and 3 pints of coffee a-day.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean, the cell appropriated to the refractory being the only exception, and that owing to its inconvenient situation and want of ventilation rather than neglect. Soap and towels provided for the prisoners.

*Health.*—Medical attendance provided when required.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—None.

*Punishments.*—Whipping is inflicted by the town beadles under sentence of Court, and generally upon boys. No surgeon attends. Twenty-four lashes the greatest number given. It is of no severity.

*Scourge.*—Common whip handle, 2 feet long; 9 lashes of large whipcord, 8 single knots in each.

*Irons.*—Used upon refractory prisoners, 5 lbs.

*Expenditure.*—The cost of the maintenance of the prisoners who passed through this lock-up for the last 3 years is as follows:—

| Years. | Prisoners. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1833 | 2660 | 233 | 2 | 0 |
| 1834 | 2488 | 203 | 1 | 4 |
| 1835 | 2628 | 185 | 1 | 6 |

The accounts are made up and paid every three months. The keeper receives 8*d*. a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner, and states his profit therefrom at 30*l*. per annum. I have called the attention of the mayor and magistrates to this infringement of the provisions of the Gaol Act, and have no doubt it will at once cease.

*A Waste-book and Ledger* are kept by the keeper, who inserts every particular relative to the prisoners in charge, and the sums due to him for maintenance.

*General Discipline.*—This establishment is even replete with inconveniences for the purposes of a lock-up for so important a town as Leeds, but is entirely inapplicable to the purposes of

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

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corrective discipline, to which, in some instances, it has been applied; the borough, at the same time, contracting with the county for the maintenance of prisoners at Wakefield. The mode of sending prisoners upon committal from Leeds in open carts to Wakefield is very objectionable; they are exposed to the weather and to improper communication. A van should be provided.

*Keeper.*—Age 33; appointed 1835; formerly plumber and glazier; succeeded his father.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary . . . . . . | £ 80 0 0 |
| Profits from prisoners . . . | 30 0 0 |
| For cleaning court-house . . | 26 0 0 |
| | £136 0 0 |

Coals, candles, and soap. He is obliged to keep a servant for the cleaning of the court-house.

The very complete registers kept by the police and in this prison have supplied me with the annexed interesting tables, marking the progress of crime and the state of morals in this populous and important town:—

Number of Persons under Eighteen Years of Age, who have been in custody in Leeds Borough Gaol in the Years 1824 and 1835.

| Year. | Months. | Numbers. | Year. | Months. | Numbers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824. | January . . . . . . . | 11 | 1835. | January . . . . . . | 18 |
| | February . . . . . . | 20 | | February . . . . . . . | 30 |
| | March . . . . . . . . | 15 | | March . . . . . . . . | 20 |
| | April . . . . . . . . | 14 | | April . . . . . . . . | 20 |
| | May . . . . . . . . . | 13 | | May . . . . . . . . . | 33 |
| | June . . . . . . . . . | 13 | | June . . . . . . . . | 22 |
| | July . . . . . . . . . | 9 | | July . . . . . . . . . | 29 |
| | August . . . . . . . . | 15 | | August . . . . . . . . | 53 |
| | September . . . . . . | 9 | | September . . . . . | 21 |
| | October . . . . . . . | 22 | | October . . . . . . . | 39 |
| | November . . . . . . | 15 | | November . . . . . . | 32 |
| | December . . . . . . | 15 | | December . . . . . . . | 26 |
| | | 171 | | | 343 |

A Return of the Number of Prisoners who have been in custody in Leeds Borough Gaol or Lock-up House in each Month and Year.

| | 1816. | 1817. | 1818. | 1819. | 1820. | 1821. | 1822. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . . . | 40 | 76 | 89 | 145 | 94 | 146 | 125 | Total number in this seven years, 7276. |
| February . . . . | 40 | 49 | 50 | 135 | 91 | 84 | 79 | |
| March . . . . . | 40 | 48 | 50 | 83 | 71 | 102 | 89 | |
| April . . . . . | 50 | 82 | 76 | 107 | 71 | 95 | 114 | |
| May . . . . . . | 31 | 66 | 70 | 121 | 98 | 136 | 80 | |
| June . . . . . | 16 | 73 | 44 | 82 | 110 | 78 | 79 | |
| July . . . . . . | 81 | 91 | 74 | 134 | 194 | 111 | 94 | |
| August . . . . | 31 | 92 | 77 | 72 | 97 | 66 | 102 | |
| September . . . | 22 | 47 | 66 | 65 | 108 | 85 | 93 | |
| October . . . . | 49 | 64 | 101 | 85 | 134 | 97 | 148 | |
| November . . . | 33 | 53 | 116 | 107 | 125 | 131 | 182 | |
| December . . . | 51 | 74 | 92 | 87 | 108 | 102 | 130 | |
| | 484 | 815 | 905 | 1223 | 1301 | 1233 | 1315 | |

| | 1823. | 1824. | 1825. | 1826. | 1827. | 1828. | 1829. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . . . | 129 | 194 | 216 | 220 | 233 | 242 | 193 | Total number in the second seven years, 14,801; being an excess over the first seven years of 7525. |
| February . . . . | 131 | 141 | 142 | 158 | 143 | 189 | 172 | |
| March . . . . | 142 | 140 | 172 | 196 | 200 | 206 | 275 | |
| April . . . . . | 128 | 127 | 218 | 170 | 258 | 176 | 210 | |
| May . . . . . . | 122 | 142 | 120 | 123 | 162 | 162 | 249 | |
| June . . . . . | 150 | 132 | 201 | 167 | 181 | 180 | 151 | |
| July . . . . . | 174 | 177 | 128 | 205 | 260 | 190 | 223 | |
| August . . . . | 175 | 106 | 191 | 170 | 173 | 209 | 131 | |
| September . . . | 144 | 122 | 120 | 166 | 140 | 165 | 169 | |
| October . . . . | 154 | 185 | 215 | 231 | 215 | 203 | 240 | |
| November . . . | 181 | 162 | 170 | 183 | 185 | 139 | 207 | |
| December . . . | 133 | 147 | 200 | 194 | 227 | 150 | 179 | |
| | 1763 | 1775 | 2093 | 2183 | 2377 | 2211 | 2399 | |

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire—West Riding.*

Leeds Borough Prison and Lock-up.

Return of the Number of Prisoners in Leeds Borough Gaol—*continued.*

| | 1830. | 1831. | 1832. | 1833. | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January . . . . | 221 | 212 | 258 | 199 | 188 | 246 | 219 | |
| February . . . . | 185 | 220 | 178 | 188 | 194 | 219 | 221 | |
| March . . . . . | 173 | 195 | 189 | 281 | 207 | 199 | 242 | Total number in the third seven years 18,407; being an excess over the first seven years of 11,131, and over the second seven years of 3606. |
| April . . . . . | 215 | 264 | 230 | 260 | 235 | 216 | 350 | |
| May . . . . . | 168 | 222 | 162 | 250 | 207 | 208 | 343 | |
| June . . . . . | 151 | 153 | 163 | 190 | 234 | 210 | 278 | |
| July . . . . . . | 208 | 264 | 184 | 204 | 242 | 251 | 351 | |
| August . . . | 158 | 189 | 180 | 188 | 196 | 248 | 297 | |
| September . . . | 169 | 185 | 179 | 149 | 155 | 177 | 237 | |
| October . . . . | 260 | 261 | 200 | 237 | 226 | 226 | 276 | |
| November . . . | 201 | 218 | 196 | 253 | 185 | 219 | 257 | |
| December . . . | 212 | 264 | 172 | 261 | 219 | 209 | 301 | |
| | 2321 | 2647 | 2291 | 2660 | 2488 | 2628 | 3372 | |

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## VAGRANT HOUSE, LEEDS.

Vagrant House, Leeds.

In this populous town there is a vagrant office, and a house fitted up for the purpose of a nightly receptacle for vagrants, where they are provided with bed and bedding, and with 4*d.* or 6*d.* to purchase food; the utensils for cooking being also provided them. The establishment is exceedingly well managed; but whether the principle is a sound one, appears to me very questionable. The expenses have hitherto been paid out of the poor-rate. The numbers lodged and relieved, the sums expended in their relief and for the maintenance of the establishment, for the four years last past, are as follows:—

| Years. | Number. | Relief in Money. £. | s. | d. | Entire Charge. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 . . . . | 6224 . . . . | 89 | 7 | 6 | 299 | 3 | 1 |
| 1833 . . . . | 5324 . . . . | 73 | 19 | 9 | 265 | 3 | 9 |
| 1334 . . . . | 4353 . . . . | 63 | 15 | 2 | 255 | 6 | 9 |
| 1835 . . . . | 4427 . . . . | 68 | 8 | 8 | 265 | 3 | 9 |

A very complete register is kept, with entries of descriptive particulars of their persons, trades, reasons for travelling, where from, where going to, settlement, &c.

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## ROTHWELL, NEAR LEEDS.—DEBTORS' PRISON.

Rothwell Debtors' Prison.

This prison was formerly the poor-house belonging to the parish of Rothwell, and was taken on lease by the Duchy of Lancaster, about the year 1814, for the purpose of converting it into a debtors' prison, for the Liberty of the honor of Pontefract. This liberty, situate in the West Riding of Yorkshire, extends westward to the borders of Lancashire and Derbyshire, eastward to Goole, northward to the parish of Thorney, and southward to that of Penistone. The present keeper is coroner as well as bailiff over the liberty; he executes the writs himself, and has authority from the duchy to appoint deputies. He purchased the lease of the premises and the appointment about 23 years ago, from the former holder of them, with the consent of the duchy, for 4000*l.* The rent stipulated to be paid to the duchy by the tenant in occupation being 44*l.* for the first four years, and 84*l.* during the rest of the term of 31 years, of which about 12 are to come. The fees at the period of his purchase were worth from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a-year.

The passing of the Uniformity of Process Act, by giving the sheriffs the authority as now expressed in writs, that "you shall not omit, by reason of any liberty, to take A. or B.," has caused his office and this prison to fall into desuetude, the sheriffs naturally preferring their own officers to those of another authority. The present keeper, at the time he purchased the office of bailiff, employed twelve deputies, who paid him rent for their deputations, amounting to 300*l.* per annum. He has not now a single one.

The prison consists of a brick building of two stories, with an adjoining house for the keeper, and a small lodge for a turnkey. In the front is an airing-yard for the prisoners, inclosed by a wall about 18 ft. high; the back front looks upon the keeper's garden, and is without any real security. The interior of the building, which contains seven sleeping-rooms in the upper story and five day-rooms below, is in a dilapidated state, and was at the time of inspection in a dirty and neglected condition. The prisoners appear to take not the slightest pains even to perform the most common acts of cleanliness in their apartments; the rooms unoccupied were in an equally dirty state with the others. There is a cell below ground intended for the purposes of confining the refractory, but even without the filth with which it was encrusted, it is wholly unfit for the imprisonment of any human being. No medical assistance is provided. No clergyman attends, nor is Divine service ever performed. Some time since a Wesleyan minister attended; but in consequence of the insults of the prisoners, such as putting crackers into his pocket, &c., he was obliged to give it up. There is no effective separation between the males and females. The keeper has no means of coercing refractory prisoners, and were he to do so, he says they would probably avail themselves of the utter insecurity of the building, and escape. He states them to be drunken and disorderly: they charge a garnish of 7*s.* 1*d.* to every new comer, the greater part of which is expended in drink. He has tried in vain to prevent it. Prisoners have refused payment for some time, but at last, from the petty vexations they have

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been exposed to, have been obliged to submit. When a stranger comes in, it is the custom for one of the debtors to put on a cocked hat, and demand garnish. They use the same chant as the one in the prison at Macclesfield. One prisoner has been here since March, 1832. The keeper charges 2*s*. a-week to each debtor for his bedding and sheets. The profits of his office have declined so much as to render it impossible for him to pay the rent to the duchy. In one case, upon application by an attorney, he consented to divide a portion of the legal fees with him, on condition of his sending him a prisoner in lieu of his going to the county gaol. He has applied several times to the duchy, to be exonerated from his office, and for compensation, but without any result.

The following is an extract from the keeper's books of the number of prisoners who have been confined there in the years undermentioned:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 86 | 1826 | 96 | 1832 | 30 |
| 1821 | 73 | 1827 | 74 | 1833 | 18 |
| 1822 | 73 | 1828 | 64 | 1834 | 13 |
| 1823 | 56 | 1829 | 71 | 1835 | 17 |
| 1824 | 53 | 1830 | 64 | 1836 | 14 |
| 1825 | 46 | 1831 | 70 | to Nov. the 3rd. | |

If this establishment must be continued, it is absolutely necessary it should be subjected to some authority, and under some regulations. It is however but justice to observe, that the officers of the duchy, on their attention being directed to the state of this prison, immediately exerted themselves as far as lay in their power for its amelioration.

## BRADFORD.—Town and County Lock-ups.

Bradford Town and County Lock-ups.

A convenient and handsome court-house, with lock-ups in the basement, has just been erected in this town, the expense being defrayed by the county, aided by a munificent subscription, amounting to 3250*l*., from the inhabitants of Bradford and gentlemen connected with the town and neighbourhood. The cost, without furniture, has been 6250*l*. The lock-ups are constructed upon a convenient plan, the apartments for males and females being completely apart from each other. The cells open into a spacious covered area, under the court-house, amply sufficient for exercise, and it is proposed to enclose the whole building with a boundary wall.

*Dimensions.*

4 cells for males, 8 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., 9ft. 3 in. high; water-closet in each cell.
Day-room, 14 ft. 7 in. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 3 in. high.
3 cells for females, 12 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 8 in., 9 ft. 3 in. high.
Vagrant-room, 20 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft., 9 ft. 3 in. high.

*Bedding.*—Straw palliasse, 3 blankets and rug for each prisoner.

Prisoners are only detained here while under examination by the magistrates, or during the Sessions, which are holden once a-year. The county allows the keeper 8*d*. a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner under charge of felony, the town 10*d*. a-day for vagrants and disorderlies, and 1*s*. a-day is charged to prisoners who have the means of paying for their support.

From October Sessions 1834, to the same period in 1836, 724 prisoners have passed through these lock-ups.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners brought in by police | 190 |
| Maintained by the town at 10*d*. a-day | 153 |
| ,, county at 8*d*. a-day | 110 |
| Paid to the keeper the sum of 1*s*. a-day for their food | 271 |
| | 724 |

The food furnished to the prisoners is at breakfast, ½ lb. of bread, 1 pint of coffee sweetened with sugar and milk; dinner, ½ lb. of meat, ½ lb. of bread, and ½ lb. of potatoes; supper, the same as breakfast.

*Keeper.*—Deputy-constable; salary, 50*l*.; paid by the town.

This small prison was extremely clean, is well suited for its purpose, and is apparently very well conducted.

## BRADFORD—Debtors' Prison.

Bradford Debtors' Prison.

This prison for debtors from the Court of Requests consists of a house for the keeper, and 2 detached buildings for prisoners, with suitable airing-yards. The males and females are placed quite separate and apart from each other. The accommodation consists of 3 day-rooms on the ground floor, 3 sleeping-rooms on the first floor for males, a day-room and sleeping-room for females. All the apartments have fire-places. The airing-yards are paved, and have convenient privies. The bedsteads are made of wood, two prisoners sleep in each, and from six to eight in each room. The bedding consists of a chaff mattress, two blankets, and a rug. The allowance of food is 1 lb. of bread of good seconds quality a-day to each, but in cases of extreme distress 1*d*. a-day is added from a fund in the hands of the clerk of the Court. No allowance of fuel. Tobacco and beer are permitted to be introduced in small quantities. No Divine service performed nor prayers read, nor medical assistance provided. There were 6 male prisoners on the day of inspection. The greatest number confined here at one time was 11 males and 2 females. Shoemakers, tailors, &c. are permitted to carry on their work.

*Keeper.*—Age 32; appointed 1835; salary, 50*l.*

*Observations.*—The prison was extremely clean and well managed, and is well adapted in every particular for the purpose to which it is appropriated. *Vide Report upon Halifax Court of Requests' Prison.*

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### HALIFAX—GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF WAKEFIELD.

Halifax Gaol for the Liberty of Wakefield.

This prison, in Gaol-lane, Halifax, is the property of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, the Lord of the Manor and Liberty of Wakefield, the jurisdiction extending over a population of 200,000. It consists of an ancient public-house, where the Court Leets have been held for upwards of a century and a half; it is known by the name of "The Gaol House," and has a wine license. It has fallen into such disuse since the introduction of the non-omittas clause into writs upon mesne process, that a portion of the old building has been let off for a police-office. Debtors are still however sent here in execution. One was imprisoned here from November 7, 1834, to April 1, 1835; a second from May 6, 1835, to October 13, 1835; a third from July 1, 1836, to August 14, 1836. The publican considers himself bound, and does find accommodation for prisoners when brought by the bailiff, the latter being accountable for escapes. There are 6 rooms, and a yard for exercise. Upwards of a century ago, the annual sum of 40*s.* was by will given for the use of poor debtors in this gaol, and was made chargeable upon certain freehold premises in the town. This sum is now paid 20*s.* at Midsummer, and 20*s.* at Christmas to the gaoler, by Mr. Alexander, a solicitor at Halifax. From its being traditionally called "bread-money," I have no doubt that the charity was formerly dispensed in this aliment. This prison, from the circumstances above recited, is neither of advantage to the public nor to the noble owner of the Liberty. It moreover possesses the singular and illegal combination of being a gaol and a tavern at the same time.

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### HALIFAX—TOWN LOCK-UPS.

Halifax Town Lock-ups.

These have been lately built, and consist of police-office, apartments for the keeper, and 2 rooms for prisoners, neither secure nor well adapted for the purpose, nor of sufficient size for such a population; a large window from the room for males looks directly into the yard of a public-house. The keeper states, that in consequence of prisoners communicating with others by this means, he has failed in proving several cases of felony. Prisoners are lodged here while under examination, and upon committal are sent to Wakefield. The average number of prisoners is about 35 a-month. They frequently remain here for 3 or 4 days. A deserter was confined here for 16 days, and 2 prisoners under remand for 8 days. 7 males and 2 females the greatest number of prisoners. Prisoners under charges of felony are fed by the keeper, who receives 8*d.* a-day for each from the Riding; vagrants by the town, at the rate of 10*d.*, and those able to maintain themselves are charged 1*s.*, for which they are provided with coffee and bread at breakfast and supper, and meat for dinner. A very proper register of prisoners is kept by the keeper.

*Keeper and Constable.*—Age 29; formerly in the Manchester police; salary, 100*l.*; fees from serving warrants, 60*l.*; he receives 16*s.* for a single prisoner, and 8*s.* for every additional one he carries up to the House of Correction at Wakefield. He is obliged to employ an assistant, to whom he pays 30*l.* a-year.

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### HALIFAX—COURT OF REQUESTS' PRISON.

Halifax Court of Requests Prison.

This prison, situate in a retired spot about a mile from the town of Halifax, was erected about eight years ago, in conjunction with, and upon a similar plan to the one at Bradford, for prisoners under execution from a Court of Requests for debts under 40 shillings, the terms of imprisonment being forty days for debts exceeding 20 shillings, and twenty days for those under 20 shillings. The Commissioners have a discretionary power vested by the Act, and their general practice is, a day for every shilling of the debt sued for. The costs never exceed 9*s.*, and although the jurisdiction of this court is extensive, no charge is made for conducting the prisoner to gaol. The accommodation for the males consists of a neat and convenient range of buildings of two stories, containing five day-rooms on the ground floor, and five sleeping apartments above, all of ample dimensions, looking upon a spacious paved and enclosed airing-yard. Pumps and privies in each yard. The female ward is quite detached and separate from the males. It consists of one day-room, and sleeping apartments above, with an enclosed airing-yard. There is also a room set apart, without a fire-place, for the confinement of refractory prisoners. Each prisoner has a separate bed; the bedstead iron. Bedding, straw palliasse, two blankets, and rug. No fuel. 1 lb. of bread allowed a-day, and, in extreme distress, 1*d.* a-day from the Court charity fund. Divine service not performed, nor prayers read. The greatest number of prisoners at one time, 48.

*Keeper.*—Age 24; appointed 1836; salary, 50*l.*, house and garden.

The extreme cleanliness and good management so apparent in the two small prisons of Bradford and Halifax merit this public testimonial on behalf of those charged with the super-

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intendence. I have only to regret that some means are not devised by which the prisoners might enjoy the comforts and advantages arising from Divine worship and religious observances, the more particularly as a second execution not unfrequently extends the actual imprisonment to 80 days, and a third might to a still longer period. I subjoin a copy of the rules acted upon in these establishments.

Rules and Orders made for the Prison of the Court of Requests for the Parishes of Bradford, &c. &c., at a General Meeting held at Bradford, the 12th day of October, 1832.

Ordered,

That no spirituous liquors be sent for, or brought into the said prison, but by the advice of a doctor, and to be used as medicine only; nor any ale or strong drink, more than for necessary maintenance; nor shall anything by way of garnish, either in money or drink, be demanded or taken; nor any gaol-fee, by the said gaoler or his assistants.

That the men and women prisoners shall be kept in their own separate rooms and areas, and on no pretence suffered to come out of the same, until the expiration of the term of his, her, or their imprisonment. The doors into the men's and women's areas shall be open no longer than from eight in the morning to four in the evening, from Martinmas to Candlemas, and from eight in the morning to six in the evening, from Candlemas to Martinmas; and the prisoners may within those hours send for work or victuals, by whom they please, and their relatives or friends may, within those hours only, come to visit them; and if the gaoler or his assistants be required by a prisoner to fetch and carry any work, &c., a sum not exceeding 9*d.* a-week may be charged for the same.

That none but the gaoler, his family, or assistants, and the prisoners, shall be allowed to sleep in the said prison, except in case of sickness, or children at the breast; nor shall any strangers be admitted into the prisoners' yards or rooms on Sundays, and the doors shall always be made fast on that day.

That the prisoners shall sweep their rooms and areas every morning by turns, and the gaoler or his assistants wash the same every Saturday.

That no looms or comb-pots shall be admitted into the prisoners' rooms; nor any hogs, dogs, or fowls be kept; nor any hay-seeds, filth, or rubbish be laid, or suffered to remain, in or upon any part of the premises of the said prison, except in the necessaries, and they shall be cleansed every week.

Prisoners aggrieved by the gaoler must give him notice in writing of their intention, one day before the Bradford Court, where they must state their complaint to the Commissioners of the said Court, by ten in the morning.

And if any prisoner breaks the glass windows, or damages the said prison, or anything therein; or strikes or gives any abusive language, or gets drunk, or uses any profane oaths, or curses, or gambles, or attempts so to do, the aggressor shall be put into close confinement, and fed with bread and water, until satisfaction be made, amendment promised, or the time of imprisonment expires.

That the said gaoler shall see that a printed copy of these Rules and Orders be kept put up in his house; and also in the men's and women's prison; and that the same be strictly observed and kept, both by himself and his assistants, and also by the prisoners; and for every neglect herein, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of 5*s.*, or have the same stopped out of his salary or wages, by the clerk of the said Court for the time being, who shall give the amount of such forfeitures, in bread, to the persons confined in the said prison, who shall seem to him, the said clerk, to stand most in need of such relief; and also make a report thereof to the Commissioners of the said Court assembled at Bradford.

By order,

R. THORNTON, Clerk of the said Court.

## PONTEFRACT—BOROUGH GAOL.

Pontefract Borough Gaol.

This small prison, or rather lock-up, is an appurtenance to the Town-hall, of which it forms a portion of the basement. A grant of Quarter-sessions has lately been made to the town, but prisoners under criminal charges only remain here while under examination, being upon committal sent to Wakefield. It is likewise made use of as a place of confinement for debtors from the Borough Court, but is devoid of every necessary qualification for such a purpose. The accommodation for debtors consists of a single room, about 10 ft. 10 in. by 14 ft. 3½ in., 12 ft. high. It contains a fire-place, and the stove pipe from the criminal lock-up is let into the chimney; the heat on the day of inspection was almost intolerable. There is a privy in the adjoining passage. The debtors can communicate with the criminal prisoners. The greatest number of debtors confined here at one time has never exceeded two. There is no airing-yard, nor possibility of affording them exercise. One debtor was confined here last year between 4 and 5 months. No officer sleeps upon the premises. The debtors support themselves, but are allowed coals from the borough stock upon paying 6*d.* weekly. The accommodation for those under criminal charges consists of a day-room about 9 ft. 9 in. by 19 ft. 11 in., 11 ft. 7 in. high. The windows latticed with iron, but affording no obstacle to communication, look directly upon the public street. The floor is of stone, the roof arched; there is a stove for affording warmth. Within the day-room, and without ventilation or light, except what is imperfectly obtained therefrom, are two sleeping cells, one 7 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft., the second 5 ft. 1 in. by 12 ft.; the flooring is raised above that of the day-room. There is likewise a cell termed the black-hole, with window to the street, 11 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 7 in., with raised floor, and litter of straw for bed and bedding. There are no privies; no effective separation of males from females, and the whole accommodation is of the lowest order. From September 1835 to September 1836, the number of prisoners who passed through the lock-ups appears to have been 136. There does not appear to be any one vested with the responsibility of keeper. No one resides on the premises. The serjeant-at-mace, who is likewise officer to the sheriff of Yorkshire, receives a salary of 10*l.* a-year from the corporation, and has the arresting and charge of debtors from the Borough Court. The prisoners under criminal charges are supported from the borough rate, the police officers furnishing them with articles of food, consisting of meat, bread and cheese, tea and coffee.

## PONTEFRACT—County Lock-ups.

Pontefract County Lock-ups.

The Quarter-sessions for the West Riding being held annually at Pontefract, the Court-house contains accommodation for prisoners who during their continuance are detained here. This consists of six cells for male prisoners in the basement story, devoid of light and imperfectly ventilated. The females are placed in two rooms in the chamber story, well lighted and ventilated. The dimensions are as follows:—

*In the basement.*

No. 1—13 ft. by 11 ft., 8 ft. high.
No. 2—15 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in., 7 ft. high.
No. 3—14 ft. 3 in. by 14 ft., 6 ft. 6 in. high.
No. 4—11 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft., 7 ft. 3 in. high.
No. 5—13 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. 6 in. high.
No. 6—16 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft., 7 ft. 3 in. high.

*In the Chamber.*

No. 1—15 ft. by 13 ft., 11 ft. high.
No. 2—16 ft. by 13 ft., 11 ft. high.

## DONCASTER—Borough Gaol.

Doncaster Borough Gaol.

This gaol is of modern construction, on the radiating principle, and consists of 4 day-rooms, 4 sleeping-rooms above them, and 4 airing-yards, with pump and privy in each. It comprises also two rooms used as lock-ups for night charges, and a dwelling for the keeper, the windows looking into the yards. The day-rooms and cells are of the following dimensions:—

Day-rooms—14 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft., 11 ft. high.
Sleeping-cells—14 ft. 4 in. by 13 ft., 9 ft. 6 in. high.

This borough having a grant of Quarter-sessions, prisoners are occasionally committed, and remain here for trial, and under sentences of short imprisonment. There is also a Borough Court of Pleas and a Court of Requests, the latter limited in its jurisdiction to debts of 40 shillings, and imprisonment not exceeding 40 days. 22 debtors were imprisoned here during the year 1835, and the greatest number at one time was 6.

*Bedding.*—Prisoners under criminal charges are allowed a rug and a litter of straw.

*Debtors.*—Palliasse, sheet, 2 blankets, rug, bolster, and pillow, at the expense of the borough.

*Cleanliness.*—The prison clean.

*Fuel.*—Coals are provided both for debtors and prisoners under criminal charges.

*Diet.*—Sixpence a-day is allowed for the maintenance of each prisoner by the Corporation, and they are permitted to expend this sum in any articles of food they desire. The debtors are allowed 12 lbs. of bread a-week, if not able to support themselves, which is provided by the keeper, and charged against the parish.

Bibles and prayer-books are provided, but no Divine service performed.

Medical assistance is afforded when necessary.

Whipping is inflicted by the keeper. The scourge is of the same dimensions as the one used at Wakefield.

*Irons.*—5½ lbs.

A book is kept, arranged under the following heads: name—age—by whom charged—offence—date of coming in.

*Discipline.*—Upon inspecting this prison, the whole of the prisoners, one under charge of felony, one for assault, and two debtors, were together in the same day-room. Tobacco-smoking is permitted, and several newspapers were lying about.

*Keeper.*—Age 48; appointed 1827; married; shoemaker by trade; salary, 54*l.* 12*s.*, two suits of clothes, coals, candles, and soap. A gaol fee of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each prisoner is either paid by the individual or charged to the borough.

## SHEFFIELD—Gaol for Courts of Requests' Debtors, and for the Court Baron for the Manor of Sheffield.

Sheffield Gaol for Courts of Request, Debtors, &c.

This prison is the private property of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who, as Lord of the Manor of Sheffield, has the appointment of the officers. It is the gaol of the Court Baron of Sheffield, and of the Liberty of Hallamshire. Since the passing of the Uniformity of Process Act, the number of prisoners from the superior courts has not averaged annually more than 10. By an Act passed in the 48th year of George the Third, it was made the prison for debtors in execution from a Court of Requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5*l.* within the Manor of Sheffield, and the patronage vested in the Lord of the said Manor. The practice of this Court has increased to an enormous extent, the number of cases adjudicated at a sitting being about 300; and no return being made of the writs not executed into Court, their numbers, at all times considerable, have at some periods accumulated to 4,000 and 5,000 in the hands of

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the bailiff; and it happens that execution being delayed by the parties being out of the way, or other causes, years will elapse, even as many as 10, before the arrest is made. The prison being only capable of containing, even in a crowded state, 85 prisoners, the adjudications of the Court remain in abeyance. The bailiff, upon the morning of inspection, had in his hands 1,000 writs, which he was unable to execute in consequence of there being no room in the prison. This non-enforcement of the orders of the Court destroys its utility, and causes dishonest creditors to speculate upon the chances of delay, rather than discharge their obligations; it likewise lodges a kind of dispensing power in the hands of the bailiff and his officers, which might be applied in the gratification of vindictiveness or partiality. At the same time, it is only justice to the present holder, to state my full and entire conviction of his impartiality and rectitude. This prison is situate in Scotland-street, Sheffield, surrounded by and attached to other buildings. It was formerly a merchant's dwelling and warehouse, and was purchased some twenty years ago by the Duke of Norfolk, and appropriated to its present purpose. It is entered from the street, and consists of a dwelling for the bailiff, and houses on the right and left of an airing-yard for prisoners. The rooms are of the following dimensions :—

2 Rooms, each 17 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 18 ft. by 17 ft., 9 ft. 6 in. high.
2 „ 17 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 6 in. high
2 „ 12 ft. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 18 ft. by 14 ft., 11 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 11 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft., 11 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 19 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 6 in. high.
1 „ 29 ft.
1 „ 13 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 6 in. high.
Females' Room—29 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 4 in., 9 ft. high.
Refractory Room—12 ft. by 7 ft., 18 ft. high.
Airing-yard—54 ft. by 30 ft.

This building is wholly unsuited to its purpose. It is insecure from escape, and exposed to accident from fire, the floors and staircase being all of wood. It would be difficult, in the case of such a misfortune occurring, to even conjecture how its numerous inmates could effect their escape. The privies are insufficient. The males and females are in the same building, and it is impossible to conceive a more deplorable state than that of the women, being left completely at the mercy of the men. Upon the day of inspection the prison was dirty; the prisoners, on going through the rooms, were lying on the beds, or engaged in smoking, or at games of cards. In one room a lottery had been just drawn, the capital prize a case of razors. Not the slightest deference was paid to the presence of the keeper; the games were continued without interruption. No bedding is provided, and many of the numerous inmates are compelled to sleep on the bare floors in their clothes. The only furniture in the rooms are a few iron bedsteads. There is no separation of the sick from the healthy. One man was ill in bed, and another sharing the same bed with him at night. The consequence of typhus breaking out in this prison would be dreadful. No fuel is allowed; the Craven-street Society send 3*l.* annually, to be laid out in coals. The prisoners are supported by the parish, who allow each 1½ lb. of bread a-day, and 6*d.* in money weekly. The parish surgeon also attends the sick. There has been one death during the year. The curate also reads prayers in one of the rooms upon Sundays to such as are disposed to attend. The prisoners appear to be under no restraint; their conduct has been so outrageous, that it has been repeatedly found necessary to call in the police to suppress riots. The least excitement out of doors is sure to find a ready echo here, and considerable damage has been done at times to the buildings. In July last one of the turnkeys received a blow of which he died in 10 days; the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against one of the prisoners, and he was committed to York Castle to take his trial. Until this period there was not the slightest check imposed upon the admission of liquor. Now it is limited to 2 pints a-day; but from the want of proper authority to carry such a rule into execution, and the convenient facility afforded by the buildings, it can be little more than nominal. The crowded state of the prison is further augmented by the number of children who are sent in to their parents to play about during the day-time; their average number is not less than twenty. The keeper states that "He considers the place very insecure, and that if the prisoners were determined to break out, they could easily do it. That prisoners have been in for 12 and 14 months, and that as many as 14 executions have been issued against one person. He is daily receiving applications from plaintiffs, to know the reason he does not execute their writs. His labour is very great, for when a prisoner comes in he is obliged to look over the whole of the writs in hand for years back, to see whether there are any outstanding against him. There are no rules for the government of the prison. He has applied to the magistrates and the steward of the Court upon many occasions, but they have declined interfering, doubting their power so to do. The prisoners make rules for themselves; they collect garnish, and they impose fines and penalties. One punishment is walking through the yard with a bell round the neck. He has lately set apart a room for refractory prisoners, but it is of no use. There is a great deal of singing and noise, but not so much as there was before the reduction of the quantity of liquor." Upon calling for the rules, they were produced by the prisoners, and the following items are extracted :—

*Rules of Scotland-street Prison*, 1836.

"At the coming in of any bird he shall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* to the garnish master, or have his hat and coat taken for security, and if not paid in seven days the coals of the room will be stopped until it is paid. But should any bird go out under twelve hours he will have 1*s.* 3*d.* returned; and at the coming in of a woman she shall pay 1*s.* 3*d.* garnish, or have her bonnet and shawl taken for security until the same

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be paid. At the coming in of a bird, the captain or a substitute will attend, or be fined 2*s.* for neglect of duty."

With reference to the above rule, the turnkey states that it is a constant practice to strip the prisoners of their coats and hats.

"Any man at coming in shall commence Nancy next morning at nine o'clock."

The office of cleaning the room is imposed upon the youngest prisoner, who is thus termed.

"14. All schedulers will pay 2*s.* 6*d.* foot-ale, and 14*d.* room-money. No other man will pay foot-ale. The schedulers to pay foot-ale and room-money to the room he is allotted to.

"16. Any person found ghosting any new bird shall be fined 2*s.* 6*d.*"

*Keeper.*—Appointed 1832, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. Is paid by fees, allowed and inserted in the 48 Geo. III.; their gross amount has been above 1,200*l.* per annum. He pays the expenses of officers, &c. The receipts vary, and the expenses also in proportion. He states his clear income from this source to be from 600*l.* to 700*l.* per annum, with a residence. He keeps one turnkey, who resides in the prison, and to whom he pays a salary of 52*l.* per annum.

The removal of this prison, and the re-building of it in a more open and convenient site, is absolutely necessary; and until such measures can be carried into effect, I recommend that rules for the government of the prison should be drawn up, and additional officers appointed to enforce them. There is every disposition in the Lord of the Manor to do what is necessary to place this establishment on a proper footing. The present uncertain state of the law respecting debtors appears the only impediment to an outlay for rebuilding.

## ECCLESALL, SHEFFIELD—GAOL FOR THE COURT OF REQUEST AND FOR THE COURT BARON.

Ecclesall Gaol for the Court of Requests, &c.

This prison is the property of the Lord of the Manor of Ecclesall Bierlow, the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam, and is still the gaol for the Baronial Court. The Act of 48 Geo. III. comprised the remodelling of this Manorial Court, as well as the neighbouring one of Sheffield, and the like provisions are applied to it. The jurisdiction is much less extensive, but the business of the Court is on the increase. The prison, situate in Bishop-street, Sheffield, consists of a house for the keeper, which is entered by a yard; and two buildings for prisoners, detached from each other, with separate airing-yards.

*Dimensions.*

Males' Airing-yard—68 ft. by 30 ft.
Room, No. 1—16 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 3 in. high.
„ 2—9 ft. 3 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 3 in. high.
„ 3—9 ft. 6 in. by 18 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. 3 in. high.

The upper story of this building is occupied as the Court-room.

Females' Airing-yard—55 ft. by 44 ft.
Room, No. 1—21 ft. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 3 in. high.
„ 2—21 ft. by 12 ft., 9 ft. 3 in. high.

The ordinary number of prisoners is from 14 to 15; on the day of inspection there were only 2. The bailiff or keeper being dangerously ill, the execution of the writs had been partially suspended, and there were at that period 300 in his hands. The plan of this prison is convenient, as providing for the separation of males and females; but this is not in the slightest degree adhered to, as the males occupy the lower story of the house allotted to females. The floors of the rooms appropriated to male prisoners are of stone, and prisoners being allowed no bedding nor bedstead, are compelled to sleep upon the stones. The situation is damp, particularly that of the prison for females. The allowance of food and money from the parish are precisely the same as at the other manorial prison, and the same practices, such as card-playing and smoking, prevail among the prisoners. A minister of the Wesleyan persuasion attends on Sundays. I make the following extracts from the rules, which seem higher in the degree of exaction than at Sheffield:—

"Any person coming into the prison for debt to pay 3*s.* 6*d.*, and, in default of payment, to immediately give up his hat and coat to the garnish master, who shall keep them seven days, and if the money is not paid by that time, his property to be disposed of as a majority of prisoners shall decide. If the prisoner leaves the prison the day after he shall only pay 2*s.* 3*d.*"

*Note.*—One of the two prisoners present stated that his coat was taken from his back, and retained for three or four days, until he was able to procure the garnish.

"Any prisoner intending to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, shall pay 8*s.* 6*d.* garnish, and be exempt from the duty of Nancy."

*Keeper.*—Appointed 1835, by the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam. The profits in 1835 were 235*l.*

The remarks made upon the other prison at Sheffield apply to this, with the exception of the buildings, which are not ill suited to their purpose when not inconveniently crowded, and a proper distinction maintained between the males and females. They are equally deficient in all points of good government.

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Sheffield Town Gaol and Lock-ups.

## SHEFFIELD—TOWN GAOL AND LOCK-UPS.

This prison adjoins the Court-house, and is only made use of for prisoners while under examination, and when brought for trial at the sessions. The accommodation for prisoners consists of 7 cells and 4 airing-yards, of the following dimensions:—

4 cells—11 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., 10 ft. high.
2 cells—9 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft., 9 ft. high.
1 cell—10 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., 9 ft. high.

Water-closet in each cell. The cells are deficient in light and ventilation.

*Bedding.*—3 rugs and a litter of straw in each cell.

*Diet.*—1½ lb. of bread a-day.

*Cleanliness.*—No soap nor towels allowed the prisoners.

*Books.*—A book is kept for the register of prisoners, under the following heads: when brought—age—by whom charged—what charge—by what constable—how disposed of, and when—costs.

*Keeper.*—Age 42; appointed 1831; resides in the prison; salary from the town trustees, 21*l.*, coals; receives 1*s.* 6*d.* for every prisoner charged as disorderly, on their discharge; is allowed 8*d.* a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner by the county, out of which sum he makes a profit; his whole emoluments amount to 200*l.*

Attached to this building, but under the control of the police, are lock-ups for the temporary detention of prisoners until examined by the magistrates. The annexed table will convey some idea of the state of public morals in this important town.

The NUMBER of PRISONERS brought into the Watch House, in Sheffield, during the Years 1834, 1835, and 1836, distinguishing the number of Males and Females 18 Years of Age and under.

| | No. of Males under 18. | No. of Females under 18. | Total Number brought in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From January to December 1834, inclusive . . . . . . . | 110 | 15 | 851 |
| From January to December 1835, inclusive . . . . . . . | 94 | 19 | 1124 |
| From January to December 1836, inclusive . . . . . . . | 148 | 23 | 1588 |

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Knaresborough Borough Gaol.

## KNARESBOROUGH—BOROUGH GAOL.

This prison is the property of the Duke of Devonshire as grantee from the Duchy of Lancaster. The jurisdiction of this Court, where debts to any amount may be sued for, is confined to the ancient limits of the borough. The premises consist of a residence for the bailiff, a day-room and two sleeping-rooms for prisoners on the second and third floors. They have also the privilege of walking in the yard attached to the house. Bedsteads only are provided for their use. The greatest number of prisoners that have been here at one time was 4. In the last 3 years the numbers confined have been—1834, 2; 1835, 3; 1836, 6.

The building has been occupied about two years, and is fully adequate to its purpose. It was clean, and without a prisoner. Debtors are described as generally coming in for the purpose of taking the benefit of the Act.

*Bailiff.*—Age 50; appointed 1830; has been also an officer to the sheriff of Yorkshire 16 years; no salary; is paid by fees of 3*s.* 4*d.* upon the coming in, and 8*s.* 8*d.* upon the discharge of each debtor. The fees are paid to him by the county.

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Knaresborough, the Forest, Forest Liberty, &c. Gaol.

## KNARESBOROUGH—THE FOREST, FOREST LIBERTY, AND BOROUGH LIBERTY GAOL.

This prison is a modern building, erected within the walls of the ancient Castle of Knaresborough. It comprises a Court-house, dwelling for the keeper, and 2 small arched rooms and a very limited airing-yard for prisoners. This franchise, together with the borough, which is however distinct, belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster, and is leased on lives to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, in whom is vested the appointment of the officers. The Forest jurisdiction is of considerable extent, reaching 17 miles to the westward of Knaresborough. Debts to any amount may be sued for in these Courts, which are held twice a-year for trials of issue, ejectments, &c. Summonses are returnable once in three weeks. This prison is seldom without prisoners. The numbers of prisoners confined here have been as follows:—In 1833, 12; 1834, 7; 1835, 6; 1836, 8.

The prison clean. The airing-yard very confined; but prisoners who can find double bail have the liberty of walking within the area of the old castle-yard. When females are brought in, they are generally placed in the keeper's house.

*Deputy Bailiff.*—Age 40; appointed 1818; no salary; fees, 3*s.* 4*d.* upon coming in, 8*s.* 8*d.* upon the discharge of debtors, paid by the county.

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Knaresborough Town and Riding Lock-up House.

## KNARESBOROUGH—TOWN AND RIDING LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The Michaelmas Sessions for the West Riding are annually held here, and at this period the prisoners for trial are brought and temporarily lodged in this wretched lock-up house. Prisoners are only detained here for a few hours; but when it is recollected that those hours

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are the ones previous to trial, and that sentences of transportation, next to death in weight, are imposed at the sessions, humanity would accord to fellow-creatures every opportunity of availing themselves of their natural powers of mind in this exigency. It is scarcely to be believed that 14 prisoners, at the last Michaelmas Sessions, were placed in a dark cell 12 ft. 6 in. long by 4 ft. 8 in., 7 ft. high at the crown of the arch, and 4 ft. high at the two extremities. It is situate under the stairs leading to the Court-house; it is so damp that the floor is rotted through in many places, and the greater part of this dungeon is occupied by an inclined plane or guard-bed. It is almost providential that no accident has happened, even during the very temporary detention of prisoners here. It has been frequently presented to the General Sessions, and its toleration for a day is a great reproach to the West Riding. It was proposed some time ago to erect a suitable building in the Castle-yard, and the Duchy of Lancaster with a becoming liberality granted a plot of ground for that purpose.

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## GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Ripon.

The jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessional Bench for the Liberty of Ripon extends over 27 townships, and prisoners before trial and under sentence are committed to this prison. It is situate in rather a low situation close to the town of Ripon, but detached from other buildings. It was enlarged to its present extent in 1816, and consists of a house for the keeper, containing cellarage, 3 rooms on the basement, and 6 on the first floor. The dwelling for the keeper with small garden in front is held on lease by the magistrates of the Liberty from the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, with the reservation of 2 rooms for the use of the Court Leet. The ground on which the prison itself stands is a freehold tenure, and it consists of a building of 2 stories, with 2 yards and day-rooms on each front.

*Dimensions.*

Four Day-rooms—15 ft. by 10 ft., height 11 ft. 6 in.
Nine Cells—8 ft. by 6 ft., height 9 ft. 8 in.

The cell made use of for the refractory is a dark passage 11 ft. by 4 ft., height 8 ft. 6 in., and not sufficiently secure for imprisonment during the night. There is no separate place for the sick. The males and females all sleep in the same range of cells, and can talk to each other with facility. One of the day-rooms is made use of as a chapel.

*Diet.*—The keeper is allowed 7*d.* a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner. He provides and cooks the food, which is most excellent in quality, and almost I should say too much in quantity for persons in the situation of prisoners. Breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge each meal, and 1½ lb. of good seconds bread daily. Dinner, Sunday, 6 ounces of boiled beef without bone and 1 quart of potatoes; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, broth made from what the meat was boiled in the previous day, thickened with oatmeal, and seasoned with onions, pepper, and salt; Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 quart of stew made of beef, potatoes, oatmeal, onions, pepper and salt.

*Clothing.*—Males, convicts and prisoners before trial, a parti-coloured dress of blue and red frieze. No clothing is provided for females.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedstead, palliasse, 2 blankets, and rug.

*Fuel.*—Allowance of coals to each day-room weekly.

*Cleanliness.*—The interior of the prison very clean, but the prisoners are not supplied as they ought to be with either soap or towels.

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—One of the canons of the Cathedral benevolently gives his gratuitous services to read prayers on the Sunday evenings to the prisoners. He likewise superintends the distribution of books and tracts. The magistrates have made no provision, with the above exception, if it be one, for this the most valuable of all requisites in a prison.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends when required. He is under engagement to attend and provide medicines for the debtors in the other gaol, and the casual poor of the Liberty. The prison is very healthy. Eruptive and syphilitic disease occasionally occur. There is no separate apartment for the sick, which at times is inconvenient. He keeps a book, in which he registers his visits and occurrences.

*Labour.*—There is a small tread-wheel to which prisoners sentenced to hard labour are placed. There is no overlooker to the mill.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From 6 to 6 in Summer. 8 to dark in Winter, averaging 9 hours per day. | 8 | 7½ Inches. | 5 Revolutions. | 40,500 | 2,700 | 6 hours each prisoner, or 27,000 feet. | Not accurately ascertained in the present state of the machinery. | Grinding corn. |

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*Yorkshire—West Riding.*

Gaol and House of Correction for the Liberty of Ripon.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The punishments for offences in this prison are confinement in the refractory cells, and placing the prisoners in irons.

*Weight of Irons*—Double, 5 lbs. 6 oz.; single, 2 lbs. 9 oz.; Newgate belt, 8 lbs. 8 oz.

*Whipping.*—None has ever taken place.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—The accounts are paid quarterly.

Expenditure of the Prison from October 1835, to October 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 43 15 0 | 0 7 1 | .. | 7 0 0 | 8 0 0 | Supplied Gratis by the Chaplain. | .. | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 0 2 6 | .. | 2 3 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 7 7 |
| | | | | | | Salaries...... | 71 8 0 |
| | | | | | | Total.....£ | 132 15 7 |

*Books—Register.*—Containing No.—date—name—parish where born—county—settlement—trade—age—size—person—head—face—eyes—eyebrows—nose—hair—mouth—neck—shoulders—arms—hands—legs—feet—remarks—magistrate—constable—read or write—education.

*Day-book.*—No.—name—occupation—age—when committed—when discharged—general remarks—number of days—amount at 7*d.* a-day.

No *Visiting Magistrate's Book.*

*Discipline.*—The women have no female officer appointed to attend them; the keeper's wife gratuitously does this duty. The prison is much too small at times for the number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners at a Sessions has been latterly 15, the greatest number of prisoners 30. The keeper says, "We have been frequently obliged to put three prisoners in a bed." The cells are not of sufficient size for more than one person. There is no effectual separation between the male and female prisoners. The keeper is the only paid officer. Another is much required.

*Keeper.*—Age 50; married; salary, 52*l.* 10*s*; a fee of 2*s.* upon each prisoner committed; is also inspector of weights and measures for the town and liberty at a salary of 26*l.* 5*s*.

*Chaplain.*—None.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1830; salary, 18*l.* 18*s*.

**Return** of the **Number, Description, Sentences,** &c. of **Prisoners** confined in the **Gaol** and **House of Correction** for the **Liberty of Ripon**, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisons or Apartments of the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 10 | 53 | 9 | 11 | 1 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Death. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishment. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 1 | 5 | Not average One per Day. | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Tread-Mill. | Cleansing the Prison. | .. | .. | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | No Infirmary in the Prison. | 5 | .. | Uncertain. | .. |

| Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
| To this Prison | .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Other Prisons | 3 | .. | .. | .. | Male. | Fem. |
| | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 |

| Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prison. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheels. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | | |
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works. | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | *d.* |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 7 |

Yorkshire—West Riding.

Ripon, Gaol for the Liberty.

## RIPON—Gaol for the Liberty.

This local jurisdiction was in the possession of the Archbishop of York until it became vested in the Lord-Lieutenant of the county by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament. Debts to any amount may be recovered in the Court Military of Ripon, which is held every three weeks. The Archbishop of York is Lord of the Manor, and the Court Leets are held in the gaol. The criminal prisoners of the Liberty were formerly confined here, and the cells still remain in the basement, but the prison is now restricted solely to the reception of debtors. There are three rooms on the ground floor for the keeper, and three above for debtors. The beds and bedding were unexceptionably clean. There is a spacious, but insecure airing-yard. The greatest number of prisoners at one time has been 5; the longest period of confinement 35 weeks. The following are extracts from the prison rules, signed by John Coster, clerk of the peace:—

If a prisoner stay in gaol beyond the first week after his or her commitment, such prisoner to pay no more for lodging or diet, in case he or she should not diet themselves, than, by the week, 5*s*.

For every prisoner who shall have a bed to himself, for use of room, bed, bedding, and sheets, per week, 2*s*.

If two prisoners occupy one bed and one room exclusively, for such per week, 2*s*. 6*d*.

For every prisoner who finds his own bed, for the use of the room per week, 1*s*.

Garnish to the prisoners, 1*s*.

And it is ordered by the Court, that the gaoler shall have the discretion of making any prisoner an allowance in money to the extent of the value of his or her usual allowance of bread, and in lieu of such allowance of bread.

6th *April*, 1835.

*Bailiff.*—Age 47; salary, 39*l*.; also a fee of 10*s*. 6*d*. paid by the Liberty upon the discharge of every prisoner upon writ or warrant.

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North Riding.

Northallerton House of Correction.

## NORTHALLERTON—House of Correction.—North Riding.

This prison, in conjunction with the Sessions-house, stands apart from other buildings in a low and marshy situation, close to the market-town of Northallerton. The site was given by the See of Durham. Like the generality of these establishments, it has been enlarged to meet the pressing wants of the community by the addition of two wings, and a house for the keeper. The approach to the interior of the prison is through a quadrangle formed by the sessions-house, the keeper's dwelling, the female wards, the chapel and apartments for the under officers. The windows of the building appropriated to the females and those of the sessions-house look into the area, and not only give great facilities, but are the cause of improper communications. The keeper's house consists of a basement with cellarage, a ground floor with 5 rooms, and a first floor with 6 chambers.

*Dimensions of the Cells.*

Sleeping-cells—12 ft. by 10 ft., 12 ft. high.
,, 8 ft. by 7 ft., 9 ft. high.
2 Refractory cells, dark—12 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., 12 ft. high.
2 ,, 7 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., 11 ft. high.

In the female wards there are fire-places in all the cells. The basements of all the prison buildings are damp, the privies offensive, and the drainage, on account of the lowness of the site, subject to difficulty. The infirmary is elevated a story above the other buildings, and commands a full view of the exterior of the prison, and communication by signs may be easily made from it with persons on the outside. A kitchen, with water laid on and other conveniencies, is attached to the infirmary. The chapel is divided into two equal parts for males and females, with separate entries. The females having to pass through the open court are much exposed to the gaze and remarks of persons in the sessions-house, the deputy clerk of the peace residing there.

*Diet.*—Sunday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 6 oz. of boiled beef, 1 quart of potatoes with salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Monday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 1 quart of stew made of beef, potatoes, oatmeal, and onions, with pepper and salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Tuesday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 1 quart of stew made of beef, potatoes, oatmeal, and onions, with pepper and salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Wednesday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 1 quart of broth, thickened with oatmeal and onions, with pepper and salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Thursday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 6 oz. of boiled beef, 1 quart of potatoes with salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Friday, breakfast and supper, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 1 quart of stew made of beef, potatoes, oatmeal, and onions, with pepper and salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. Saturday, breakfast and dinner, 1 quart of oatmeal porridge and ½ lb. of wheaten bread; dinner, 1 quart of broth, thickened with oatmeal, and onions, with pepper and salt, and ½ lb. of wheaten bread. The bread is of coarse but good quality. The surgeon is of opinion, that from the tendency to diarrhœa which prevails, it would be better if made with a smaller proportion of bran.

*Clothing.*—Males, convicted, jacket and trowsers of parti-coloured frieze, shirts, stockings, and clogs; misdemeanants, the same quality, only plain. Females, bedgowns, petticoats, aprons, body-linen, clogs.

*Bedding.*—Iron bedstocks, palliasse, 2 blankets, 2 rugs.

*Heat.*—The cells are not warmed, although those in the basement seem particularly to require it. Any prolonged sentences of solitary confinement would, from the dampness of the

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Northallerton House of Correction.

situation, render it indispensable. The chaplain says, "The cold in the cells is intense. I have seen the prisoners in the winter suffering from it exceedingly. They cannot in such a situation be expected to attend to me."

*Cleanliness.*—The prison and persons of the prisoners clean.

*Health.*—The surgeon attends daily, and oftener when required. Attributes the diseases which prevail to the low situation of the prison and the deficiency of the drainage. The prisoners are disposed to pulmonia, rheumatic affections, diarrhœa, and dysentery. He sees every prisoner, and the slightest deviation from health is attended to by alteration in the diet. He says, "I do not approve of putting men in the refractory cells in the ground floor in this damp situation. I think the cells should be warmed. I have great difficulties in preserving health; to do so with those in the refractory cells, we put them into others of a night in order to alter the air. Scurvy occasionally shows itself, but yields immediately to treatment. If we have fever, it is typhus. It prevailed in a very malignant degree in 1830, and it has since manifested itself slightly in several cases. The average of deaths is about one in two years and a half; the single death in the present year was from dysentery. The average expense of medicines for the last three years was 81*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The surgeon keeps a journal, arranged under the following heads: visited the prison — remarks — put upon the diet— discharged. Number of Sick, see *Table.*

*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The chaplain reads prayers twice, and preaches once on a Sunday. Prayers are read by him every morning. He seldom administers the sacrament. He considers it requires great caution. The books and tracts are distributed under his superintendence. There is no system of instruction carried on. He states, "That he has no opportunity of seeing the prisoners privately and individually, they are so constantly at labour; he wishes he had. This remark does not apply to the untried. The prisoners are mostly those engaged in agricultural labour; they are more ignorant, but not so depraved as those from towns. Many he has found unable to answer the question, Who was our Saviour? Juvenile delinquents form a very small proportion of the numbers. I have witnessed solitary confinements from a week to a month's duration, and I cannot think, from what I have seen, that a punishment like this has the slightest tendency to reform. I never could ascertain the object of sentences of imprisonment previous to transportation. We have three prisoners here now under these circumstances. I think there is an impression created by it in their minds that something will be done for them, that their sentences will be commuted. I am sure it has had no morally beneficial effect. The dread of transportation has considerably increased." The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of the sick, the infirm, and those in solitary confinement, attend Divine service. I cannot but express my opinion that this, the most important branch of prison discipline, is either neglectfully, or from some cause or another but very imperfectly attended to in this prison. I was present at morning prayers in the chapel. The hour was so early as to scarcely make it possible to use a prayer-book. The prayers read were a heterogeneous selection from the Church Service, without order or sequence. Our Lord's Prayer was introduced, but "The Creed" was not, nor the portions most familiar to the habitual frequenters of Divine worship. I found it impossible to follow the selection. The chaplain considers it better to vary the service in this way. I saw little or no appearance of devotion among the prisoners. The females, the prisoners in solitary confinement, the sick, require I think more frequent visits from the chaplain than has been the practice; and even if instruction cannot be extended, as is said, to the convicted prisoners, I see no reason why it is to be denied or withheld from the untried. More circumspection is necessary in examining the tracts and books before they are distributed to the prisoners. In Number 256 of the Saturday Magazine there is an article upon the art of secret writing and invisible inks, which the prisoners had, after reading, been experimenting on in the hospital.

*Classification.*—The same objection as to classification made upon other prisons under the silent system applies here. The untried and convicted are together subjected to the same restrictions and punishments, and the wide moral distinction between their situations entirely lost sight of.

*Labour.*—The tread-wheels are in four divisions, three on a ground floor and one above; the axis of the wheels is five feet from the ground, and is inconvenient, if not dangerous. There is also a small wheel upon a graduated scale for females, who are also employed in washing the prisoners' and keeper's linen. Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are placed upon the tread-wheel as employment. The wheel sheds are close and ill-ventilated, and the effluvia from the tubs made use of by the prisoners while at work adds to the evil. Prisoners at hard labour are paid a quarter of their earnings; if not sentenced to hard labour, one-half; those employed in making the prison clothing, one-half. The keeper receives a quarter of the whole amount of earnings. Wardsmen are remunerated with an extra half pound of bread a-day, and their earnings in money.

SCALE OF TREAD-MILL LABOUR.

| Months employed. | Number of Working Hours per Day. | Number of Prisoners the Wheels will hold at one time. | Height of each step. | The ordinary Velocity of the Wheels per Minute. | The ordinary Proportion of Prisoners or Wheels to the Total Number employed. | Number of Feet in Ascent per Day as per Hours of Employment. | Revolutions of the Wheels per Day. | The Daily Amount of Labour to be performed by every Prisoner. | How recorded with precision. | Application of its Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 8 | 36 men,<br>6 women. | 8 Inches. | Twice. | When at hard labour $\frac{3}{4}$ths, when at labour $\frac{1}{2}$. | Males when at hard labour 12,000 feet, Females 9500 feet. | 960 | 7680 feet. | No means to record the labour with precision. | Grinding corn. |

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences are refusing to work, talking, looking round and disorderly conduct, punished by stoppage of meals, and solitary confinement in the refractory cells. One prisoner for non-payment of arrears in a case of bastardy refused to work upon the wheel; he was in other respects a very well-behaved man, but resolute in his determination. He was placed in the refractory cells for the following periods:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1836, March 25 | 3 days. |
| „ 29 | 3 „ |
| April 4 | 3 „ |
| May 9 | 3 „ |
| „ 12 | 3 „ |

During these confinements he refused food, and his bread being given to him daily, accumulated to a considerable quantity in his cell. The magistrates, the chaplain, the surgeon, and officers visited him, but all entreaties were vain. The surgeon says, "Every expedient was used to get him to take food without the least effect. He was of melancholic temperament, and I am of opinion that he would have starved himself to death if not released, which he was, under such apprehension, and was subsequently employed in repairing the prisoners' clothes, being a tailor by trade." The keeper hears all reports of the infraction of the rules daily. I was present upon one occasion, and took the following notes:—

1*st Wardsman.*—Complains of ——— taking a piece of oakum to tie his shirt sleeves, and making a noise with the tins in the mess-room.
*Culprit.*—I had no buttons, but got them from the wardsman afterwards.
*Keeper.*—Take care not to offend again.

2*nd Wardsman.*—Complains of ———, a boy, for turning his head on one side while reading.
*Culprit.*—I was obliged to do it to see, it was so dark in the mess-room.
*Keeper.*—This is no offence; go to your work.

3*rd Wardsman, a convicted felon.*—Complains of ———, untried prisoner, for stepping out of his rank and picking up something.
*Culprit.*—My garter slipped off and I stooped to pick it up.
*Wardsman.*—It was his garter.

4*th Wardsman.*—Complains of ——— being disorderly in the airing-yard on Sunday; leaving his rank.
*Culprit.*—It is true what the wardsman says.
*Keeper.*—Go to your work, I shall attend to you.

5*th Wardsman.*—Complains of ——— making signs as to one of the pictures in the *Saturday Magazine.*
*Culprit.*—I tore off a bit of my trowsers which ravelled off. I did not point to the pictures.
*Keeper.*—I have had you here before for making signs; I will attend to you.

The untried, from being in constant communication with the convicted, are, as is shown in the case of No. 3, and also in the subjoined return, subjected to the same discipline, and are punished for infractions of it in the same way. I cannot but repeat that I consider the amalgamation of these classes as a moral taint upon the discipline.

A RETURN of the Number of Offences committed within the Prison at Northallerton, and the Number of Punishments, from November 1, 1835, to November 1, 1836; also the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol on the 1st November, 1835, with the Number received during the Year.

| | Talking. | | | Other Offences. | | | Number in Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in Solitary Confinement. | Number otherwise Punished. | Total Number. | Number in Solitary Confinement. | Number otherwise Punished. | Total Number | |
| Unconvicted Prisoners. | 22 | 10 | 45 | 20 | 68 | 224 | 90 |
| Convicted Prisoners... | 32 | 50 | 97 | 59 | 158 | 574 | 236 |

*Irons.*—Weight, 5½ lbs.

*Scourge.*—Common whip handle 22 inches long, 9 lashes of small whipcord 21 inches long, with 3 small knots in each. Corporal punishment is inflicted by the watchman; it is merely nominal; 24 lashes the ordinary number.

*Visits and Letters.*—Convicted prisoners are only permitted to receive visits once a-month; letters are not subjected to the same restrictions. Those prisoners who are unable to write have their letters written for them by one of the officers. The untried at the discretion of the keeper. A proper place for the intercourse between prisoners and visitors is much wanting.

*Accounts, Expenditure, Books.*—Contracts are made quarterly by the magistrates for the supply of bread, beef, and oatmeal. The bills are sent in every three months to the keeper, who checks them with the quantities received. They are laid before the visiting magistrates, who likewise examine them, are then presented to the Sessions, and after approval a check is signed for the gross amount. The keeper pays the items, and retains the receipts. I consider this would with much more propriety be done by the treasurer, and the receipts either lodged in his possession or with the clerk of the peace. Upon inspecting the mill-book, it appears that credit is given for very long periods for work done at the mill for private individuals. The keeper is answerable, and pays the whole amount to the Riding accruing from this labour, which in several instances from giving credit he has not received. I recommend most strongly that the money for grinding should be invariably paid by the owners of the meal upon delivery, and that no future running accounts be permitted. Prisoners from the borough of Scarborough

II.
NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire—North Riding.*

Northallerton House of Correction.

are charged by agreement at the rate of *7d.* daily, and for the actual cost for clothing and medicine.

EXPENDITURE from OCTOBER 1835, to OCTOBER 1836.

| Prison Diet for the Year. | Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon. | Male and Female Clothing. | Furniture and Bedding. | Soap, Candles, Fuel, and Carting the same. | Stationery, Books of Accounts, and Books of Moral and Religious Instruction. | Washing and Cooking for the Prisoners. | Allowed Prisoners for Work done for the Prison. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 327 10 0 | 30 12 10 | 18 0 8¾ | 27 14 6 | 68 1 6 | 7 0 0 | 6 5 0 | .. |

| Straw. | Removing Prisoners to take their Trial at the Sessions or Assizes. | Removing Transported Convicts. | Paid for Prisoners as per Contract (if any). | Repairs in and about the Prison. | Sundries. | Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison. | Total Expenses of the Prison for the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 4 0 0 | 1 15 0 | 29 15 0 | .. | 24 19 2 | 32 6 3 | 44 6 11 | 622 6 10¾ |
| | | | | | | Salaries of Officers........ | 568 0 0 |
| | | | | | | | 1190 6 10¾ |
| | | | | | | Deduct Profits arising from Prisoners' Labour .......... | 47 6 10¾ |
| | | | | | | Total.............. | 1143 0 0 |

*General Account and Disbursement-book.*—Containing a debtor and creditor of all expenses.

*Victualling-books.*—Separate books are kept for the various articles of provisions, in which the quantities received and their cost are inserted, and the quarterly receipts of their payment appended to each.

*Mill-books.*—Grain is ground for the public. The quantity is weighed when it comes in and when re-delivered, and both results entered in a book by the miller, together with the name of the owner and the charge for grinding. The miller makes up his account and renders it weekly to the keeper, who enters the amount and quantity, and calculates the proportion of the earnings allotted to the Riding, the prisoners, and himself.

*Daily Labour-book.*—Each prisoner's name is inserted, with the amounts of the labour daily performed, which are cast up every week. This is transferred to a general sheet every quarter, showing the sums paid for labour to the Riding, the keeper, and prisoners.

*Register.*—Containing No.—names — by whom committed—age—when received—trade or occupation—place of abode—offence—time of commitment—hard labour or otherwise—date of commitment—read or write.

*Punishment-book.*—Arranged under the heads of the various classes in the prison, and showing the number punished in each class for talking, and the punishment allotted, whether whipping, confinement, or otherwise, showing also in separate columns the punishment imposed for other offences; a very complete and valuable register.

*Visiting Magistrates'-book.*—Containing entries of their visits to the prison.

*Discipline.*—Very praiseworthy regularity prevails in the mode of carrying on the discipline of this prison. The silent system is enforced upon the male prisoners, but is not extended to the females. The keeper states that there has not been sufficient time as yet for it to act upon the number of commitments, but states it as his opinion that "it will be highly beneficial in this agricultural district if kept up with spirit." The officers state that they have heard the prisoners frequently complain of the injustice of the wardsmen, and there can be no doubt but that they report trivialities which paid officers would, in the exercise of a sound discretion, consider as not worthy of notice. See *Offences and Punishments.* The labour and employments being simply the tread-wheel and picking oakum, the prisoners are concentrated, and have fewer opportunities of avoiding the restraints imposed by the discipline. The following is a return of the prisoners who are employed otherwise than at hard labour within the prison, their names, offices, offences, and sentences:—

MALE PRISON.

Wardsmen.

| | Names. | Offences. | Punishments. | How many times previously committed or convicted | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felons Convicted | William Thurnham. | Felony | To be imprisoned 18 calendar months, hard labour. | Once. | |
| | Aquila Franks ...... | Felony | To be imprisoned 12 calendar months, hard labour. | None. | |
| | Thomas Gibson .... | Riot and Assault | To be imprisoned 2 years, hard labour. | Once. | |
| | Robert Sommersgill | Assault with intent to commit a Rape. | The same. | None. | |

II.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Yorkshire—North Riding.*

Northallerton House of Correction.

Male Prison—*continued.*

Sweeper and Cleaner.

| Name. | Offence. | Punishment. | How many times previously committed or convicted | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felon Convicted—Thomas Featherstone | Felony | To be imprisoned 12 calendar months, hard labour. | Once. | Having been lately sick, is unable to work on the Tread-wheel. |

Sweeper and Cleaner of the Mess Room and Yards, and Cleaner of Tins, &c. &c.

| Name. | Offence. | Punishment. | How many times previously committed or convicted | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Misdemeanant Convicted. Leonard Saunderson | Assault with intent to commit a Rape. | To be imprisoned 3 calendar months, hard labour. | None. | Being lame is unable to work on the Tread-wheel. |

Cook.

| Name. | Offence. | Punishment. | How many times previously committed or convicted | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted Felon—Henry Smith ..... | Felony | To be imprisoned 3 calendar months, hard labour and twice whipped. | None. | Having an infirmity on him is unable to work on the Tread-wheel. |

FEMALE PRISON.

Washerwomen, Sweepers and Cleaners, Repairer of Prisoners' Blankets, Rugs, Clothes, &c.

| Names. | Offences. | Punishments. | How many times previously committed or convicted | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Misdemeanant Convicted. Mary Smart........ | Concealing the birth of her child. | To be imprisoned 2 years, hard labour. | None. | |
| Felon Unconvicted. Mary Hicks ....... | Felony. | | None. | Before trial. |

The females appear to require rather a stricter superintendence than they are at present subjected to, particularly at labour and during the day, and further precautions taken to prevent the constant communication between them and the inmates of the Sessions-house. The females ought on no account to cross the outer yard nor attend the chapel, as was the case on the day of inspection, without a female officer being present. I have already adverted under the heads of *Moral and Religious Instruction, Classification,* and *Offences and Punishments,* to what I consider the most marked defects in the general good government of the prison. The parish constables are stated to be improved in their general conduct, but still occasionally bring prisoners in a state of intoxication. The prisoners frequently complain of the constables taking money and effects from them, particularly the vagrants, of being deprived of their bundles, and never having them returned.

*Keeper.*—Age 49; appointed 1826; married; salary, 200*l.*; a fee of 2*s.* paid him by the county upon each prisoner discharged from his custody; one-fourth of the prisoners' earnings; 1*l.* 1*s.* annually allowed for providing lights within the prison; washing done by the prisoners; stable and paddock; gives a bond of 2,000*l.* for the due execution of his office. I most strongly recommend that the whole of the keeper's perquisites should be abolished, and a fixed stipend paid him.

*Turnkey.*—Age 61; appointed 1826; married; formerly police constable; salary, 50*l.*; joint clerk in the chapel and barber, 4*l.* 2*s.*; coals; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Assistant Turnkey and Miller.*—Age 23; appointed 1836; single; miller by trade; salary, 50*l.*; joint clerk in the chapel and barber, 4*l.* 2*s.*; coals; resides in the prison; read and write.

*Superintendent of Silence.*—Age between 17 and 18; appointed 1835; salary, 50*l.*; resides in the prison; son of the keeper. I have no reason to believe in the course of my inspection that this office is inadequately filled, but I consider it my duty to remark the very youthful age at which the individual has been placed in a situation requiring great moderation and command of temper.

*Watchman.*—Age 43; appointed 1834; married; salary, 50*l.*

*Matron.*—Appointed 1825; salary, 31*l.*; wife of the keeper.

*Surgeon.*—Appointed 1811; salary, 31*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of the charge for medicines.

*Chaplain.*—Appointed 1824; salary, 105*l.*; stipendiary curate of Hatton Bonville in the vicinity.

RETURN of the NUMBER, DESCRIPTION, SENTENCES, &c., of PRISONERS, confined in NORTHALLERTON HOUSE OF CORRECTION, from October 1835, to October 1836, with the different Divisions or Apartments in the Prison appropriated to their Reception.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE PRISON IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

| Debtors. | | | | | | Felons. | | Misdemeanors. | | | | | | | | | | Under the Vagrant Act. | | Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year. | | | | | | | | Above 17 Years of Age. | | Under 17 Years of Age. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debts on Contract. | | Forfeiture of Recognizances, &c. | | Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws. | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | Under the Game Laws. | | | | Under the Bastardy Laws. | | | | In Custody at the commencement of the Year. | | Received from the Custody of other Keepers, and enumerated in their Returns. | | Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Keepers for the same Offence. | | Total. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Tried by a Jury. | | Summary Convictions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 45 | 9 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | 16 | .. | 38 | 13 | 41 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 194 | 43 | 241 | 53 | 178 | 39 | 22 | 5 |

| The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return. | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Number of Prisoners daily. | | The greatest Number of Prisoners at one Time in the course of the Year. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement. | | Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped. | | Labour and Employment. | | | Punishment for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Cases of Sickness and Deaths. | | | | Cases of Reformation in the course of the Year. | No. of Passes granted in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanors. | | Number of Felons. | | Prisoners for Trial. | | Prisoners under Sentence. | | Total. | | | | | | | | Privately. | Publicly. | Hard Labour. | Employment not being hard Labour. | Not Employed. | Whipping. | Irons. | Refractory Cells. | Other Punishments. | Slight Indisposition. | Infirmary Cases. | The greatest Number of Sick at one Time. | Deaths. | | |
| Male. | Fem | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | 18 | 2 | 28 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 46 | 6 | 44¾ | 9½ | 57 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 5 | .. | 184 | 95 | 15 | .. | 1 | 137 | 321 | 113 | 28 | 12 | 1 | Impossible to ascertain. | 2 |

Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.

| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. | Returned to this Prison during the Year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Male. | Fem. |
| To this Prison | 22 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| Other Prisons | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| Total. . | 32 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1 |

Divisions and Apartments for Prisoners, Separation, Employment, &c. &c. &c.

| Number of Sleeping Cells, &c. | | | | | | | | | | Refractory Cells. | | | Wards or Divisions in the Prisons. | Day Rooms. | Work Rooms. | Tread-wheel, Houses or Divisions upon the Tread-wheel. | Receiving Rooms or Cells. | Divisions in the Chapel. | Infirmaries or Rooms for the Sick. | | Warm and Cold Baths. | Airing Yards. | Cost of Prison Diet per Day per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where only One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps and Works | | Cells where One Prisoner Sleeps only. | | Cells where more than One Prisoner Sleeps. | | Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in all cases. | | Light. | Dark. | Apartments below Ground. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | Male. | Fem. | | | | | | | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | d. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | .. | .. | 7 | 91 | 21 | .. | 6 | .. | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 |

## RICHMOND LIBERTY.—DEBTORS' GAOL.

Richmond Liberty Debtors' Gaol.

This gaol is appropriated for the reception of debtors, in the Liberty of Richmond and Richmondshire, which comprises a very extensive jurisdiction in the North Riding. His Grace the Duke of Leeds is bailiff of the liberty, and is charged with the maintenance of the gaol. The prison consists of a spacious, but dilapidated building, with an airing-yard, containing on the ground floor a day-room and three chambers appropriated to prisoners, who provide their own beds, bedding, and fire. Two sleeping-rooms on the first floor, in which prisoners are provided with the above accommodation at a charge of 1*s.* 9*d.* a-week. There has been but one prisoner confined during the year 1836, who was here from the 26th of February to the 7th of May following. Like other prisons, appertaining to peculiar jurisdiction, since the operation of the Uniformity of Process Act, it has fallen into disuse.

## RICHMOND.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Richmond Borough Gaol.

This gaol is within the poor-house, and consists of four rooms, two below ground for criminals, and two on the ground floor for debtors. The cells for criminals are 4 ft. 6 in. below the ground; one of them was occupied, on the day of inspection, as a fuel and store-room. The other is 12 ft. by 12 ft., and 13 ft. high: it has a fire-place, which was described as useless from there being no current of air to carry off the smoke. There are no privies nor airing-yards attached. The prisoners are supplied with the same kind of food as the paupers, and no account is kept of their expense. Debtors are confined here under process of the Borough Court. Independently of being deficient in every requisite, the application of a poor-house to the purposes of a prison appears very objectionable.

*Keeper.*—Master of the workhouse.

## SCARBOROUGH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Scarborough House of Correction.

This prison, or rather lock-up, is an appurtenance to the poor-house through which the prisoners are brought. It stands in a yard at the back, consists of three rooms of the following dimensions, two on the ground floor, and one above. Lower room 8 ft. by 12 ft., 8 ft. high; upper room 8 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., 8 ft. 2 in. high; strong room 7 ft. 10 in. by 11 ft. 10 in., 16 ft. 3 in. high. One of the rooms on the ground floor adjoins the kitchen of the workhouse, and from the extreme heat must be detrimental to health. There are no privies nor airing-yards, and the utter insecurity of the building is manifested by frequent escapes therefrom. Communication between the prisoners is without check, nor is there anything to prevent it being carried on with the paupers. The prisoners are never visited by a clergyman. On the day of inspection two boys, the eldest only 14, were undergoing a sentence of one calendar month confinement. The greatest number of prisoners confined here at once was seven, of which number two were females, who were lodged in the poor-house. Prisoners are sent, in ordinary cases, under contract to the County House of Correction at Northallerton, a distance of 54 miles, and at an expense of 3*l.* 15*s.* for a single prisoner. The borough having lately received a grant of a separate Bench of Quarter Sessions, it is understood that a suitable prison will be provided. Keeper, master of the poor-house; salary 5*l.* 5*s.*

## SCARBOROUGH.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Scarborough Borough Gaol,

The Borough Gaol was, apparently, one of the ancient gates of the town, and inconveniently bestrides the principal street. It is now solely appropriated to the reception of debtors from the mayor's and the superior courts. The accommodation consists of four large rooms sufficient for 16 prisoners; it has no airing-yard attached to it. Three debtors were confined here in 1834, but none in 1833, nor in 1835. Adjoining the gaol are four cells made use of as lock-ups, for disorderlies and prisoners under examination: two of the cells are under ground. At the period of inspection they were most filthy, and being devoid of light, ventilation, and every other requisite, are most improper for the confinement of a human being, however temporary the detention.

*Keeper.*—Appointed 1823; salary 40*l.*

ERRATUM.—Report 1835, page 4, line 52 from top, read "as at present administered *upon adults.*"

# SECOND REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS

OF

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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## III.

## SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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# III.

## SECOND REPORT of the INSPECTOR of the SOUTHERN and WESTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

SINCE the date of my last Report I have visited the prisons of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, of the counties of Wilts, Devonshire, Cornwall, Merionethshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire, and some of those in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Glamorganshire, and Shropshire.

I have the satisfaction of announcing to your Lordship that I have observed in almost every quarter a disposition on the part of the magistrates, and also of the chaplains, surgeons, and keepers of gaols, to adopt improvements, and to forward the suggestions which I have ventured, with caution, to propose. I cannot assert that I have encountered any obstacles arising from attachment to old usages, or from professional or local prejudices; on the contrary, it appears to me that the only impediment which exists to the amelioration of prisons and of their discipline (in my district at least), is the absence of the necessary funds, and an indisposition to increase the county and local rates. There is no cause to complain of any difference of opinion as to the mode of carrying improvements into effect, but solely of the deficiency of means. Alterations which do not draw upon the public purse are readily adopted, as far as my observation extends; and thus the prohibition of tobacco, the just restriction of visits and letters within narrow limits, the injunction of silence, the substitution of a regular dietary in the place of an allowance of money, and other similar innovations are rapidly introducing themselves into prisons in which they had been previously unknown.

A considerable portion of the expense hitherto incurred in prison architecture has arisen from a natural but misplaced intention of bestowing on these structures an ornamental and symmetrical character, and of rendering them subservient to the embellishment of the situation in which they are reared. Independently, however, of all consideration of the outlay of money thus created, there is no class of buildings which it seems less expedient to adorn; every feature which is calculated to attract the notice of the stranger, or to excite admiration, tends also to soften the gloom, and to dissolve the atmosphere of mystery which ought to surround a gaol, and which would prove more beneficial in repelling the beholder, by a cold and blank monotony of aspect, than any decorations of art in fixing his attention.

I now approach the subject of separate confinement, which ought not to be viewed on one side only, nor to be decided upon by theory alone, at a time when we possess few positive facts respecting its influence in reforming old offenders, and in deterring new ones. Most gaolers and prison-officers concur as to the dread which it inspires; and, indeed, in some prisons it is found to be the most useful punishment for offences committed within their walls: but its general adoption as an uniform mode of imprisonment for the untried and the convicted, for the petty culprit and the veteran in depravity, for the shortest equally as the longest term of incarceration, appears in my diffident judgment not as yet sufficiently to be authorized by the experience of our own and other countries, nor to have been enough matured by the observation of numerous and cautious critics. Nor has the mind of the public been as yet prepared to admit it with cordiality by repeated proofs of its efficacy. A large part of our knowledge of this subject is derived from the United States, which contain, according to Dr. Julius of Berlin (the latest personal inquirer), eight penitentiaries conducted upon this system. But the United States do not possess the means of transportation; and the majority of the inmates of these penitentiaries corresponds with that class of our own offenders which is sentenced to exile: seclusion for a long period is there deemed essential to reformation, but with us the term of confinement is usually short in comparison.

But is it sufficient to say, let separate confinement be adopted in our prisons, without defining the mode, in which alone, consistently with humanity, and with just attention to mental and bodily health, it can be carried into operation? Are the details to be resigned to the caprice of individuals, to makeshifts, to accident? I venture with deference to submit, that separate confinement for the convicted should never be imposed, for any term exceeding a few days, unless accompanied by the following indispensable conditions, which are the more necessary to be complied with in our gaols, because they have not been usually constructed, like the American penitentiaries, with this express object in view.

First. A cell moderately warmed in the winter.

Second. A cell light, well ventilated, and large enough to enable the prisoner to labour or to read with ease, and to move about in freely.

Third. A provision of suitable work or books, according to the previous habits of the prisoner.

Fourth. Daily separate visits of the chaplain, the surgeon, and the gaoler, with a privilege of briefly conversing with them.

Fifth. Daily exercise, of at least one hour, not taken all at one time.

Sixth. A discretionary power confided to the surgeon of allowing still more exercise, when he thinks it advisable.

Seventh. A visit made at least once a month to each prisoner thus confined by one of the visiting magistrates.

So far are these remarks from being prompted by any repugnance on my part to the general principle, that I have uniformly recommended its introduction in all those prisons of my district in which it appeared actually practicable. But in only a small number, as they are at present constituted, with their existing cells, officers, funds, and salaries, can separate confinement be safely enforced. The conditions above proposed would necessitate an entire remodelling in many instances: and the magistrates and the public will not easily consent to try a new and as yet uncertain experiment at a large cost, after having already incurred heavy disbursements on the former plan of classification; and least of all at a time when all are anxious to reduce the amount of rates.

I am led thus to the conclusion that it would be most inexpedient to employ any compulsory interference in favour of separate confinement, which would only conduct to an irregular, and inadequate, and unfair trial of it in prisons not fully prepared, and would accordingly cripple and impair a promising plan, as yet only in a state of infancy. If any evil accidents should arise from partial and premature attempts, the public confidence would be shaken, and a sudden reaction and abandonment of the whole system might be the unexpected result. It will be more safe and rational, I conceive, to leave the prosecution of this plan to the discretion of the visiting magistrates, who will adopt it when the resources of their respective prisons guarantee such a step; and in the proportion in which it gains credit its gradual extension will be ensured.

Wherever this system is applied to untried prisoners they ought to be permitted, in addition to the precautions above specified, to enjoy a double portion of exercise, as well as ample means of intercourse with their friends: but, rather than at once to level the ancient distinction between a house of detention and a house of correction, it would be preferable, in my humble opinion, to allow to the untried the free use of their yards, restricting them, at the same time, from conversation with each other, and from the dangerous privilege of a day-room.

It would be most advantageous if benevolent persons would turn their attention to the helpless condition of the individual who quits a prison, as well as to the discipline of its inmates. Permanent reformation is hopeless, unless some means of gaining a future livelihood are provided for the despised and rejected being, against whom every door is closed, except that of the beer-shop, and who often leaves his last home with scarcely a shilling in his pocket. I am happy to inform your Lordship that a house of industry for the refuge of discharged female prisoners has lately been undertaken at Exeter. I have in other places endeavoured to promote this object.

I take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship two general suggestions: 1. That a printed paper be affixed in the yards of all prisons, minutely describing the discipline which awaits convicts who are transported to our penal settlements; and, 2. That a uniform mode of registration be prepared for adoption in all prisons.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
Bisset Hawkins.

# APPENDIX.

## REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

## COUNTY OF WILTS.

### Memorandum on the Reduction of the Number of Gaols.

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

AT the commencement of the year 1836 there were four prisons in the county of Wilts, all under the control of the county magistrates, namely, that of Fisherton Anger, at Salisbury, the old bridewell at Devizes, the new house of correction at Devizes, and the bridewell at Marlborough. The county magistrates were desirous of accomplishing a reduction in the number; all appeared to agree that the old bridewell at Devizes might be dispensed with, and some few were of opinion that the bridewell at Marlborough might also be discontinued without inconvenience. Having had an interview with the magistrates on this subject, I gave my opinion that the old bridewell at Devizes was no longer necessary; but that, considering the present degree of accommodation presented by the other prisons of Wiltshire, and the statistics of crime in that county, it would not be expedient to break up the Marlborough bridewell. This opinion was acquiesced in (March 1836), and I agreed to reconsider the subject in company with the magistrates at the end of two years if they should be so disposed. If Marlborough bridewell were abolished, it would be necessary to make additions to Devizes; but I believe that it will be convenient and useful to retain the Marlborough bridewell as a house of detention for untried prisoners.

Extract from the Account of the Receipts and Expenditure for the county of Wilts, from Hilary Sessions 1834 to Hilary Sessions 1835:—

| Dr. | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance, in the hands of the Treasurer, at Hilary Sessions 1834, viz.:— | | |
| Advanced for the purchase of wheat for the house of correction (repaid out of order of Hilary Sessions 1834) . . . . . | | £193 12 0 |
| To cash received of the clerk of the peace for fines imposed by justices at petty sessions . . . | | 272 6 0 |
| To cash received of the governor of the house of correction at Devizes, viz.:— | | |
| For bread supplied to the Devizes old bridewell, and included in the sums paid for expenses for that bridewell . . . | £111 8 0 | |
| For bran and pollard sold, and for grinding . | 88 2 7 | |
| For incidents . . . | 2 16 0 | 202 6 7 |

| Cr. | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Payments, viz.:— | | |
| For salaries and expenses attending the county gaol at Fisherton Anger, from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834 . | | £1,593 2 0 |
| For salaries and expenses attending the house of correction at Devizes, for the same period . | | 3,349 17 5 |
| For salaries and expenses attending the old bridewell at Devizes, for the same period . . | | 423 19 1 |
| For salaries and expenses attending the bridewell at Marlborough, for the same period . . | | 283 4 10 |
| To the clerk of assizes, and other officers' fees at assizes . . | | 143 15 0 |
| To officers attending sessions . | | 3 12 0 |
| To poor prisoners in King's Bench and Fleet prisons . . | | 25 0 0 |
| To officers removing prisoners under examination . . . | | 9 13 6 |
| To allowance to discharged prisoners | | 19 8 3½ |
| For expenses of prosecutions, viz.:— | | |
| At the assizes, 117 prosecutions . | £1,609 1 7 | |
| At the sessions, 172 do. | 795 16 7 | 2,404 18 2 |
| For conveying persons to prison | | 784 0 6 |
| For apprehending and conveying vagrants . . . . | | 16 1 3 |
| Balance at Hilary Sessions 1835, viz.:— | | |
| Advanced to purchase wheat for house of correction, to be repaid out of order of Hilary Sessions 1835. . . . . | | 188 7 0 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

Salisbury. Fisherton Anger County Gaol.

## SALISBURY.

### FISHERTON ANGER COUNTY GAOL.

*Construction.*

THERE are 10 yards, containing 10 pumps, and 12 privies. Two of these yards are appropriated to male debtors, and one to female debtors. There are four day-rooms for male prisoners (one of which, however, is only a shed, without a fire-place), but none of them are used at present. There is also a day-room for the female prisoners, which is still occupied. There are four dark cells. The dark cells for the men require to be better ventilated. The cells which are used for this purpose for the females are rendered dark only by shutters. The yards are all gravelled and partially paved.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of cells where only one male sleeps . . . . | 92 | |
| Ditto ditto female sleeps . . . . | 4 | |
| Total number of sleeping-cells, separate . | — | 96 |
| Number of sleeping-cells where more than one male prisoner can sleep . | 2 | |
| Number of sleeping-rooms where more than one female can sleep . | 4 | |
| | — | 6 |
| Total number of sleeping-cells . . . . | | 102 |

The usual dimensions of the cells are 9 feet high, 7 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide.

There are six double rooms and one day-room in the sheriff's debtors' ward, which, if divided, would make 15 single rooms.

*Management.*

I found the gaoler in bad health; he is about 70 years of age. His nephew acts with him and for him. The prison is extremely clean, neat, and dry, even after a long continuance of wet weather. Two points require correction, and can be most easily set right. The diet is not defined by any minute rule, either printed or manuscript; it exists, indeed, rather by usage than by any ordinance. There is an extreme laxity in regard to letters and visits. Thrice a-week both the convicted and the untried are allowed to receive visitors during half an hour; any magistrate (not only the visiting magistrates) may give leave for a visit. Letters are admitted without any limit at all. Visits and letters are the greatest indulgence which a prisoner can experience. But the evil is not confined to himself; not only does this freedom render imprisonment more agreeable, but it diminishes and weakens on the part of the public the dread and disgust which a gaol should inspire. By frequent entries and exits, by personal observation, and by written communications, all the mystery and supposed gloom of incarceration are dissolved. But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic. Some smaller deficiencies are—in two yards the privies have no doors, and the dark cells are not sufficiently ventilated. The little shutters which cover the grating in the outer door of the cells may be opened by the prisoner within, with a little art, and a communication may be easily established with his neighbours: this may be readily prevented as far as the power of opening the shutter extends. The women have not separate sleeping cells, but sleep in rooms containing two, three, or four, according to circumstances. The female prisoners are not generally numerous; but it would be far better to divide the present rooms into separate sleeping cells than to allow the very great indulgence and probable corruption of sleeping in the same apartment. One of these female dormitories might be advantageously set apart as an infirmary for the female prisoners. The male prisoners all sleep in separate cells; but there are rooms for male prisoners in which there are more than one bed.

Those who are sentenced to hard labour at the assizes and sessions are sent to the House of Correction at Devizes; but those who are sentenced to hard labour by the magistrates' bench, both of the county and of the city of Salisbury, are kept here.

No new cells are at present in contemplation, only the conversion of the day-rooms into cells. Separation and silence are enforced in a moderate degree.

Prison offences are punished by confinement in a cell without exercise for two or three days; the dark cell is rarely resorted to, and only in cases of resistance: the diet is never reduced. Several prisoners are said to have committed little offences in order to escape the ordinary exercise in cold weather. When whipping is ordered, the usual number of lashes is two or three dozen, the instrument is a cat-of-nine-tails made of whipcord.

During 14 years only one attempt at *suicide* is known to have been made; a knife which had been thrown over was used; but the effort was unsuccessful.

*Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

One moderately-sized room serves as an infirmary for the males. It will suitably accommodate six patients, but eight beds might be placed in it on an emergency. During 14 years, however, there have never been two patients here at the same time. It has two good windows, and a water-closet adjoining. There is also a bath. Either a male prisoner acts as nurse, or sometimes a female nurse has been engaged from the town. Sheets are allowed to the sick, if ordered by the surgeon. There is no room specially appropriated as an infirmary for the females; but, if any one is ill, she remains in her own cell, or is removed to another more convenient cell. As all the female cells are much larger than ordinary cells, and contain fire-places, the women sustain no disadvantage through the absence of an infirmary. At the time of my visit one woman was ill, in a large cell (or, more properly speak-

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

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ing, room), with a fire; she had entered the prison unwell a fortnight before. No male was ill enough to lie in the infirmary during my stay.

The surgeon visits every three or four days, either himself or his assistant, and more often if requisite. He has been connected with the gaol more or less for 35 years. During the last year, from March 1835 to March 1836, only one case of illness occurred sufficiently severe to demand removal into the infirmary; and not one woman has been seriously diseased. The most common disorders are venereal ones, acute and chronic rheumatism, occasional slight attacks of fever, and itch. There has been no cholera. There is much ague about Salisbury; but there has been no case of it in the gaol during the last year.

As prisoners are confined here in separate cells, which are not heated, it is important to know the observation of the surgeon on this head. During the last winter neither the surgeon nor his assistant have seen any evil arising from this source. No prisoner has complained to them of cold, with the exception of one weak old man, who was consequently transferred from his cell to the infirmary. But, in order to understand fully this statement, we must place in juxtaposition the circumstance that the prisoners who are thus separately locked up are allowed in this prison to take exercise during three hours, or three hours and a half, daily; consequently they are not so likely to suffer from cold as prisoners in other situations, who are not suffered to take exercise in the open air for so long a time.

A few months before my visit the convicted prisoners had been allowed to receive food from without, as well as the untried. This liberty has been withdrawn from the convicted. The surgeon and his assistant have, however, seen no instance among the convicted in which indisposition has appeared to arise from the stricter diet. The prisoners have complained to them, it is true, of the lowness of the diet. In the opinion of the surgeon and his assistant, many prisoners go out in better health than on their admission. No case of scurvy has been seen.

The prisoners were remarkably healthy in their appearance: the statements which they made to me, as to the coldness of the cells, were so conflicting that I could not arrive at any conclusion; in addition to this, the prison had just been emptied of most of its inmates.

### *Diet.*

Each prisoner receives daily 1¾lb. of the best wheaten bread, and soup on Sundays. Prisoners before conviction are allowed to receive eatables from their friends; convicted prisoners only the gaol allowance.

For the year ending Michaelmas 1834:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expense of bread . . . . | £192 | 5 | 3 |
| Ditto of ox-heads . . . . | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| Baking of ditto . . . . | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | £213 | 11 | 3 |

For the year ending Michaelmas 1835:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expense of bread . . . . | £115 | 3 | 10¼ |
| Ditto of ox-heads . . . . | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| Baking of ditto . . . . | 2 | 18 | 6 |
| | £135 | 10 | 4¼ |

Debtors from the Courts are only allowed the bread from the county, and a bushel of coals a-week and 14 faggots during the 6 winter months. If destitute they receive bedding. Some of the master-debtors also receive bedding.

### *Bedding of Prisoners.*

One straw mattress and two blankets in summer, and three in winter.

### *Clothing of Prisoners.*

Clothing is only found occasionally before conviction. Felons after trial are put in *party*-coloured clothing, and misdemeanants after trial are put in *plain* dresses. The clothing is a cap, waistcoat, jacket, smallclothes, stockings, shoes, shirts, for men; cap, shift, stockings, shoes, gown, for women.

The diet is not sufficiently defined by rule, and seems to depend upon custom more than upon regulation. I subjoin the following extract from the printed rules relative to the diet:—

> "If well behaved, they shall be sustained with bread, and any coarse but wholesome food, and water, according to a dietary to be directed by the visiting justices. No prisoner in the bridewell to be supplied with any food, drink, or money, from any fund or relation whatever."

The soup is made from ox-heads, but there is no regulation as to the number of heads to be used for a certain number of prisoners, but only a habit. I have recommended a revision of the above rule among other improvements.

### *Labour.*

The labour consists in cultivating the land within the boundary-wall of the prison, and pumping water for the use of the prison. Very few prisoners are ever kept here after trial. Most under sentence go to the house of correction at Devizes for hard labour. Cleansing is another occupation; but an idea is entertained of converting part of this gaol into a house of correction, by the erection of tread-wheels, &c., which may be easily done.

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### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain has no other duty except an evening lecture on Sundays, at half-past six o'clock. He goes to the prison every day; he reads prayers daily, and performs divine service twice on Sundays, with a sermon in the morning. He keeps a journal, in which he records the number of prisoners (including the debtors) who attend the chapel. The debtors (at least those who are called master-debtors) are allowed to attend or not, as they think proper; a discretionary power which has a bad effect on others as well as on themselves. If a dissenting prisoner makes an application, he is permitted to see a minister of his own persuasion, but in the presence of the chaplain: this latter caution exists in consequence of bad impressions produced by certain tracts said to have been formerly introduced. The chapel was formerly not sufficiently spacious to contain all the prisoners, but an alteration took place in 1834, and no absence for want of room has since been necessary. There is sufficient accommodation now for 94 prisoners and debtors without kneeling; and for kneeling, 42 felons, 30 debtors, and 5 misdemeanants; those numbers include both male and female.

There is a good supply of religious books, as the following memorandum will attest.

Number of prisoners that had Prayer-books, Testaments, &c., during the following years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1830 . . . | 130 |
| 1831 . . . | 75 |
| 1832 . . . | 73 |
| 1833 . . . | 106 |
| 1834 . . . | 143 |
| 1835 . . . | 113 |

It sometimes occurs that prisoners have their own books; they are, in that case, not included in the above number.

The chapel is not heated in winter. A curtain ought to be placed in front of the female debtors, who sit at present in the gaoler's seat in the gallery, and can look down on some of the men, and can also be seen by them. The sacrament is delivered, when application is made, which is rare; otherwise, it is only communicated to the condemned. The chaplain has seen no evil whatever to result from silence and separation; one prisoner alone, lately hung for murder, complained to him of the cold, and the gaoler gave him an extra jacket. He has never heard any complaint of lowness of diet. The prisoners have the power of conversing freely with him in a private room; after service they have only to express their wish to that effect to the turnkey. The chaplain attributes a great proportion of offences to the beer-shops; most, if not all, who have been condemned, and left for execution, in his time, have imputed their end to some such source.

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### GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—Number of Prisoners committed from the city of New Sarum during the two past years (not including debtors):—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1834 . . . | 37 |
| 1835 . . . | 54 |

II.—Number of Inmates at the date of this return, March 18, 1836 (exclusive of debtors, for whom see No. V.):—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . . | | 31 | Prisoners. |
| Females . . . . | | 3 | |
| Prisoners under 16 years of age | Males . . | 2 | |
| | Females . . | 0 | |

III.—Before the last assizes (March 1836) there were 86 prisoners (including those sent from Marlborough and Devizes old bridewell), exclusive of debtors: of these 74 were for trial.

IV.—Number of Prisoners admitted during the last current year, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . . . | | 210 |
| Females . . . . . . | | 22 |
| | | 232 |
| Under 16 years of age | Males . . . | 7 |
| | Females . . . | 0 |

V.—Number of Debtors at present, 19 males and 2 females.

VI.—Number of Prisoners admitted during the five previous current years, from Michaelmas to Midsummer:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1831 . . . | 316 |
| 1832 . . . | 255 |
| 1833 . . . | 219 |
| 1834 . . . | 266 |
| 1835 . . . | 232 |
| | 1,288 |

VII.—Recommittals from Michaelmas 1834 to 1835, 26.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

Salisbury.
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VIII.—Salaries from the County :—

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Governor, one year's salary | 300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| „ year's allowance for transfer of prisoners to new sheriff | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 310 | 0 | 0 |
| Deputy governor, one year's salary | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron, „ | | | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Two turnkeys, „ | (each £42) | | | 84 | 0 | 0 |
| And an assistant turnkey | | | | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaplain, one year's salary | | | | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon, „ | | | | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| One year's annuity to the late chaplain | | | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £734 | 0 | 0 |

*Note.*—The turnkeys are allowed £4 annually for shaving all the prisoners.

| Salaries for the year from the City of Salisbury, to | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon | 20 | 0 | 0 |

IX.—Expenditure on the Diet of the Sick :—

Extra allowance made by order of the surgeon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hilary Sessions 1834 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Easter ditto 1835 | 2 | 11 | 3 |
| Midsummer ditto 1835 | 1 | 15 | 9 |
| Michaelmas ditto 1835 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | £6 | 18 | 6 |
| For the last quarter | 3 | 11 | 11 |

X.—The Town Clerk's Abstract of the Expenses incurred by the city of Salisbury for the Maintenance of its Prisoners in the Gaol :—

| From January 5th to December 23d 1835. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread for prisoners | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| Necessaries, such as clothing, shirts, &c. | 30 | 2 | 2 |
| Gaoler | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Prosecutions | 68 | 18 | 0 |
| Transports | 16 | 13 | 0 |

A person is paid £1 per day for a horse and car for conveying the prisoners from the gaol to the sessions for trial.

XI.—Registration :—

Visiting Justices' Journal.
Governor's Journal.
Account-book (County).
Ditto (City).
Bread-book.
General Description-book of all Prisoners admitted.
Entry-book of Sentences — Discharges, &c., of County Prisoners.
Entry-book of Sentences—Discharges, &c., of City Prisoners.
Chaplain's Journal.
Surgeon's Journal.
Ditto (City).
Visitors' Entry-book.
Transport Account-book.
Incidental Expense-book.
Entry-book of Prayer-books and Testaments.
Rough Cash-book.
Sheriff's Debtors' Entry-book.
Hundred-Court Debtors' Entry-book.
County Letter, &c., Account-book.

The above are all the books, and are chiefly kept by the deputy-governor.

XII.—ANNUAL RETURN of the State of the Prison at Fisherton Anger, from the year 1830 to 1835, ending at Michaelmas in each year, including those committed from the city of New Sarum.

| Year. | Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate Sleeping Cells. | Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing, where more than 1 prisoner sleeps in 1 cell. | Total Number of Prisoners. | | Number of Debtors. | | Number of Misdemeanants. | | Number of Felons. | | Number of Prisoners committed in the course of the Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Michaelmas, 18 —. | Michaelmas, 18 —. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| 1830 | 96 | 114 | . . | 93 | 26 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 47 | 7 | 356 |
| 1831 | 96 | 114 | . . | 59 | 18 | . . | 11 | . . | 28 | 2 | 316 |
| 1832 | 96 | 114 | . . | 53 | 14 | 1 | 6 | . . | 26 | 6 | 255 |
| 1833 | 96 | 114 | . . | 48 | 20 | 2 | 9 | . . | 15 | 2 | 219 |
| 1834 | 96 | 114 | . . | 50 | 22 | . . | 6 | . . | 16 | 6 | 266 |
| 1835 | 96 | 114 | . . | 35 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 232 |

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

Salisbury.
Fisherton Anger County Gaol.

ANNUAL RETURN, &c.—(*continued.*)

| Year. | Number of Tried Prisoners. | | Number of Untried Prisoners. | | Number of Prisoners above 17 Years of Age. | | Number of Prisoners under 17 Years of Age. | | Greatest Number of Prisoners at one time. | Number of Prisoners who have been committed before. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four and more. |
| 1830 | 30 | 6 | 29 | 1 | 53 | 8 | 5 | .. | 135 | 26 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1831 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 3 | .. | 206 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| 1832 | 8 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 133 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| 1833 | 8 | 2 | 16 | .. | 23 | 2 | 1 | .. | 121 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1834 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 4 | 22 | 5 | .. | 1 | 118 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 1835 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 3 | .. | .. | 89 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 0 |

| Year. | Prisoners employed. | | Prisoners not employed. | Punishments for Offences within the Prison. | | | | Number of Solitary Cells, and of Apartments below Ground. | | Cases of Sickness and Death. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hard Labor. | Employment not being Hd. Lab. | | Whippings. | In Irons. | Solitary Confinement. | Other Punishment. | Solitary Cells. | Apartments below Ground. | Cases of Sickness in the Year. | Greatest Number of Sick at one time. | Deaths. |
| 1830 | 28 | 10 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 3 | . . | 70 | 8 or 9 | 0 |
| 1831 | 34 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 51 | 3 | . . | 90 | 12 | 0 |
| 1832 | 27 | 15 | .. | .. | 20 | 4 | 61 | 3 | . . | 50 | 5 | 0 |
| 1833 | 22 | 5 | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | 47 | 3 | . . | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| 1834 | 26 | 13 | .. | 6 | 6 | 1 | 42 | 3 | . . | 33 | 6 | 3 |
| 1835 | 29 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 38 | 3, and 1 for Women. | . . | 40 | 8 | 0 |

## XIII.—EXPENDITURE.

*Disbursements*, 1834.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages of officers | £734 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto of extra assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping—Ordinary | 315 | 8 | 3 |
| ,, Extra for the sick | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| ,, Fuel | 13 | 4 | 9½ |
| ,, Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' clothing | 22 | 15 | 2 |
| Gratuities to discharged Prisoners | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Books and stationery | 4 | 16 | 6 |
| Incidentals | 36 | 17 | 1½ |
| Rents, taxes, and rates | 47 | 5 | 6 |
| Repairs and alterations | 278 | 17 | 5¼ |
| Machinery, tools, and materials for work | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of transports | 93 | 17 | 0 |
| Conveyance of other prisoners | 34 | 9 | 0 |
| Total Disbursements, 1834 | £1,593 | 2 | 0½ |

*Disbursements*, 1835.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages of officers | £734 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto of extra assistants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping—Ordinary | 237 | 11 | 0¾ |
| ,, Extra for the sick | 6 | 18 | 6 |
| ,, Fuel | 17 | 1 | 10 |
| ,, Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' clothing | 66 | 7 | 6 |
| Gratuities to discharged prisoners | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Books and Stationery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidentals | 23 | 18 | 7½ |
| Rents, taxes, and rates | 36 | 12 | 9 |
| Repairs and alterations | 295 | 6 | 5 |
| Machinery, tools, and materials for work | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of transports | 100 | 15 | 3½ |
| Conveyance of other prisoners | 42 | 5 | 0 |
| Total Disbursements, 1835 | £1,560 | 17 | 11¾ |

## XIV.—AGE, EDUCATION, &c.

At the Lent assizes at Salisbury, 1836, there were 74 prisoners; of whom 21 were under 20 years of age, 29 between 20 and 30, 9 between 30 and 40, 12 between 40 and 50, 1 of 57, and 1 of 82.

Of the 74, 6 could read and write well, 48 imperfectly, and 19 neither one nor the other: 2 of the 6 were convicted of highway robbery, and had sentence of death recorded. The prosecutors of 59 of the prisoners reside nearer to Devizes than to Salisbury.

## DEVIZES.

### HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*

There is a good inspection from the governor's house over all the yards. The building appears secure; it has two outer walls, and is not overlooked by any other edifice. There are eleven wards, and eleven yards: ten of these belong to the men, and one to the females.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of cells of all kinds | 210 |
| Of these are single sleeping cells | 207 |
| ditto ditto for males | 187 |
| ditto ditto for females | 20 |
| Of these are cells where more than one sleeps | 3 |
| ditto ditto male sleeps | 3 |
| ditto ditto female sleeps | 0 |

The dimensions of the single cells for the men are, 10 feet high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, and 8 feet 3 inches long; that of the women, 7 feet high, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet 5 inches long.

It will be perceived that the male cells have a considerable advantage above the female ones in height and extent. The female cells, indeed, form the chief blemish of the gaol. They are placed just opposite to each other on each side of a narrow passage: over each door is a large aperture, through which the inmates can converse together most commodiously. The matron is the wife of the governor; and there is no one sleeping at hand to superintend them at night. The women use a day-room common to all. All the female cells are too small, are principally made of wood, and very ill ventilated; the western cells, indeed, have no windows that open, and are damp from the gutter which passes close to the roof.

The cells are heated by introducing warm air into the corridors.

*Management.*]

The turnkeys, miller and porter are all chosen and appointed by the governor, out the salary of each is fixed at the quarter sessions. The present governor has been here 14 years. He has the power of ordering broken windows to be repaired, without consulting a visiting magistrate, a privilege which does not exist in all prisons. The head turnkey has the principal charge of the registers, or acts the part of clerk.

There are no untried prisoners here, and no debtors. All the prisoners, of both sexes, have each a separate cell: the same cell is used by day and by night. A certain number are locked up in their cells the whole day, excepting during the period of exercise: the details of this arrangement will be found under the head of labour. Silence is enjoined.

Any magistrate may give an order for a visit; and there is no limit to the number of visitors, except that caution is recommended. An officer is always present during the visit, which may be half an hour in length, but is usually shorter.

No slates nor writing are commonly permitted.

Monitors, or wardsmen, are chosen from among the prisoners: they keep the wards clean, and may report misconduct. They are not liked by the other prisoners, and enjoy no other privilege than exemption from labour.

The punishments for prison offences are—confinement in a day-cell; privation of their covering, but not of their bedding; or reduction to bread and water diet.

There is a want of specially constructed dark cells: no such were made originally, but half a dozen can be fitted up for the purpose by shutters; the stay in them is not more than three days.

In flogging, seldom so many as 40 lashes are inflicted; 28 is the average, with a cat-o'-nine-tails of whipcord; the surgeon is not present, nor are the prisoners: when for a prison offence, then it was inflicted in presence of the prisoners; this has not happened for many years.

During 14 years not one attempt at suicide has been known, nor any alarm from fire. Two prisoners have contrived to escape, but both were retaken.

*Salaries.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Governor | per annum | £250 |
| Matron | ditto | 30 |
| Sub-governor | ditto | 60 |
| Turnkey and miller | ditto | 46 |
| Three turnkeys, at £42 each | | 126 |
| One porter | | 25 |
| Chaplain | | 150 |
| Surgeon | | 80 |

The surgeon finds medicines at his own cost, but he is allowed to charge for trusses. No officer of the gaol has any allowance or perquisite whatever.

*Account-Books, Registers, &c.*

are the magistrates', chaplain's, surgeon's, governor's, commitment-books, account-book, description-book, book for casual visitors and strangers, punishment-book, miller's book, stationery-book, grocery-book, bricklayer's, carpenter's, plumber's, and a few other tradesmen's books.

*Diet.*

Two pounds of wheaten bread, one pint of gruel made from one ounce of oatmeal, and one pound of potatoes, are allowed daily. On Wednesdays and Fridays, in lieu of potatoes, one pint of vegetable soup, made according to discretion of the governor, with a few peas and other vegetables. To those who work on the tread-wheel, when the hours of labour exceed eight per day, one biscuit each of the weight of four ounces: salt as wanted. Warm water is not allowed, but the gruel is given warm in the morning. Meals are taken in the cells at half-past eight, and at one. The biscuit is given on the wheel in the afternoon. No contract for corn: an agent purchases it. The governor buys the potatoes at the best season.

Every prisoner receives for clothing one jacket, one waistcoat, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, one shirt, a stock, and a cap.

Every prisoner has for bedding a straw mattress, one sheet, one rug, two blankets in winter, and in summer only one, and a night-cap.

### *Labour.*

There is a tread-mill here which grinds corn for the prison and for the public. There is also a crank for raising water which employs two persons who may happen to be incapacitated for the tread-mill by some infirmity. Another crank-mill, capable of employing 16 men, is now disused, on account of the difficulty of maintaining good order at it. The other occupations are whitewashing, baking (under the guidance of a miller), cooking, cleaning. The females wash for the whole prison, and mend for all, but they make no clothes worthy of mention: they make up a few shirts, and all the beds and sheets. At the time of my visit eight women were engaged in washing; two prisoners were employed in the bakehouse, two in the kitchen, six or eight at the crank, and 60 at the tread-mill. There are eleven wardsmen, and one tailor is at his work. About 100 prisoners out of the whole 126 are now at work. Those who do not work at hard labour owing to infirmities, as well as those just entered, (who for the first ten days remain in their cells,) take only half an hour's exercise twice in the day. They go out to wash for a few minutes in the morning, and are also let out by the wardsman (on knocking) for their natural wants throughout the day. Only one takes exercise in the yard at the same time.

Two prisoners are often employed in cultivating the land around the prison under the guidance of an officer. It has been stated to me that prisoners are employed occasionally in a field near the gaol appropriated to the governor's use, and that they also occasionally tend his cows. Whether this is true or not—and I trust that, if it has happened, it will not occur again—it is a violation of good discipline to employ prisoners on any pretext outside of the walls of a prison. Once outside, they can be familiarly seen by others, and can see others in turn: it is a return to comparative liberty for the moment, and restores that communication with the external world which it is one of the objects of a prison to cut off.

The hours of labour are, during the summer, 9½ hours; during the rest of the year the hours vary, but they never fall short of 6¾ hours.

The profits of the labour in money are about £30. All the profits of labour are appropriated to the county.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain has been in office since the year 1822, and assisted the chaplain the two preceding years. He reads prayers daily and performs morning and evening service on Sundays, with one sermon. At the time of my visit there were no compartments or divisions in the chapel: it is highly desirable that they should be supplied, as many in number as there are wards, although the governor believes he can command attention by his glance. So far from divisions being unnecessary in the chapel of even the best regulated prison, I am of opinion that it would form a material improvement if every prisoner could be insulated from his fellows, so as to preclude the possibility of either present or future recognition; but such a measure could neither be easily nor economically accomplished. The chaplain orders such books as he thinks proper for the use of the prisoners, and the bookseller sends his bill in at the sessions. The chaplain keeps both a public and private journal; in the latter he takes a note of the birth, education, and character of those intrusted to his spiritual charge: he visits every prisoner in his cell on his first admission, and converses readily with them. He forms the prisoners into classes of from 15 to 18 in general; the lowest number composing these classes is 12, and the highest is 24: he assembles one of these classes every day after the service. If he finds that they already know their letters, he assists them in reading, and has thus taught many to read; but he does not usually teach the A B C. There was once a schoolmaster for the prisoners, but he has been dismissed. The chaplain has never been requested by any prisoner to administer the sacrament; they have never alluded to the subject. He has never made an offer to do so, because he does not possess sufficient means of ascertaining that the repentance is sincere. It is remarkable that, in the many cases in which he has interrogated the prisoners as to whether they have ever received the sacrament, he has never known any instance in which they have replied in the affirmative. This is a forcible proof, if any new one were wanting, how rarely the inmates of a gaol have been imbued with religious principles; and it well illustrates the important distinction between an education merely literary, and that deeper instruction which combines Christian with worldly knowledge. The chaplain has favoured me with his experience upon the subject of re-committals. He observes that those who have been flogged often return: according to him the flogging is usually deferred to the last period, instead of being inflicted at first: the culprit consequently leaves the prison degraded in his own estimation, angry, excited, hating all, and ripe for future mischief. Those who have been placed in the infirmary often return to the prison; he believes it to be a fruitful source of corruption, and expresses an opinion, in which I heartily concur, that the infirmary should be attended by a wardsman who is not a prisoner. There is no instruction whatever for the female prisoners. The chaplain applied to the magistrates to

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give permission that some ladies in the neighbourhood might act as teachers to the females, but this was declined. The women rarely ask to see the chaplain; but when one of them happens to be ill he generally goes to see them. It is his uniform custom to visit every prisoner who requests to see him. He is friendly to short imprisonment, with confinement to the cell, without labour, for 20 days.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

There is an infirmary for the men, containing two rooms: one of these rooms is usually devoted to the use of the sick, and the other is set apart for the convalescent. There is also a separate infirmary for the females. The surgeon does not note down every case in which a medicine is given, but only those which are placed in the infirmary, or those in which some extraordinary indulgence, or relaxation of discipline, is granted. Every prisoner on his admission is examined by the surgeon, has a warm bath, and is then reported by the surgeon as fit or unfit for hard labour. In cases of varicose veins, hernia, enlargement of the joints, and other injuries, the tread-mill is forbidden; but the surgeon has never known a ruptured man to suffer from working at the crank. Venereal diseases and itch are frequent. When a prisoner comes in with itch he is retained in the reception-cell for three days; during that time the compound sulphur ointment is rubbed in three times, in the quantity of a quarter of a pound once a-day. At the end of this time he is bathed, and is invariably cured. Ague has never appeared to originate in the prison. During the last five years the surgeon has performed the operation of castration, of hare-lip, hernia humoralis, and others. He thinks that the health of the prison has sometimes suffered from its being too much crowded: before the day-rooms were converted into sleeping cells the sleeping cells were too full, and diarrhœa appeared to him to result, followed by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. Dysentery, also, sometimes was the result of this close packing, and it occasionally passed into the common cholera; but no case of malignant cholera was seen here; the surgeon doubts, indeed, if it reached the town at all. Fever of typhoid character was more common formerly than now. Diarrhœa is still sometimes found, but not so frequently as before. The diet formerly was very generous, and led to congestions: it acquired its present more moderate standard about eight or nine years ago. The prisoners, in his opinion, usually look more healthy on dismission than on admission; and the table (which will be found below) proves that they generally gain in point of weight. The surgeon has a discretionary power of increasing the diet if a prisoner appears to waste, if even his weight becomes less without being positively ill. He visits twice a-week, and more frequently if necessary; and is allowed to employ an assistant.

As this is one of the prisons in which separate confinement has been partially adopted, it is important to consider the statement made by the surgeon on this head. The solitary cells are now heated by warm air; before this precaution was adopted the prisoners returning from labour heated entered their cold cells, and often contracted colds and rheumatism: at present these complaints occur less frequently. When prisoners are confined in separate cells, without labour, he has often found headache and constipation, and has been obliged frequently to administer purgatives. He has also seen several cases of moral depression amounting to melancholy under the above circumstance. But in such cases he has the power of relaxing the confinement at his discretion: he sometimes orders an additional quantity of exercise. He is not disposed to approve of a long continuance in solitary confinement, but he believes that the present cells are sufficiently large, in relation to the present system of allowing every prisoner to labour or to take exercise.

### General Statistics.

I.—Number of Prisoners in the Gaol (March 22, 1836) at this time 126: of whom, males 118, females 8.

Number of Prisoners in the Gaol at the corresponding time of last year 186: of the year before the last 233.

II.—Total Number of Commitments during each of the last five years, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas :—

| | | Daily Average of Inmates for the last Seven Quarters. |
|---|---|---|
| 1831 . . . | 724 | 171 |
| 1832 . . . | 696 | 189 |
| 1833 . . . | 683 | 175 |
| 1834 . . . | 885 | 182 |
| 1835 . . . | 791 | 127 |
| | | 110 |
| | | 128 |

Return of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1835.

| 1835. | Quarter ending Christmas 1834. | Quarter ending Lady Day 1835. | Quarter ending Midsummer 1835. | Quarter ending Michaelmas 1835. | Total in 1835. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought from last Quarter . | 145 | 188 | 184 | 101 | 147 |
| Committed in the Quarter . | 230 | 268 | 112 | 181 | 791 |
| Total in the Quarter . | 375 | 456 | 296 | 282 | 938 |
| Discharged in the Quarter . | 187 | 272 | 195 | 135 | 789 |
| Balance carried to next Quarter | 188 | 184 | 101 | 147 | 149 |

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RETURN of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1836.

| 1836. | Quarter ending Christmas 1835. |
|---|---|
| Brought from last Quarter . | 149 |
| Committed in the Quarter . | 158 |
| Total in the Quarter . | 307 |
| Discharged in the Quarter . | 210 |
| Balance carried to next Quarter | 97 |

### III.—EXPENDITURE.

| DISBURSEMENTS, 1835. | Quarter ending Christmas 1834. | | | Quarter ending Lady Day 1835. | | | Quarter ending Midsummer 1835. | | | Quarter ending Michaelmas 1835. | | | Total Disbursements 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Salaries and Wages of Officers . | 191 | 15 | 0 | 191 | 15 | 0 | 191 | 15 | 0 | 191 | 15 | 0 | 767 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto of Extra Assistants . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping Ordinary . | 285 | 1 | 7 | 265 | 13 | 8 | 206 | 0 | 11 | 245 | 3 | 5½ | 1,001 | 19 | 7½ |
| Extra for the Sick . | 11 | 15 | 6½ | 26 | 16 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 64 | 7 | 1½ |
| Fuel . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 3 | 102 | 15 | 6 |
| Furniture . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' Clothing . | 76 | 13 | 8 | 89 | 18 | 9 | 35 | 17 | 4 | 97 | 19 | 6 | 300 | 9 | 3 |
| Gratuities to discharged Prisoners . | 0 | 16 | 3½ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9½ |
| Books and Stationery . | 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 11 |
| Incidentals . | 6 | 10 | 0½ | 18 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 19 | 6 | 57 | 10 | 10½ |
| Rents, Taxes, and Rates . | 3 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 7½ | 24 | 16 | 1 |
| Repairs and Alterations . | 32 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 11 | 4 | 51 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 137 | 12 | 6 |
| Machinery, Tools, and Materials for Work . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of Transports . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of other Prisoners . | 5 | 3 | 0½ | 10 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 5 | 9½ |
| Total Disbursements, 1835 . . £ | 615 | 2 | 3 | 746 | 13 | 10 | 526 | 16 | 6 | 624 | 18 | 11 | 2,513 | 11 | 6 |

| RECEIPTS, 1835. | Quarter ending Christmas 1834. | | | Quarter ending Lady Day 1835. | | | Quarter ending Midsummer 1835. | | | Quarter ending Michaelmas 1835. | | | Total Receipts 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Bread supplied to other Prisons . | 27 | 16 | 9 | 31 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 111 | 8 | 0 |
| Bran and Pollard . | 12 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 57 | 14 | 4 |
| Flour . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grinding . | 13 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 3 |
| Manufactured Goods . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamps for Receipts . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keep of Prisoners from Sarum . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Keep of ditto from Marlborough . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incidentals . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Total Receipts, 1835 . . . £ | 54 | 1 | 7 | 55 | 11 | 6 | 48 | 8 | 0 | 44 | 5 | 6 | 202 | 6 | 7 |

| DISBURSEMENTS, 1836. | Quarter ending Christmas 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. |
| Salaries and Wages of Officers . | 191 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto of Extra Assistants . | 217 | 5 | 0 |
| Housekeeping Ordinary . | 6 | 11 | 10 |
| Extra for the Sick . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fuel . | 35 | 3 | 0 |
| Furniture . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' Clothing . | 185 | 13 | 3 |
| Gratuities to discharged Prisoners . | 2 | 12 | 9 |
| Books and Stationery . | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Incidentals . | 10 | 18 | 7 |
| Rents, Taxes, and Rates . | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Repairs and Alterations . | 570 | 10 | 8 |
| Machinery, Tools, and Materials for Work . | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of Transports . | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| Conveyance of other Prisoners . | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Total Disbursements, 1836 . £ | 1,240 | 9 | 0 |

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IV.—As an illustration of the favourable effects of the Imprisonment here upon the health of the Prisoners, I publish, though long, a List, showing the weight of each Prisoner on his admission into the above Prison, from 25th March 1835 to 25th March 1836, and also on his discharge.

| No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 1 | 141 | 150 | 77 | 115 | 118 | 153 | 125 | 128 | 228 | 131 | 140 |
| 2 | 84 | 91 | 78 | 136 | 137 | 154 | 127 | 137 | 229 | 118 | 132 |
| 3 | 95 | 97 | 79 | 140 | 148 | 155 | 126 | 126 | 230 | 137 | 134 |
| 4 | 151 | 156 | 80 | 75 | 82 | 156 | 124 | 138 | 231 | 145 | 138 |
| 5 | 115 | 118 | 81 | 161 | 183 | 157 | 135 | 138 | 232 | 130 | 128 |
| 6 | 140 | 153 | 82 | 122 | 125 | 158 | 134 | 141 | 233 | 135 | 135 |
| 7 | 135 | 147 | 83 | 111 | 129 | 159 | 145 | 145 | 234 | 137 | 137 |
| 8 | 132 | 139 | 84 | 151 | 139 | 160 | 110 | 113 | 235 | 117 | 121 |
| 9 | 141 | 140 | 85 | 130 | 138 | 161 | 101 | 105 | 236 | 152 | 155 |
| 10 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 133 | 134 | 162 | 92 | 107 | 237 | 149 | 150 |
| 11 | 152 | 165 | 87 | 146 | 157 | 163 | 80 | 87 | 238 | 142 | 147 |
| 12 | 108 | 117 | 88 | 137 | 153 | 164 | 141 | 139 | 239 | 162 | 162 |
| 13 | 143 | 142 | 89 | 55 | 59 | 165 | 63 | 77 | 240 | 126 | 129 |
| 14 | 136 | 139 | 90 | 141 | 143 | 166 | 129 | 131 | 241 | 110 | 117 |
| 15 | 78 | 79 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 167 | 156 | 156 | 242 | 125 | 119 |
| 16 | 105 | 110 | 92 | 133 | 135 | 168 | 109 | 116 | 243 | 145 | 156 |
| 17 | 134 | 142 | 93 | 132 | 136 | 169 | 133 | 128 | 244 | 119 | 129 |
| 18 | 129 | 130 | 94 | 114 | 124 | 170 | 149 | 147 | 245 | 152 | 157 |
| 19 | 67 | 75 | 95 | 118 | 120 | 171 | 164 | 160 | 246 | 137 | 133 |
| 20 | 59 | 63 | 96 | 68 | 70 | 172 | 131 | 135 | 247 | 138 | 135 |
| 21 | 138 | 147 | 97 | 69 | 72 | 173 | 126 | 128 | 248 | 150 | 152 |
| 22 | 150 | 149 | 98 | 152 | 173 | 174 | 140 | 141 | 249 | 129 | 139 |
| 23 | 148 | 144 | 99 | 80 | 90 | 175 | 156 | 175 | 250 | 125 | 124 |
| 24 | 137 | 145 | 100 | 123 | 114 | 176 | 152 | 168 | 251 | 154 | 155 |
| 25 | 115 | 117 | 101 | 154 | 158 | 177 | 148 | 161 | 252 | 168 | 181 |
| 26 | 159 | 164 | 102 | 133 | 133 | 178 | 96 | 102 | 253 | 120 | 123 |
| 27 | 145 | 149 | 103 | 121 | 123 | 179 | 67 | 78 | 254 | 117 | 121 |
| 28 | 88 | 93 | 104 | 129 | 123 | 180 | 135 | 142 | 255 | 105 | 112 |
| 29 | 133 | 134 | 105 | 118 | 124 | 181 | 127 | 134 | 256 | 78 | 91 |
| 30 | 121 | 122 | 106 | 118 | 116 | 182 | 95 | 98 | 257 | 110 | 110 |
| 31 | 150 | 150 | 107 | 129 | 142 | 183 | 100 | 98 | 258 | 110 | 110 |
| 32 | 114 | 114 | 108 | 145 | 150 | 184 | 95 | 98 | 259 | 139 | 140 |
| 33 | 108 | 114 | 109 | 102 | 97 | 185 | 156 | 158 | 260 | 115 | 116 |
| 34 | 112 | 118 | 110 | 141 | 147 | 186 | 115 | 117 | 261 | 115 | 116 |
| 35 | 99 | 104 | 111 | 123 | 124 | 187 | 89 | 100 | 262 | 101 | 104 |
| 36 | 150 | 158 | 112 | 128 | 138 | 188 | 87 | 98 | 263 | 132 | 136 |
| 37 | 106 | 112 | 113 | 120 | 125 | 189 | 149 | 150 | 264 | 147 | 150 |
| 38 | 122 | 136 | 114 | 129 | 129 | 190 | 112 | 116 | 265 | 135 | 132 |
| 39 | 170 | 174 | 115 | 129 | 130 | 191 | 140 | 151 | 266 | 93 | 100 |
| 40 | 111 | 115 | 116 | 92 | 93 | 192 | 140 | 143 | 265 | 132 | 146 |
| 41 | 122 | 124 | 117 | 116 | 120 | 193 | 132 | 136 | 266 | 141 | 141 |
| 42 | 128 | 122 | 118 | 153 | 165 | 194 | 117 | 123 | 267 | 131 | 131 |
| 43 | 141 | 140 | 119 | 107 | 117 | 195 | 127 | 129 | 268 | 134 | 132 |
| 44 | 137 | 141 | 120 | 138 | 137 | 196 | 138 | 142 | 269 | 139 | 139 |
| 45 | 157 | 149 | 122 | 168 | 149 | 197 | 113 | 119 | 270 | 138 | 148 |
| 46 | 70 | 76 | 123 | 114 | 117 | 198 | 124 | 144 | 271 | 134 | 133 |
| 47 | 93 | 96 | 124 | 122 | 122 | 199 | 130 | 131 | 272 | 152 | 164 |
| 48 | 159 | 153 | 125 | 133 | 133 | 200 | 133 | 137 | 273 | 136 | 143 |
| 49 | 135 | 134 | 126 | 135 | 138 | 201 | 125 | 131 | 274 | 147 | 147 |
| 50 | 122 | 133 | 127 | 83 | 86 | 202 | 151 | 152 | 275 | 125 | 123 |
| 51 | 148 | 144 | 128 | 115 | 118 | 203 | 132 | 138 | 276 | 155 | 154 |
| 52 | 144 | 140 | 129 | 80 | 88 | 204 | 135 | 135 | 277 | 103 | 108 |
| 53 | 156 | 140 | 130 | 106 | 108 | 205 | 138 | 137 | 278 | 133 | 134 |
| 54 | 154 | 138 | 131 | 73 | 77 | 206 | 151 | 149 | 279 | 112 | 113 |
| 55 | 107 | 114 | 132 | 107 | 109 | 207 | 134 | 133 | 280 | 115 | 115 |
| 56 | 125 | 121 | 133 | 62 | 64 | 208 | 123 | 125 | 281 | 132 | 141 |
| 57 | 145 | 135 | 134 | 69 | 72 | 209 | 148 | 148 | 282 | 143 | 143 |
| 58 | 115 | 120 | 135 | 55 | 57 | 210 | 179 | 182 | 283 | 129 | 129 |
| 59 | 135 | 150 | 136 | 65 | 65 | 211 | 126 | 131 | 284 | 89 | 91 |
| 60 | 129 | 117 | 137 | 94 | 102 | 212 | 125 | 126 | 285 | 136 | 141 |
| 61 | 148 | 150 | 138 | 149 | 155 | 213 | 112 | 113 | 286 | 150 | 145 |
| 62 | 138 | 135 | 139 | 131 | 128 | 214 | 78 | 85 | 287 | 174 | 179 |
| 63 | 140 | 135 | 140 | 141 | 143 | 215 | 151 | 144 | 288 | 142 | 139 |
| 64 | 124 | 126 | 141 | 82 | 92 | 216 | 137 | 137 | 289 | 142 | 142 |
| 65 | 144 | 145 | 142 | 147 | 152 | 217 | 164 | 174 | 290 | 131 | 130 |
| 67 | 123 | 124 | 143 | 132 | 133 | 218 | 106 | 113 | 291 | 146 | 166 |
| 68 | 151 | 139 | 144 | 114 | 116 | 219 | 151 | 148 | 292 | 134 | 131 |
| 69 | 126 | 132 | 145 | 137 | 130 | 220 | 101 | 104 | 293 | 142 | 146 |
| 70 | 149 | 142 | 146 | 135 | 144 | 221 | 70 | 77 | 294 | 138 | 139 |
| 71 | 151 | 154 | 147 | 115 | 110 | 222 | 64 | 71 | 295 | 152 | 158 |
| 72 | 168 | 167 | 148 | 124 | 129 | 223 | 124 | 127 | 296 | 147 | 144 |
| 73 | 181 | 176 | 149 | 141 | 142 | 224 | 145 | 152 | 297 | 149 | 143 |
| 74 | 164 | 161 | 150 | 124 | 126 | 225 | 119 | 115 | 298 | 128 | 128 |
| 75 | 128 | 145 | 151 | 143 | 144 | 226 | 117 | 122 | 299 | 143 | 145 |
| 76 | 117 | 121 | 152 | 146 | 159 | 227 | 132 | 130 | 300 | 121 | 122 |

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*
Devizes.
House of Correction.

A List showing the weight of each Prisoner, &c.—*continued.*

| No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. | No. | Weight in. | Weight out. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. | | lbs. | lbs. |
| 301 | 127 | 130 | 351 | 141 | 130 | 401 | 150 | 154 | 451 | 142 | 156 |
| 302 | 146 | 145 | 352 | 115 | 118 | 402 | 136 | 131 | 452 | 130 | 135 |
| 303 | 131 | 125 | 353 | 111 | 114 | 403 | 134 | 133 | 453 | 137 | 141 |
| 304 | 165 | 153 | 354 | 133 | 134 | 404 | 136 | 137 | 454 | 147 | 149 |
| 305 | 132 | 136 | 355 | 123 | 124 | 405 | 128 | 125 | 455 | 137 | 135 |
| 306 | 101 | 102 | 356 | 122 | 122 | 406 | 138 | 136 | 456 | 157 | 159 |
| 307 | 122 | 124 | 357 | 102 | 102 | 407 | 153 | 158 | 457 | 138 | 139 |
| 308 | 117 | 117 | 358 | 128 | 132 | 408 | 142 | 135 | 458 | 112 | 112 |
| 309 | 105 | 108 | 359 | 129 | 132 | 409 | 137 | 143 | 459 | 134 | 138 |
| 310 | 107 | 113 | 360 | 136 | 132 | 410 | 150 | 156 | 460 | 133 | 130 |
| 311 | 147 | 144 | 361 | 139 | 138 | 411 | 117 | 120 | 461 | 126 | 129 |
| 312 | 128 | 123 | 362 | 157 | 154 | 412 | 68 | 69 | 462 | 113 | 118 |
| 313 | 128 | 128 | 363 | 122 | 128 | 413 | 129 | 133 | 463 | 119 | 121 |
| 314 | 117 | 128 | 364 | 141 | 135 | 414 | 143 | 135 | 464 | 172 | 179 |
| 315 | 146 | 142 | 365 | 92 | 95 | 415 | 115 | 118 | 465 | 137 | 147 |
| 316 | 124 | 137 | 366 | 124 | 129 | 416 | 124 | 113 | 466 | 121 | 121 |
| 317 | 142 | 147 | 367 | 145 | 145 | 417 | 129 | 133 | 467 | 137 | 135 |
| 318 | 139 | 136 | 368 | 132 | 127 | 418 | 136 | 140 | 468 | 126 | 122 |
| 319 | 130 | 127 | 369 | 110 | 109 | 419 | 120 | 122 | 469 | 130 | 123 |
| 320 | 142 | 142 | 370 | 92 | 100 | 420 | 122 | 130 | 470 | 147 | 146 |
| 321 | 125 | 126 | 371 | 107 | 111 | 421 | 129 | 139 | 471 | 148 | 148 |
| 322 | 143 | 139 | 372 | 150 | 149 | 422 | 147 | 164 | 472 | 134 | 130 |
| 323 | 153 | 151 | 373 | 124 | 123 | 423 | 162 | 164 | 473 | 121 | 126 |
| 324 | 152 | 156 | 374 | 150 | 156 | 424 | 145 | 143 | 474 | 59 | 58 |
| 325 | 130 | 129 | 375 | 138 | 137 | 425 | 124 | 129 | 475 | 154 | 150 |
| 326 | 130 | 133 | 376 | 160 | 161 | 426 | 121 | 124 | 476 | 145 | 154 |
| 327 | 89 | 112 | 377 | 155 | 160 | 427 | 97 | 97 | 477 | 124 | 128 |
| 328 | 135 | 134 | 378 | 138 | 140 | 428 | 79 | 78 | 478 | 121 | 122 |
| 329 | 124 | 124 | 379 | 134 | 133 | 429 | 73 | 78 | 479 | 131 | 138 |
| 330 | 157 | 158 | 380 | 129 | 130 | 430 | 147 | 156 | 480 | 142 | 138 |
| 331 | 100 | 107 | 381 | 108 | 112 | 431 | 138 | 138 | 481 | 122 | 120 |
| 332 | 156 | 157 | 382 | 92 | 96 | 432 | 140 | 130 | 482 | 104 | 100 |
| 333 | 140 | 157 | 383 | 80 | 86 | 433 | 126 | 122 | 483 | 144 | 142 |
| 334 | 114 | 118 | 384 | 105 | 98 | 434 | 138 | 128 | 484 | 131 | 135 |
| 335 | 133 | 135 | 385 | 131 | 135 | 435 | 101 | 106 | 485 | 126 | 128 |
| 336 | 92 | 93 | 386 | 114 | 109 | 436 | 147 | 141 | 486 | 124 | 123 |
| 337 | 176 | 187 | 387 | 139 | 140 | 437 | 138 | 136 | 487 | 133 | 133 |
| 338 | 161 | 171 | 388 | 140 | 145 | 438 | 120 | 119 | 488 | 135 | 136 |
| 339 | 142 | 141 | 389 | 94 | 101 | 439 | 129 | 132 | 489 | 126 | 127 |
| 340 | 133 | 134 | 390 | 149 | 150 | 440 | 129 | 132 | 490 | 128 | 127 |
| 341 | 125 | 124 | 391 | 146 | 138 | 441 | 118 | 116 | 491 | 120 | 117 |
| 342 | 168 | 180 | 392 | 146 | 138 | 442 | 118 | 113 | 492 | 148 | 144 |
| 343 | 158 | 160 | 393 | 142 | 140 | 443 | 137 | 140 | 493 | 68 | 69 |
| 344 | 126 | 133 | 394 | 148 | 142 | 444 | 128 | 126 | 494 | 111 | 107 |
| 345 | 162 | 179 | 395 | 120 | 125 | 445 | 164 | 165 | 495 | 142 | 137 |
| 346 | 133 | 132 | 396 | 125 | 123 | 446 | 147 | 144 | 496 | 124 | 124 |
| 347 | 137 | 139 | 397 | 133 | 139 | 447 | 137 | 151 | 497 | 86 | 85 |
| 348 | 134 | 138 | 398 | 141 | 149 | 448 | 110 | 109 | 498 | 130 | 142 |
| 349 | 145 | 146 | 399 | 132 | 141 | 449 | 82 | 94 | 499 | 124 | 121 |
| 350 | 151 | 149 | 400 | 132 | 135 | 450 | 132 | 138 | 500 | 163 | 162 |

### The Old Bridewell.

I went over this prison in March 1836, and took notes respecting all that I observed there; but, as the magistrates, almost immediately after my visit, determined on breaking up the prison, and on transferring the prisoners to the new house of correction, it is not necessary to enter into details respecting a prison which has ceased to exist.

## MARLBOROUGH.

### Bridewell, or House of Correction.

#### *Construction.*

Marlborough.
Bridewell, or Hou
of Correction.

This prison was built in 1786, and is chiefly defective in point of extent. It might, however, be easily enlarged, by building upon the ground which at present forms the garden of the keeper. It has no boundary wall, but it is not overlooked. There are privies in every yard, but some are wanting in doors; and a supply of water exists in all the yards except one. In consequence of there being only four yards the females, both untried and convicted, are all placed together. The chapel has a separate division for the women, but there is no separation among the male prisoners. The whole prison appears dry. The workhouse adjoins it, but does not overlook it; and this workhouse is stated to be on the eve of removal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of cells, including day-rooms | | . . | 15 |
| ditto | ditto | for males . . | 12 |
| ditto | ditto | for females . . | 3 |

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*County of Wilts.*
Marlborough. Bridewell, or House of Correction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of single cells | 4 |
| Of cells where more than one sleeps | 11 |
| Wards | 4 |
| Yards | 4 |
| Day-rooms | 4 |

There are no dark cells.

### *Management.*

This is a county prison, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It receives no debtors. Although confined in its dimensions it has occasionally been obliged to contain a large number of prisoners at one time: thus, during the riots of 1830, the keeper affirms that so many as 220 prisoners were confined here together at the same time, but only for a very short period. At that crowded juncture he was allowed to have an assistant, and contrived with this one assistant to maintain tolerable order. He has no assistant at present, and has the entire charge of the establishment: his wife, indeed, acts as matron, but receives no salary. There are no rules, either printed or manuscript, and this deficiency strongly demands to be supplied, although their absence has been to a certain degree counteracted by the intelligence and care of the keeper. There are no bedsteads in use here, but the prisoners sleep on the floor, which is of wood. Silence is not rigidly observed; indeed, with only one overlooker, such an event would be impossible. Two prisoners are never allowed to sleep in one bed, and, as far as possible, all are placed at night in separate cells. Seven of the prisoners are now placed at night in separate cells. The untried are allowed to receive letters, with no other restriction than that the keeper first peruses them; but the convicted are only permitted to receive those letters which the keeper deems it important to communicate to them. Visits are made both to the convicted and to the untried by the order of a magistrate only. There is no other labour here except cleansing, whitewashing, washing for the prison, and mending.

Tobacco is prohibited.

The usual punishment is to lock the prisoner in a cell, and to take away his bedding: the diet is never reduced except that cold water is sometimes given in winter instead of warm. When flogging is ordered, three dozen is the usual number of lashes, which are inflicted by a small cat-of-nine-tails, made of whipcord, about two feet long. The women are exclusively attended by the matron. No fees are taken from prisoners in any case whatever. The prison appears to be practically a secure one, if it is true, that, during seven years of the keeper's residence here, only two escapes have occurred; one individual was retaken; the keeper was absent at the assizes. He is absent on business during the whole year for about 25 days in general; sometimes so many as 30 to 40 days: during his absence an assistant is placed here in charge of the prisoners, who receives 5*s*. a-day. There has been no alarm of fire during seven years. One case of suicide has occurred within that time: a prisoner hung himself with his garters. On the whole the prison is neat, clean, and orderly, and the prisoners appear to be under a steady control. None of them do any work for the keeper.

### *Diet.*

One loaf of the best bread weighing one pound and twelve ounces is the only allowance. It costs at present 2*d*. The untried may receive food from their friends without, but not the convicted. No beer nor spirits are allowed to enter. The prisoners complain of the scantiness of their fare, but they appear healthy.

Each prisoner is allowed a straw bed and three blankets. No clothing is allowed, except for those who are destitute.

Fuel may be purchased by the untried for their own use: the county lights fires in the day-rooms only during the winter.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain reads prayers three times a-week, and also performs divine service and delivers a sermon on Sundays. If there is any sick prisoner he comes on other days, and usually converses with one or two prisoners after prayers. He sometimes stops for an hour after the performance of service. Last Sunday he had four private conferences with prisoners; and four on the preceding Friday.

There are only a few religious books in the prison; the chaplain, however, informs me that he has given several Prayer-books, and other religious books at his own expense, which is a supply that ought rather to come from the county. He has no preferment nor other office.

---

### STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of prisoners at the date of this Report, March 22, 1836 | 23 |
| Men | 19 |
| Women | 4 |
| The greatest number at a time during this quarter has been | 37 |
| The number of prisoners at the corresponding period of 1835 was | 12 |
| In that of 1834 | 12 |
| In that of 1833 | 7 |
| In that of 1832 | 25 |
| The total number of admissions from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835 was | 119 |
| From Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834 | 120 |
| From Michaelmas 1832 to Michaelmas 1833 | 112 |
| From Michaelmas 1831 to Michaelmas 1832 | 95 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Wilts.*

Marlborough.
Bridewell, or House of Correction.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1835.

| 1835. | Quarter ending Christmas 1834. | Quarter ending Lady Day 1835. | Quarter ending Midsummer 1835. | Quarter ending Michaelmas 1835. | Total in 1835. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought from last Quarter . | 11 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| Committed in the Quarter . | 37 | 39 | 22 | 21 | 119 |
| Total in the Quarter . | 48 | 52 | 32 | 31 | 130 |
| Discharged in the Quarter . | 35 | 42 | 22 | 18 | 117 |
| Balance carried to next Quarter | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 |

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners during the Year 1836.

| 1836. | Quarter ending Christmas 1835. | Quarter ending Lady Day 1836. |
|---|---|---|
| Brought from last Quarter . | 13 | 25 |
| Committed in the Quarter . | 38 | 73 |
| Total in the Quarter . | 51 | 98 |
| Discharged in the Quarter . | 26 | 75 |
| Balance carried to next Quarter | 25 | 23 |

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

There is an infirmary room for the men, and a room with a fire-place for the females. The surgeon visits about three times in the week, and more frequently if requisite. He has the power of ordering any extra allowance for prisoners who seem to him to need it. The surgeon has known no death to occur in the prison during the last ten years, except in the instance of the suicide above alluded to. He has never seen any case of scurvy; nor could I ascertain any traditional traces of such a disease in conversing with the prisoners. The surgeon believes that the diet is a sufficient one: the prisoners, in his opinion, enjoy a good state of health. He finds that he can deplete freely without any subsequent inconvenience. No epidemic has occurred here during his experience of ten years, nor any case of malignant cholera. During three recent years the total number of cases of sickness was in one year three, in another five, and in the other four; and the greatest number of prisoners sick at one time during these three late years has not exceeded two. There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

### *Salaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Keeper . . . . . | £70 |
| Chaplain . . . . . | 50 |
| Surgeon . . . . . | 20 |

The surgeon finds all medicines at his own cost.

The late keeper receives a superannuation of £30 per annum.

### *Expenditure*

Appears to be extremely moderate; indeed, it is affirmed, I know not with what accuracy, that the expenses of this prison do not exceed the sum incurred by the transport of prisoners to Devizes, which costs 1*s.* a mile for one prisoner, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile for two. The weekly cost of the diet of each prisoner is stated by the gaoler to have fluctuated during late years between 2*s.* 0½*d.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, 1*s.* 7¼*d.*, and 1*s.* 5½*d.*, which was the weekly expense per head in the year 1835.

### *Registers*

are the chaplain's book, surgeon's, keeper's description-book, keeper's register of punishments, commitment-book, magistrates' book, one account-book.

All bills are brought to the keeper, who enters them in a book, which is delivered to the finance committee of the magistrates, who order payment.

EXPENDITURE.

| DISBURSEMENTS, 1835. | Quarter ending Christmas 1834. | | | Quarter ending Lady Day 1835. | | | Quarter ending Midsummer 1835. | | | Quarter ending Michaelmas 1835. | | | Total Disbursements 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Salaries and Wages of Officers | 42 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto of Extra Assistants | 2 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping Ordinary | 10 | 13 | 7¼ | 13 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 42 | 11 | 0¼ |
| Extra for the Sick | 0 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 8 |
| Fuel | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' Clothing | 1 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2 |
| Gratuities to discharged Prisoners | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Books and Stationery | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 10½ | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8½ |
| Incidentals | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 14 | 19 | 7 |
| Rents, Taxes, and Rates | 0 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 7½ | 0 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7½ | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| Repairs and Alterations | 11 | 6 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 3½ |
| Machinery, Tools, and Materials for Work | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of Transports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of other Prisoners | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total Disbursements, 1835 £ | 74 | 19 | 8¾ | 75 | 15 | 8 | 69 | 1 | 7 | 62 | 19 | 1½ | 280 | 16 | 1¼ |

| DISBURSEMENTS, 1836. | Quarter ending Christmas 1835. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. |
| Salaries and Wages of Officers | 42 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto of Extra Assistants | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Housekeeping Ordinary | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| Extra for the Sick | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Fuel | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners' Clothing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gratuities to discharged Prisoners | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Books and Stationery | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Incidentals | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Rents, Taxes, and Rates | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Repairs and Alterations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Machinery, Tools, and Materials for Work | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of Transports | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conveyance of other Prisoners | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Disbursements, 1836 £ | 68 | 7 | 0 |

## DORSETSHIRE.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Dorset.*

Weymouth.
Debtors' Prison and Lock-up House.

## WEYMOUTH.

### DEBTORS' PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

UNDER the town-hall, and adjoining the street and market-place, is a cell for debtors, and at the back are two cells which are used for prisoners before they are committed to Dorchester gaol. These latter are seldom detained above a night or two. In very rare cases an individual has been kept there so long as 14 days: this has been done, as I am given to understand, with respect to refractory apprentices, whom it has been thought inexpedient to expose to the contamination of a large gaol. One debtor has been kept for some months in the debtors' cell, which has a window looking upon the street, and is on the ground floor. No one resides in this prison, but the key is kept by the serjeant-at-mace, who visits it three times a-day when any one is confined there. At the time of my visit there was no one in the criminal cells, and some inconvenience was felt owing to the sudden arrival of a second debtor, for whom there is a difficulty in finding the requisite accommodation. He is placed for the present in the waiting-room adjoining the court-room.

The serjeant-at-mace is allowed sixpence for every meal which he furnishes to the prisoners, and he brings them three meals a-day.

The prisoners are not allowed to smoke tobacco, nor are they permitted to receive fermented liquors, but these regulations do not extend to the debtors.

The county sessions are held here, as well as the town-court. It is in contemplation to build a new gaol here, and a plan of it was shown to me. It was to form a part of the proposed new town-hall. It included four debtors' cells, and ten other cells. As far as debtors are concerned, as long as they continue to be confined here, it is absolutely indispensable that more extended, decent, and wholesome accommodation should be provided for them; but, in other respects, a good lock-up house is all that is necessary for Weymouth, and would prove least onerous.

The lock-up cells are clean, and there is a privy belonging to them.

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Dorset.*

**Weymouth. Debtors' Prison and Lock-up House.**

The single cell, appropriated to the debtors, is one of the worst in England destined for such a purpose. It affords facilities for escape and for conversation with the passengers in the street. It has no yard belonging to it.

This cell is a very small one on the ground floor, with two windows looking on the street. It is very close. There is a fire-place, but the inmate did not use it all last winter, because it is so near to his bed. If any accident happened, he would have to wait till the serjeant-at-mace, his keeper, could arrive. The town allows 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day for his maintenance.

He now (June 1836) has been here 10 months, at the suit of a tradesman in Jersey. He was brought up at the last insolvent debtors' circuit at Dorchester, but the commissioner remanded him, believing that he had contracted the debt without means. He is to stay till September next. He takes a walk most days for an hour or even longer, with the serjeant-at-mace. He bears ample testimony to the kindness of the mayor and of his keeper, the serjeant-at-mace; but he wishes much to be removed into a lodging in the town, on the ground of the unfitness of his cell for a long imprisonment. The mayor objects to this. The commissioner was informed by the mayor of the bad state of the prison, but, under all the circumstances, he deemed it proper to remand the debtor to his present apartment. The individual in question is in very good health; but 10 months passed in this cell are equivalent to a longer period in a more wholesome place.

Such an imprisonment is not, however, likely to occur here again under the same circumstances, because the authorities of the town are about to make a new building, on a small scale.

36 persons were confined in the cells during the year 1835, and 12 have been confined there from the beginning of this year (1836) up to the 10th of June.

## POOLE.

### Town Gaol and House of Correction.

#### *Construction.*

**Poole. Town Gaol and House of Correction.**

The whole prison is very contracted in space, but the yards are not so much so as the building. There is only one day-room, which is appropriated to the use of the debtors. There is no room for the sick, no chapel, no bath.

There is a great deficiency of cells, and particularly in regard to females, for whose use one only is appropriated. In consequence of this scarcity of cells, prisoners often sleep together, two in one bed, which cannot be too soon discontinued. There is water and a privy in each yard. The yards are four in number; one is for the debtors, one for the females, one for the felons, and one for the tread-mill. In the passage leading to the felons' yard there is a fire-place: when it rains the felons sit in this passage.

There is a boundary wall, and it is not overlooked in any part by the adjacent houses. There has been only one escape in 14 years; this one was unsuccessful, and occurred recently. There has been no alarm of fire during that period.

If the prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour and to long terms of imprisonment were transferred to Dorchester Gaol there would be less necessity for building new cells; but if that plan be not adopted, it will be absolutely indispensable to enlarge the accommodations of the prison. There is some ground which might be used for building, which at present forms the gaoler's garden.

#### *Management.*

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour were formerly sent to Dorchester, but they are now retained here since the erection of the tread-mill. No prisoner has been detained here longer than 12 months during the occupancy of the present keeper. Tobacco is not allowed. The mayor often inspects the gaol: he visited it twice in the last week.

Two men were in the habit of sleeping together in the same bed at the time of my visit; and such also is often the custom with respect to the female prisoners. Here, as elsewhere, I have endeavoured to prevent a repetition of this evil practice by pointing it out to the mayor and other authorities.

The keeper is the only resident officer. It would be impossible for him to perform his duty even in the inadequate manner which he attempts if it were not for the assistance of his wife: she acts voluntarily as matron, and has never received any directions to attend upon the women; she has no gratuity, but earns 6*d.* a-pair by washing the prison blankets. An additional turnkey is absolutely necessary if this gaol is to maintain any higher character than that of a good lock-up house.

The rules observed here respecting visits and letters are not sufficiently strict nor well defined. Visits cannot be made without an order from the sheriff, and they must take place in the presence of the keeper or of his deputy. The gaoler generally reads the letters, but there is no fixed regulation respecting letters. I have earnestly recommended the adoption of fixed rules on these and other subjects.

#### *Labour.*

There is a small tread-mill, which is capable of containing 12 persons; but no more than six have ever been employed upon it at once. The power is not applied to any profitable purpose. When a prisoner is unfit for this kind of work, the keeper sends to the workhouse for oakum in order to be picked. The prisoners wash their yards, cells, and privies. I found one female prisoner washing for the gaoler's wife.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Dorset.*

Poole. Town Gaol and House of Correction.

The tread-mill is of comparatively little use from the want of an assistant to superintend; as there is only one officer, he cannot be constantly on the watch.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is no chapel. I have recommended that the debtors' day-room be used as a temporary chapel in the absence of better means, and that a chaplain be engaged, with a fixed salary, and on the condition of visiting the prison at regulated times. There is no want of religious books here. It is needless, perhaps, to add that there is no provision made for instructing the prisoners in reading, except when some ladies have sometimes taught a female. A clergyman of Poole comes to visit the prisoners occasionally, and converses a little with them. He brings them religious books, of which there is a good supply. He receives no salary, and has not visited for a month past.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

There is no surgeon engaged at a fixed salary; indeed, the surgeon comes at present only on an order from the sheriff: but this evil, having been pointed out by me to the mayor, will be immediately, as he assures me, corrected. During 14 years that the gaoler has resided here no death has occurred. No case of malignant cholera was seen here. No extra allowance has been ordered for the sick during the last two years.

### *Salary.*

The keeper has 12*s.* per week: this is obviously an insufficient sum to induce a competent individual to undertake the office. He receives coals and candles, and also demands 13*s.* 4*d.* from every debtor when he leaves the prison: this is a bad custom; but he does not detain them if they are unable to pay it.

### *Statistics of the Population.*

| | |
|---|---|
| From 1st January 1835 to 31st December 1835 the total number admitted was | 43 |
| Of these were debtors . . . . . . | 4 |
| Of the whole number were females . . . . . | 4 |
| Sixteen was the greatest number at one time. | |

The average number of persons confined here at one time is five or six. Most of them are to be strangers.

At the time of my visit (13th June 1836) I found no debtors, one untried woman, and three convicted males: in short, only four prisoners.

### *Bedding and Clothing.*

The debtors pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week for the use of bedding; but if they are unable to do so they use the prison bedding. The prison beds are good; each has a flock bed, two blankets, a rug, and a pillow. The whole is clean; the blankets are usually washed once a month.

For the clothing, when a prisoner is destitute, the sheriff orders some necessary coarse articles. There is a store in the prison of one dozen shirts and of half a dozen shifts. The prisoners may have their clothes washed by their friends without, or they may wash them themselves. Half a pound of soap is allowed weekly to each prisoner, and also warm water to wash with.

### *Diet.*

The untried prisoners and the debtors only are allowed to receive food from without. Beer is only permitted to be introduced for the use of the debtors; there is no order respecting the introduction of spirits for the use of the debtors. The debtors, if destitute, receive 6*d.* per day, or are supplied with the workhouse allowance for food which is sent in from the workhouse. The bread which is provided for the prisoners is furnished twice a-week from the workhouse. The weekly quantity of bread allotted to each prisoner consists of two loaves, each weighing three pounds two ounces, so that it amounts to six pounds four ounces per head weekly. On Monday no extra food is given; on Tuesday some meat and potatoes are sent in from the workhouse; on Wednesday, soup; on Thursday, cheese; on Friday, meat and potatoes again; on Saturday, peas soup; on Sunday the prisoners receive no extra allowance. On Saturday they receive some extra bread in company with the peas soup. No salt is provided, but the gaoler gives some from his own stock; he also supplies them with warm water when they ask for it. No distinction is made between the diet of those who are sentenced to hard labour and that of the other prisoners. A peck of coals is allowed every two days in winter for the male felons' yard and the female yard.

### *Whipping and Punishment.*

This is performed by the gaoler, among the numerous duties which devolve upon him here; and he receives no remuneration for it. The ordinary number of lashes is twelve, inflicted by a cat-of-nine-tails, and in the presence of the sheriff and the surgeon. There is no dark cell. When punishment is necessary, which is rare, the prisoner is locked up in a cell, but the shutter is not put up to darken it.

### *Rules.*

There is a printed paper containing 13 rules, but these are much in need of revision and augmentation.

### *Progress of the Population.*

The numbers have increased of late years, because the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are now detained here, instead of being sent, as formerly was the case, to the county gaol and house of correction at Dorchester.

## COUNTY OF DEVON.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

EXTRACT from the Treasurer's Account for the County of Devon, from Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

Received from Fines levied for Assaults, &c., viz.:

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *First Quarter.* | | | |
| Stanborough and Coleridge division | Assault and trespass | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| Braunton division | Beer Act, &c. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Ermington and Plympton division | Destroying fish, and assaults | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Castle of Exeter | Assaults, &c. | 13 | 4 | 6 |
| East Stonehouse | Beer Act, and assaults | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| Teignmouth | Excise Laws, &c. | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Crediton division | Stealing apples, and assaults | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Stoke Damerel | Assaults, and Beer Act | 21 | 12 | 6 |
| Southmolton division | Assaults, and defective weights | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Ashburton | Misdemeanors and assaults | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Widdicombe-in-the-Moor | Assaults | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Woodbury division | Game Act, &c. | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Stanborough and Coleridge division | Keeping disorderly house | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | *Second Quarter.* | | | |
| Teignbridge division | Assaults and trespass | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Great Torrington division | Game Act, &c. | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| Ermington and Plympton division | Assaults, &c. | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Crediton division | Stealing turnips, &c. | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Southmolton division | Game Act | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| Combmartin district, Braunton division | Assaults | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Braunton division | Beer Act, and poaching | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Stoke Damerel | Assaults, and Beer Act | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| Crediton division | Trespass and assault | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Woodbury division | Assaults | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Southmolton division | Assaults, &c. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | *Third Quarter.* | | | |
| Stanborough and Coleridge division | Assaults, &c. | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Great Torrington division | Driving without reins | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Ermington and Plympton division | Assaults, &c. | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| Plymouth, without the borough | Assaults | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| Plymouth, within the borough | Beer Act, &c. | 20 | 19 | 9 |
| Newton Abbott | Assaults | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Paignton division | Game Act | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Braunton division | Assault | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Braunton, Combmartin district | Beer Act, &c. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cullompton division | Ill-using apprentice, &c. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Woodbury division | Assaults, &c. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| | *Fourth Quarter.* | | | |
| Stanborough division | Assaults | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Great Torrington division | Game Act | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Crockernwell division | Game Act, &c. | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Wonford division | Riding on waggon, &c. | 2 | 17 | 5 |
| Crockernwell division | Riding on waggon, and assaults | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Wonford division | Evading toll, &c. | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| Crediton division | Assaults | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Stoke Damerel | Assaults, and Beer Act | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Ermington and Plympton division | Pigeon-stealing, &c. | 3 | 16 | 0 |
| Woodbury division | Assaults, &c. | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Wonford division | Evading tolls, &c. | 3 | 16 | 7 |
| Crockernwell division | Excise Laws, &c. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| | Total | £180 | 8 | 6 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for conveying offenders of every description: | | | |
| From the southern division of the hundred of Roborough, by contractors | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| One not brought by the contractors | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| From other parts, between the limits of Roborough South and Exeter, brought by the contractors | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto conveying vagrants: | | | |
| From other parts of the county | | | |
| Ditto conveying Scotch and Irish paupers: | | | |
| From the hundred of Roborough | 39 | 11 | 7½ |
| From other parts of the county | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Ditto conveying felons: | | | |
| From other parts of the county | | | |
| Ditto conveying offenders under the game-laws | | | |
| Ditto ditto under the bastardy-laws | | | |
| Ditto conveying other offenders: | | | |
| From other parts of the county (except Roborough) | | | |
| Ditto conveying convicts | | | |
| Ditto prosecuting vagrants at the county sessions, from other parts | | | |

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for prosecuting felons at the county sessions: | | | |
| From the hundred of Roborough (except Plymouth) | 436 | 7 | 3 |
| From other parts of the county | 833 | 5 | 10 |
| Ditto prosecuting felons at the Plymouth sessions | | | |
| Ditto ditto at the assizes: | | | |
| From the hundred of Roborough | 534 | 7 | 5 |
| From other parts of the county | 1456 | 7 | 4 |
| Ditto prosecuting misdemeanants at the county sessions: | | | |
| From the hundred of Roborough | 16 | 1 | 4 |
| From other parts of the county | 34 | 9 | 2 |
| Ditto prosecuting misdemeanants at the Plymouth sessions | | | |
| Ditto ditto ditto at the assizes | | | |
| Ditto necessaries for the gaol | 1276 | 16 | 8¾ |
| Ditto ditto for the bridewell | 1231 | 10 | 4½ |
| Ditto ditto for the sheriff's ward | 300 | 7 | 2 |
| Paid officers' salaries, viz.: | | | |
| Chaplain | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| for assistant and clerk (three quarters) | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Surveyor | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Governor of the gaol and bridewell | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Deputy-governor of the bridewell | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron at ditto | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon at the gaol and bridewell | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeper of the ward | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnkey at ditto | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk at the chapel ditto | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk at the gaol and bridewell | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Paid clerk of the peace, viz.: | | | |
| 54 prisoners tried and acquitted of felony, at £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* each | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 ditto discharged by proclamation, at 6*s.* 8*d.* each | 8 | 13 | 4 |
| 35 ditto discharged by reason of no true bill, at 6*s.* 8*d.* each | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| 140 conviction orders, at 17*s.* 4*d.* each | 121 | 6 | 8 |
| 20 traverse and acquittal fees for misdemeanors, at £1. 1*s.* 4*d.* each | 21 | 6 | 4 |
| Recording and entering 22 transport orders for Secretary of State and gaoler | 25 | 4 | 0 |

## EXETER.

### Devon County Gaol and Bridewell.

Exeter.
Devon County Gaol and Bridewell.

THE whole building was first occupied in 1811.

The gaol and bridewell are two separate buildings, with separate entrances, but they are only divided by a wall, and they have a door which communicates with both edifices. There is a separate establishment of turnkeys for each, and a separate keeper has the more particular charge of each, although the governor, who resides in the gaol, superintends the whole. They have each a separate chapel, and separate accounts.

Few prisons are placed on so elevated and healthy a situation, and so entirely removed from the neighbourhood of other buildings. It is not inconveniently near to the city, and it is not at all overlooked. The most important improvement to be kept in view here is the enlargement of the accommodations of the bridewell, which is usually too full or overflowing; while the gaol, on the contrary, has more room than is ordinarily required. This extension of the bridewell may be accomplished by taking from the gaol one, two, or more of the yards contiguous to the bridewell, and appropriating them to the use of the inmates of the bridewell. There is no public kitchen either in the gaol or in the bridewell.

The cells are not heated in the winter. The accommodation of cells in the gaol is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On the male side of the prison, single cells 73 | 73 | |
| Cells lately built, calculated for 3 each, 20 | 60 | |
| | | 133 |
| On the female side, including the bridewell females, 64 | 64 | |
| Cells lately built, calculated for 2 each, 16 | 32 | |
| | | 229 |
| On the male side the dark cells for punishments | | 7 |
| On the female ditto ditto | | 5 |
| The condemned cells in the chapel are 3 for males and 3 for females | | 6 |
| Total | | 247 |

*Size of the Cells.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single cells (old building) | 8 feet 8 inches | by 6 feet 6 inches. |
| Treble and double cells (new building) | 13 „ 6 „ | by 9 „ 6 „ |
| Single cells (new building) | 13 „ 6 „ | by 6 „ 6 „ |

*Management.*

The untried prisoners are placed together in their yards and day-rooms, but have separate cells at night. The convicted prisoners in the gaol are very few, and are treated in the same way. They take their meals in their day-rooms, and consequently have intercourse with each other, but are kept as silent as possible, and punished for talking when heard.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Exeter.
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No convicted prisoner is allowed to receive visits except by a written order from a magistrate. No letters are received until they have been imprisoned six months, except under special circumstances. The prisoners are in their day-rooms and airing-yards all the day.

Solitary confinement does not exist here in any notable degree. The untried are not locked up during the day-time, nor are the convicted smugglers, but all the inmates of the gaol have separate cells, and they are all ordered to observe silence, which appears to be moderately well enforced. There is ample room in the gaol for all its inmates: in general, there are more cells than inmates.

There is no clerk in this very extensive establishment, and I believe that the appointment of such an officer, if well chosen, would be an improvement.

### *Diet.*

No food is allowed to be introduced from without excepting dried herbs.

Untried.—Males, 22oz. bread and 1½lb. potatoes daily; 1lb. of bacon per week.
Females, 16oz. bread and 1lb. potatoes daily; 1lb. of bacon per week.
Convicted.—Males, 16oz. bread and 1lb. potatoes daily; 1lb. of bacon per week.
Females, the same.

The prisoners wear their own clothing before trial; if worn out, it is supplied by the county.

The bedding includes a bed stuffed with straw, a rug, and two blankets.

A small piece of soap is given weekly to each, about 1oz., and about ¼lb. of salt weekly.

When vagrants enter the prison a second time, the potatoes are withdrawn from the diet as well as the bacon, so that they receive only bread and water.

### *Offences and Punishments.*

The most frequent offence committed here is the breach of silence, for which prisoners are confined in dark cells.

When whipping is inflicted, the usual number of lashes is from one to four dozen; the instruments are a military cat-of-nine-tails for adults, and a lighter cat for boys.

### *Labour.*

As the majority of the prisoners here are untried, this is carried on on a very small scale. The employments for the females are washing, making and mending clothing and bedding, and the duties of wardswomen. The wardsmen cook in each day-room. The labour here is not productive.

### *Religious and Moral Instruction.*

There are prayers every day and two sermons on Sundays. The chaplains instruct the juvenile prisoners, and supply books to the other prisoners, read prayers three times a-week at the infirmary, and visit the prisoners in solitary confinement twice a-week.

The juvenile prisoners only are instructed under the superintendence of the chaplain, that is to say, those who are under 15 years of age.

A chaplain and an assistant-chaplain are provided for the spiritual care of the county gaol and bridewell and the county debtors' gaol, all situated in Exeter. These gentlemen divide the performance of divine service between them, but the chaplain is charged with the particular care of the prisoners. The chaplain has only been in office a few months, and on entering upon his functions he found the assistant-chaplain already provided. The chaplain has no other duty except that which is connected with the prisons above named; the assistant-chaplain is engaged in a grammar-school. Schoolmasters for the prisoners in general are chosen usually from among the smugglers, who conduct themselves better than the other classes of prisoners. The magistrates supply freely those religious books which are ordered by the chaplain. For further information on the subject of religious and other instruction reference may be made to the notices of the bridewell and of the debtors' prison which follow presently. Altogether at the three prisons five full services are performed every Sunday, and twelve services on week-days.

A committee of ladies has been formed for the purpose of instructing the female prisoners. The number of its members is limited to 20, but they amount at present to 14 only. They visit the gaol and bridewell twice in the week; two ladies usually attend at the same time at each of these establishments and their stay is generally prolonged to two hours. They teach the female prisoners to read, and make them read the Bible aloud: sometimes they make a present of a Bible to a deserving individual.

There are two clerks attendant on the chapels who are not prisoners.

If a prison for females only should at a future period be built in the yard adjoining the bridewell, it would be very desirable to fit up a room in it as a chapel exclusively for the females. Then, in order that the labour of the chaplain or chaplains might not be unnecessarily increased, the bridewell men might come to attend service at the gaol chapel, instead of having a chapel belonging to the bridewell. By means of an iron bridge the bridewell men might easily enter the gaol chapel, without passing through the body of the gaol. The total number of services would thus not be augmented, while the sexes would be kept separate.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The infirmary contains three rooms for males and three for females in the gaol, which serve as a common infirmary for the bridewell also. One of the turnkeys assists as nurse, and his wife also is salaried as nurse.

The surgeon has been attached to the gaol and bridewell) nearly 20 years. His salary has not been increased since his first appointment, although his labours have been augmented by

III.
Southern and Western District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
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the greater number of prisoners, by the provisions of the Gaol Act, and by the influx of syphilitic soldiers. Trusses were formerly allowed for the prisoners whose case required them, but their supply is now discontinued. The surgeon or his senior pupil usually visits every day; he inserts his name in the journal as often as he attends. He is ready to attend, whenever he is sent for, by day or by night. He only enters into the register those cases which are so severe as to require to be placed in the infirmary, and has no record of the number of prisoners for whom an occasional medicine is prescribed. No particular diseases prevail here, nor has he ever observed any peculiar tendency to disease, except at a former period when the crowded condition of the bridewell cells induced a disposition to febricula, which, however, soon yielded to a separation of the prisoners and to the common remedies.

There is one insane person confined here at present. She is aged 24, indicted for arson at the Lent assizes 1835, and found insane by the jury. She has been in gaol ever since the 23d September 1834.

The cells of the gaol and bridewell are not warmed at present; but solitary confinement was practised during last winter at the bridewell, without any other apparent bad result except heavy complaints against the cold. The surgeon is of opinion that, if this system is persevered in, it will be necessary to warm the cells, or, at all events, to issue additional blankets. In former years he has been obliged to remove from temporary solitary confinement soldiers, pregnant women, and debilitated persons, who suffered from the cold, and whom he felt obliged to replace in the day-room for the sake of the fire-place.

The surgeon receives no extra allowance for midwifery cases. He believes that about a fourth part of his whole salary is absorbed by the medicines.

The infirmary cases during 1835 were 110
„ „ 1834 „ 88
The deaths in 1835 were 4
„ 1834 „ 4

One midwifery case occurred in the gaol in 1833, and another during the two previous years. One midwifery case occurred in the bridewell in 1835, but none in 1834.

Salaries of the Officers of the Devon County Gaol and House of Correction, 4th July 1836.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor of gaol and house of correction | £500 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant, resident in the bridewell | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaplain to both prisons and debtors' ward | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant to the gaol and bridewell | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon to both prisons and debtors' ward | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Matron to the females of both prisons | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Two female turnkeys for both prisons, at £30 each | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Female nurse in infirmary, assisted by her husband, who occasionally acts as a turnkey | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Head-turnkey at the gaol, £1. 1*s.* a-week | 54 | 15 | 0 |
| Three under-turnkeys, at 14*s.* per week each. | 109 | 10 | 0 |
| Head turnkey at the bridewell, £1. 1*s.* a-week | 54 | 15 | 0 |
| Two under-turnkeys ditto, at 14*s.* per week each | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk to the gaol chapel (not a prisoner) | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk to the bridewell chapel | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £1470 | 0 | 0 |

The surveyor receives £300 per annum for the whole county business, which, of course, includes the repairs of the gaol and bridewell.

All the officers in the house are allowed coals and candles without limit.

### *Registration and Accounts.*

Magistrates' journal.
Chaplain's ditto.
Surgeon's ditto.
Governor's ditto and registry of crimes and punishments.
Accounts of articles supplied by tradesmen, &c.
Account of subsistence of soldiers confined by courts-martial.

## General Statistics.

I. Return of the Number of Prisoners admitted from Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to Michaelmas Sessions 1835.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors: | | |
| Debts on contract | 0 | 0 |
| Forfeiture of recognisances, &c. | 0 | 0 |
| Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue laws | 0 | 0 |
| Felons | 235 | 72 |
| Misdemeanors: | | |
| Tried by a jury | 16 | 8 |
| Summary convictions | 125 | 16 |
| Under the game-laws: | | |
| Tried by a jury | 0 | 0 |
| Summary convictions | 17 | 0 |
| Under the bastardy-laws | 1 | 0 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 0 | 0 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Exeter.
Devon County Gaol and Bridewell.

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 88 | 18 |
| Received from the custody of other keepers, and enumerated in their returns | 0 | 0 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers for the same offence | 394 | 96 |
| Total | 482 | 114 |

Of the above prisoners there were 367 males and 88 females above 17 years of age, and 27 males and 8 females under 17 years of age.

II. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, July 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 0 | 0 |
| Number of misdemeanants | 25 | 7 |
| Number of felons | 35 | 13 |
| Prisoners for trial | 23 | 3 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 37 | 17 |
| Total | 60 | 20 |

III.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 65 | 21 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 80 | 41 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 14 | 11 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped privately | 9 |
| Ditto ditto publicly | 0 |
| Punishment for offences within the prison: | |
| Whipping | 0 |
| Irons | 0 |
| Refractory cells | 77 |
| Other punishment | 0 |

IV. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.

| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times, or more. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this prison | 43 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other prisons—(not known). | | | | |

Nine males and three females were returned to this prison during the year.

V. Construction.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells where only one prisoner sleeps | 73 | 64 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner can sleep | 20 | 16 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases | 133 | 96 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Refractory cells: | |
| Light | 0 |
| Dark | 12 |
| Apartments below ground | 0 |
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 18 |
| Day-rooms | 18 |
| Work-rooms | 0 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 0 |
| Receiving-rooms or cells | 2 |
| Divisions in the chapel | 18 |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick for the gaol and bridewell united—(males) | 3 |
| Ditto ditto (females) | 3 |
| Warm and cold baths, or bathing-tubs | 1 |
| Airing-yards | 2 |

VI. Expenditure.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet for the year | 360 | 10 | 3 |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | 46 | 1 | 9 |
| Male and female clothing and bedding | 127 | 11 | 0 |
| Soap, candles, fuel, and carting the same | 177 | 11 | 11 |
| Stationery, books of accounts, and books of moral and religious instruction | 32 | 10 | 1 |
| Washing and cooking for the prisoners | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Straw | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Removing prisoners to take their trial at the sessions or assizes | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Removing transported convicts | 215 | 19 | 6 |
| Paid for prisoners as per contract (if any) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs in and about the prison—(both prisons by contract) | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 30 | 11 | 6 |
| Alterations and additions in and about the prison | 68 | 14 | 8 |
| Salaries of the officers of both prisons | 1408 | 14 | 0 |
| Total | £2637 | 18 | 5 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Exeter.
Devon County Gaol and Bridewell.

### VII. Fines :—

The fines paid by prisoners during the last year, and applicable to the county treasury, amounted to £1. 10*s*.

### VIII. Progress of Population.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At present, July 6, | 1836, | there are | 82 prisoners. |
| On the same day, | 1835, | there were | 80 ,, |
| ,, | 1834, | ,, | 99 ,, |
| ,, | 1833, | ,, | 96 ,, |
| ,, | 1832, | ,, | 62 ,, |
| ,, | 1831, | ,, | 53 ,, |
| ,, | 1830, | ,, | 118 ,, |

With respect to the influence of the imprisonment on the future conduct of the prisoners it is impossible to form any correct estimate, as the prisoners confined here are mostly from distant parts of the county, or from a still greater distance.

### IX. Educational Statistics.

Prisoners in the gaol on the 4th July 1836 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number who can write good hands . . . . . | 14 |
| ,, ,, write imperfectly . . . . . | 18 |
| ,, ,, read, but not write . . . . . | 31 |
| ,, ,, neither write nor read . . . . . | 17 |
| Total in the gaol . . . | 80 |

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## DEVON COUNTY BRIDEWELL.

Devon County Bridewell.

### *Construction.*

I have alluded, under the former article, to the insufficient number of cells in this building, and to one of the means of remedying the deficiency. A searching-room and a bath are much wanted.

If any alterations of an extensive kind should ever be ordered, the most useful would be to convert the stone-yard, which is enclosed with a wall, and totally apart, into the site of new cells for the women, with a separate chapel and infirmary for their use.

| Number of sleeping-cells*, &c.— | Males. | Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where only one prisoner sleeps and works . . . | 0 | 0 | |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps and works . . | 0 | 0 | |
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only . . . . | 9 | 0 | |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps . . . . | 61 | 0 | |
| Refractory cells— | | | |
| Light . . . . . . . . | | | 1 |
| Dark . . . . . . . . | | | 0 |
| Apartments below ground . . . . . . | | | 0 |
| Wards or divisions in the prison . . . . . | | | 8 |
| Day-rooms . . . . . . . . | | | 8 |
| Work-rooms . . . . . . . . | | | 5 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels . . . | | 4† | |
| Receiving-rooms or cells . . . . . . . | | 0 | |
| Divisions in the chapel . . . . . . . | | 6 | |

It will be seen that there are no dark cells here; it would be desirable to have two or three such in situations remote from communication with the other prisoners. The cells are all of the same size, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches.

### *Management.*

The keeper of the bridewell has been fixed there 13 years; he was formerly assistant-keeper at the Whitecross-street prison. Considering the importance and responsibility of his station, I cannot help noticing that his salary is too disproportionately small at £100 per annum, when compared with the salary of £500 per annum enjoyed by the governor.

Silence was enforced here to a certain extent about three years ago, and the confinement of the prisoners in separate cells was first enjoined in June 1835. The meals are taken by each prisoner in his cell.

The cells are unfortunately not sufficiently numerous, and they are, what is still worse, because perhaps more difficult to correct, extremely small. At present many of the male convicts sleep three in one small cell. But there is abundance of ground belonging to the bridewell which may be available for future additions.

The four tread-wheels, placed in distinct yards, are not at present sufficiently watched. It is impossible that two turnkeys can suffice for the purpose of enforcing silence at all these wheels. Another turnkey is very necessary, and would render this bridewell more complete. During the day the prisoners are separated in their sleeping cells, except when at labour and at chapel, and they are prevented from intercourse by being inspected when at work, as far as the number of officers permits.

One prisoner in each ward acts as cook, and keeps up a fire during three hours daily for this purpose; the others do not use the day-room. The cells are not warmed in winter,

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* Females sleep in the gaol.

† No divisions on the wheels.

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which is a pressing want, and, if the cells are not warmed artificially during the winter, it will be proper to order an additional blanket for every prisoner separately confined.

### *Diet.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male felons and misdemeanors | 22oz. bread daily, | 10lbs. potatoes, | 1lb. bacon, weekly. |
| Female ditto ditto | 1lb. ditto ditto, | 7lbs. ditto, | 1lb. ditto ditto. |
| Ditto vagrants | 1lb. ditto ditto, | 7lbs. ditto weekly. | |
| Male ditto | 22oz. ditto ditto, | 7lbs. ditto ditto. | |

All wear their own clothing, with the exception of the felons and male vagrants, who are clothed in county dresses. A bed stuffed with straw, a rug, and two blankets.

The vagrants were deprived of the bacon above two years ago, and this act has thinned their numbers here.

Cost of prison diet per day per head 3¾*d.*

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

Information on these points will be seen under the same head of the Devon County Gaol.

The insane prisoners at present confined here are—

A man, aged 61, committed Jan. 19, 1819
" " 48, " Aug. 11, "
" " 52, " Dec. 22, 1828
" " 67, " " 15, 1832

There is a separate ward and yard set apart here for the reception of lunatics. A prisoner is placed also there to take care of them.

Adjoining the prison, behind and above it, and detached, is the public reservoir, which supplies the whole city with water from the river. The surgeon strongly recommends that the waste water of this reservoir should be conducted into a main in the prison, and should be allowed to run off among the sewers of the prison, by which means the health of the prison would be promoted, and the bad smell often occurring in the summer would be obviated; whereas at present it passes outside the wall of the prison into a ditch, and is totally lost.

### *Registration and Accounts.*

Magistrate's journal.
Chaplain's ditto.
Surgeon's ditto.
Matron's ditto.
Governor's ditto, and Registry of Crimes and Punishments.

### *Labour.*

During the months of May, June, July, and August, the tread-mill is at work nine hours in the day, which is the greatest amount of labour. During March, April, September, and October, it is employed eight hours in the day. During January, February, November, and December, seven hours is the limit of labour daily.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| During the 1st period | The number of feet in ascent daily is | 16,200 |
| | And revolutions of the wheels daily are | 1,080 |
| During the 2d period | Feet in ascent daily | 14,400 |
| | Revolutions of the wheels daily | 960 |
| During the 3d period | Feet in ascent daily | 12,600 |
| | Revolutions of the wheels daily | 840 |

The wheels will hold at one time 18 prisoners. The height of each step is 7½ inches, and the ordinary velocity of the wheels per minute is two rounds. The ordinary proportion of prisoners to the total number employed on the wheels is three-fourths. The application of the tread-mill power is to grinding corn. There are no compartments on the wheels, and it would be advantageous to supply them.

Besides a tread-mill, there is also a crank, which is out of repair, and is not used.

The other employments are, for the men, the duty of wardsmen and picking oakum; and for the women, the duty of wardswomen also, and picking oakum, washing for the whole prison, making and mending the clothing and the bedding. The labour is not at all productive; there are no profits.

All the prisoners are employed, the four insane ones excepted. The prisoners seem to consider labour as a punishment.

### *Punishments.*

The most common offence committed in the bridewell is the violation of silence, and it is punished by confinement in a refractory cell. When whipping is ordered the number of lashes varies from one to four dozen.

### *Fees.*

None whatever are permitted to be demanded nor to be received from any person on any pretext.

### *Estimate of the Results of the present System.*

The vagrants have much diminished in number since November 1833, at which time the bacon was withdrawn from their dietary. The number of vagrants in July 1833 amounted to 39; in July 1836 it was only 26; and in the month of May 1836 it was so low as 14.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

### I. Educational Statistics.

Of the prisoners in the bridewell, 4th July 1836, in number 150—

| | |
|---|---|
| Those who write good hands are | 30 |
| Ditto write imperfectly | 35 |
| Ditto read and not write | 49 |
| Ditto neither read nor write | 36 |
| Total | 150 |

### II. Progress of the Population:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The number of prisoners in the bridewell, | July 6, | 1831, was | 157 |
| Ditto | Ditto | 1832 | 137 |
| Ditto | Ditto | 1833 | 141 |
| Ditto | Ditto | 1834 | 119 |
| Ditto | Ditto | 1835 | 103 |
| Ditto | Ditto | 1836 | 133 |

### III. The Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the course of the Year, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Felons | 89 | 26 |
| Misdemeanors— | | |
| Tried by a jury | 23 | 3 |
| Summary convictions | 208 | 32 |
| Under the Game Laws—Tried by a jury | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Summary convictions | 28 | 0 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 26 | 0 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 210 | 50 |
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 75 | 25 |

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 17 years of age | 543 | 88 |
| Under 17 ditto | 41 | 23 |
| Total | 584 | 111 |

### IV.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 103 | 21 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 130 | 29 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 45 | 11 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped privately | 18 |
| Ditto ditto publicly | 0 |
| Employment— | |
| Hard labour | 691 |
| Not being hard labour | 0 |
| Not employed (insane men) | 4 |
| Punishment for offences within the prison— | |
| Whipping | 0 |
| Irons | 0 |
| Refractory cells | 44 |
| Other punishment | 13 |

### V. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, July 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of misdemeanors | 86 | 16 |
| Number of felons | 33 | 15 |
| Total | 102 | 48 |

### VI. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To this prison— | |
| Once | 58 |
| Twice | 25 |
| Three times | 10 |
| Four times or more | 11 |
| Returned to this prison during the year (males) | 15 |
| Ditto ditto (females) | 7 |

### VII. Expenditure:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soap, candles, fuel, and carting the same | £111 | 3 | 9½ |
| Stationery, books of accounts, and books of moral and religious instruction | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Washing and cooking for the prisoners | 16 | 8 | 6 |
| Allowed prisoners for work done for the prison | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| Straw | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Prison diet for the year | 514 | 6 | 11 |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | 74 | 5 | 10 |
| Male and female clothing | 207 | 14 | 7 |
| Repairs in and about the prison—(by contract—*see* Gaol) | | | |
| Sundries | 13 | 15 | 11½ |
| Alterations and additions in and about the prison | 59 | 19 | 5½ |
| Total expenses of the prison for the year | £1042 | 9 | 6½ |

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## CITY OF EXETER.

An Abstract of the Account of the Treasurer of the County Rates of the City and County of the City of Exeter, for one Year, ending at Easter Sessions, 4th April 1836:—

| Dr. | £ | s. | d. | Cr. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The County Rates in account with the Treasurer. | | | | | | | |
| To paid balance due to the treasurer on the laat year's account . . . . | £7 | 14 | 5¾ | By amount of three rates, ordered at Easter Sessions 1835 . | £442 | 0 | 7½ |
| Ditto prison-keeper, three-quarters of a year's salary to Michaelmas 1835, at £70 per year | 52 | 10 | 0 | By fines for assaults and deficient weights and measures . | 85 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto the task-master or turnkey ditto, at £30 | 22 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto the matron ditto, at £20 . . | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto the coroner for inquisitions and expenses, to Michaelmas Sessions 1835 . . | 53 | 0 | 6 | | | | |
| Expenses of prosecuting felons and misdemeanors to ditto . . . | 150 | 17 | 1 | | | | |
| Ditto removing convicts . . . | 104 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto prison-keeper, for fees to Michaelmas 1835 . . . . . | 13 | 13 | 4 | | | | |
| Ditto county allowance to poor debtors . | 8 | 3 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto relief to prisoners on their discharge . | 0 | 8 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto high-constable for receipt stamps . | 1 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto taxes on prison-house . . . | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto advertising the last year's account, and stationery for the last three years, and sundries . . . . . | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto clerk of the peace's fees, from Easter 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, inclusive . . | 66 | 14 | 10 | | | | |
| Ditto treasurer's salary to Easter Sessions 1836 | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Ditto balance in the hands of the treasurer | 1 | 17 | 10¾ | | | | |
| Total . . | £527 | 11 | 1½ | Total . | £527 | 11 | 1½ |

City Gaol and Bridewell.

### Exeter City Gaol and Bridewell.

#### *Construction.*

I shall dwell the less minutely on the defects of this prison, because the new town-council are very desirous of immediately correcting them, and are, I believe, engaged in that work. The cells for the females are more numerous than is necessary; at all events, in the extremely crowded state of the male wards, it is very desirable that a certain portion of the female cells should be appropriated to the males. There are other means of permanently enlarging the male part of the prison, which I have suggested to the magistrates.

| | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of sleeping cells, &c.— | | |
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only . . . . | 10 | 10 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps . . . | 4 | 4 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases . . | 0 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Refractory cells— | |
| Light . . . . . . . | 8 |
| Dark . . . . . . . | 0 |
| Apartments below ground . . . . . | 0 |
| Wards or divisions in the prison . . . . | 7 |
| Day-rooms . . . . . . . | 7 |
| Work-room . . . . . . . | 1 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels . . | 2 |
| Receiving-rooms or cells . . . . . | 0 |
| Divisions in the chapel . . . . . | 6 |
| Warm and cold baths, or bathing-tubs . . . | one bathing-tub. |
| Airing yards . . . . . . | 6 |

The cells are not heated in the winter. Some of them are extremely close and ill ventilated in consequence of very large screens placed in front of the windows. The walls which divide the yards are so low that the prisoners can easily see others in the different yards when standing at the door of their ward. This evil is, I have no doubt, by this time corrected. The boundary wall is not high enough, and a chevaux-de-frize is wanting. Three successful escapes have occurred during the last 15 years.

#### *Management.*

I cannot speak with satisfaction of the system which has hitherto prevailed here; but I believe that a better one is by this time introduced. At the time of my visit the male wards were excessively crowded. In two cells which I desired to be unlocked at night I found in each six men sleeping; there was no room to step between the beds, some of which were on the ground. In one of these cells, in the place of pots, I found only one pail for the natural wants of all the six prisoners. Both the cells were very hot and fœtid.

The untried and the convicted associate freely together in their respective day-rooms and yards.

It will be very necessary to have another turnkey, and to issue new rules. Silence was not enjoined before the period of my visit.

### *Labour.*

A tread-wheel is in operation here, but the labour is not productive. They beat straw to keep the wheel at work, not having a supply of hemp. There is no crank machine. Seven hours in summer, six in winter, are the hours for those that work at the tread-wheel. There is no other regular labour except the tread-wheel for male prisoners. Female prisoners are employed in washing and mending for the male prisoners, in knitting, &c. The labour is considered as a punishment.

There are no compartments on the wheels. They are employed every month in the year. The height of each step is 7½ inches. The ordinary velocity of the wheels per minute is 24 times. The power is applied to beat hemp or straw.

### *Diet.*

There are 34 twopenny loaves a-week distributed to the debtors from different donations; some besides are allowed from the county 6*d.* per day.

For those prisoners not engaged in hard labour the allowance is 22oz. of white bread per day and 1½lb. of potatoes; 22oz. of white bread, and 1½lb. of potatoes, and 1lb. of mutton per week, to those that are at hard labour only.

There are some gaol-dresses, lent only to those who ask for them: the supply is scanty.

The bedding consists of three blankets, one coverlet, and a mattrass filled with straw.

Coals, salt, soap, and hand-towels are supplied at the gaolers' orders.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain keeps a journal, and also a list of all who are present at church and absent. He delivers the sacrament about four times yearly; rarely more than five or six prisoners communicate. The supply of books is moderate: the chaplain has represented the want to the new town-council. He is chaplain to the workhouse. There is every Sunday one service with a sermon. Service also is performed on Wednesdays and Fridays; also on Christmas-day. The chaplain instructs the juvenile offenders in reading generally, as well as in the church catechism. The keeper is now instructing three juvenile offenders in writing. The chaplain has at present a class of four. He thinks that the want of separation is an obstacle to religious improvement. The recommittals are usually prostitutes and breakers of the peace.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon visits the prison three days a-week, and at all other times when required. There is no infirmary, which is a defect which I have recommended to the correction of the magistrates. There has been no death in the prison during the last year. The most frequent disorders are itch and venereal complaints. There is no insane prisoner here at present.

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## General Statistics.

I. Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Felons | 31 | 16 |
| Misdemeanors— | | |
| Tried by a Jury | 7 | 1 |
| Summary convictions | 102 | 48 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 1 | 0 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 40 | 6 |
| Debtors | 50 | 2 |

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 24 | 10 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers for the same offence | 181 | 71 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 17 years of age | 206 | 67 |
| Under 17 years of age | 25 | 6 |
| Total | 231 | 73 |

II. Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the date of this Return, July 1836:—

| | Males. | Females |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 5 | 1 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 14 | 2 |
| Number of felons | 14 | 5 |
| Prisoners for trial | 0 | 0 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 28 | 7 |
| Total | 36 | 8 |

III.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 30 | 10 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 40 | 19 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 9 | 6 |

Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped—

| | |
|---|---|
| Privately | 1 |
| Publicly | 0 |

Punishment for offences within the prison—

| | |
|---|---|
| Refractory cells | 5 |
| Hard-labour sentences | 120 |

### IV. Salaries.

| | |
|---|---|
| Keeper | £105 0 0 |
| Chaplain | 60 0 0 |
| Surgeon | 30 10 0 |

This sum was paid last year as the amount for the surgeon's charge for attendance and medicines. It would be preferable, however, to assign to the medical officer a fixed annual stipend, which should include not only all the medicine requisite, but also regular visits on certain days and in every case of need.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matron | £20 0 0 |
| One male turnkey | 30 0 0 |

### V. Progress of the Population.

There were in 1835, July 3, 38 prisoners here.
„ 1834, July 4, 37 „
„ 1833, July 3, 40 „
And at present, in 1836, July 4, 50 (including debtors in each year).

### VI. Expenditure.

The cost of the daily diet of the prisoners sentenced to hard labour is 4½*d.*; that of the other prisoners is 3½*d.*

*Cost of the Conveyance of Prisoners.*

One shilling a-mile per head is the price of the contract entered into by the town-council with the gaoler; the gaoler usually accompanies the prisoners.

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*Memorandum on the projected House of Refuge for Industrious Prisoners, on the expiration of their terms of confinement.*

It has been for some time in contemplation, on the part of the county magistrates and of other benevolent individuals, to found an institution of this kind in the neighbourhood of Exeter. If I am rightly informed, a house has been already taken, which is destined for the reception of females on quitting the prisons, and subscriptions have been raised for its maintenance. This noble project must have the best wishes of all who take an interest in the relief of the suffering, or in the amendment of the corrupt. Here, as everywhere else, there is a great difficulty in procuring employment for the prisoners newly restored to liberty. There is a considerable demand for servants, but the tradespeople will not take prisoners in that capacity, and most other occupations are overstocked. At the bridewell the keeper has found reason to be very well satisfied with the conduct of two women, whom he successively took into his family as servants on the close of their imprisonment. One had been in his service two months at the time of my visit, and was behaving well; the other lived twelve months in his family and then married.

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Devon County Debtors' Prison, or Sheriff's Ward.

## DEVON COUNTY DEBTORS' PRISON (at EXETER), or SHERIFF'S WARD.

*Construction.*

This is a spacious and solid building, greatly superior to the debtors' prisons found in most other places.

| Sleeping Cells— | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only | 15 | 2 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps | 23 | 3 |

The prison is not secure, but it is remarkably dry and healthy. There is a small fireplace in each cell.

A prisoner escaped in March 1834, and the keeper affirms that he was obliged to pay between £200 and £300 on his account.

*Diet.*

The prisoners, in regard to diet, provide for themselves; or, if destitute, they receive 6*d.* a day from the county.

*Religious and other Instruction.*

Divine service is performed here every Sunday, and there is a salaried chaplain; but the attendance on the part of the debtors is voluntary. The chaplain would be glad to confer on religious subjects with the debtors, but during his short period of office he has met with no encouragement on the part of the debtors. Whenever his aid is desired he prays with those who are sick.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Exeter.
Devon County Debtors' Prison, or Sheriff's Ward.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon of the county gaol also attends the sheriff's ward for the same salary. He goes there only when sent for. The master-debtors employ their own doctor. The indispositions in this place are principally owing to drinking. The situation is rather low. There was no death last year, and about 10 cases of illness out of 161 prisoners. There is no infirmary.

### *General Remarks.*

Number of debtors confined in the course of the year, from February 16th 1835 to February 16th 1836, males 150, females 11.

The average number of inmates at one time is 44 or 45.

July 5, 1836. Number of debtors now in custody :—Male debtors, 38
Female do. 5
—
43

### *Scale of Charges.*

The first-class debtors, in a part of the prison distinct from the common debtors, pay for separate rooms, neatly furnished, 10*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Second class.—Separate rooms, with good feather bed and furniture, 5*s.* per week.

Third class.—Two beds in one room, furnished as above, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Fourth class.—Two beds in one room, and two debtors in each bed, furnished as above, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Fifth class.—Straw bed and furniture similar to the felons' prison, 6*d.*

The repairs of the prison are maintained at the expense of the county; the supposed average is about £25 per year.

The county also pays the expense of one turnkey at £25 per annum; and also provides a chaplain at £50 per annum, a clerk at £5 per annum, and a surgeon.

The privies are good, and water is abundant; and the whole house is neatly kept up, which is not always easy with debtors.

The matron has no salary; which she certainly ought to receive, because she superintends the female prisoners, and is often obliged to act as nurse.

The gaoler receives £30 a-year from the sheriff, which he pays to the porter at the lodge—an officer who is absolutely necessary. His own salary is accordingly reduced to £100 a-year; compensation for the old gate-fees now abolished.

Number of Weekly Debtors, from 16th February 1835 to 16th February 1836 :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 14 | 52 | August | 15 | 40 |
| | 21 | 54 | | 22 | 43 |
| | 28 | 55 | | 29 | 42 |
| March | 7 | 53 | September | 5 | 41 |
| | 14 | 41 | | 12 | 42 |
| | 21 | 42 | | 19 | 40 |
| | 28 | 40 | | 26 | 40 |
| April | 4 | 41 | October | 3 | 43 |
| | 11 | 42 | | 10 | 44 |
| | 18 | 42 | | 17 | 46 |
| | 25 | 41 | | 24 | 47 |
| May | 2 | 47 | | 31 | 47 |
| | 9 | 47 | November | 7 | 46 |
| | 16 | 48 | | 14 | 44 |
| | 23 | 49 | | 21 | 44 |
| | 30 | 50 | | 28 | 38 |
| June | 6 | 51 | December | 5 | 41 |
| | 13 | 54 | | 12 | 45 |
| | 20 | 55 | | 19 | 46 |
| | 27 | 57 | | 26 | 46 |
| July | 4 | 55 | January | 2 | 47 |
| | 11 | 56 | | 9 | 46 |
| | 18 | 55 | | 16 | 49 |
| | 25 | 54 | | 23 | 43 |
| August | 1 | 37 | | 30 | 47 |
| | 8 | 40 | February | 6 | 47 |

There is only one debtor now in custody the second time.

If this gaol continues there should be a chevaux-de-frize on the boundary wall; it is not sufficiently secure at present to guarantee the keeper.

The only allowance made to the keeper is rushlights for the sick and candles for the chapel. He receives no fee from debtors, except what is allowed by the Act, as 1*s.* 6*d.* on bringing them up, and 3*d.* for the copy of the warrant for those who take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. About 10 are now sleeping two in a bed among the men. This practice should be stopped; and a gate should be placed to protect the entrance of the female yard. The number at present is less than usual.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Plymouth. Common Gaol.

## PLYMOUTH.

### COMMON GAOL.

THE sessions room and its offices form a part of this building.

There is no possibility of enlarging the present building, so as to make it under any circumstances a proper prison. It stands in the middle of the street, surrounded by houses.

The prison is said to be capable of containing at one time so many as 46; that is to say, 46 human beings might, with the greatest inconvenience and impropriety, be compressed within those walls. It might contain fourteen persons in separate cells, supposing that the day-rooms were disused as such, and were converted into separate cells. There are only two yards, one for males and one for females. The male yard has not been used at all for some weeks, in consequence of repairs which are proceeding. The cells are very few in number. The walls are filthy in some parts; some of the doors are imperfect, with large holes in them; several of the windows are without glass, and all is in more or less disorder. The yards are extremely small, and are closely encircled all around by the main building.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 5 |
| Day-rooms | 5 |
| Work-rooms | 0 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 0 |
| Receiving-rooms or cells | 0 |
| Divisions in the chapel | 0 |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick (male and female) | 0 |
| Warm and cold baths, or bathing-tubs | 0 |
| Airing-yards | 2 |

On this contracted space exists also a watchhouse for the constables, and for night disorderly charges.

2 of the sleeping-cells are 10 feet long 11 feet wide.
2 others are 10 „ 10 „

### *Management.*

In point of dirt and neglect this prison will yield to few, but it is due to the new town-council to state that they appear fully to perceive its faults, and to be hastening to remedy them. There is said to be some difficulty respecting the payment of rates on the part of the inhabitants of Devonport, which acts as an obstacle to expenditure. The mayor appears at present to be the only visiting magistrate. Classification, or silence, or separate confinement, are impracticable here at present. Two men have hitherto often slept together in the same bed, and the women sleep two in a bed. But the mayor has lately most judiciously ordered separate bedsteads to be made. The gaol is governed by the two serjeants-at-mace, who act as keepers in alternate weeks, and by one turnkey, who assists them.

This gaol does not receive the prisoners from Devonport; they are sent to Exeter.

### *Diet.*

Each prisoner receives daily 2lbs. of bread.
On Tuesdays, 1 quart of milk broth.
Thursdays, 1 quart of pea-soup.
Saturdays, ditto.
Sunday, a portion of meat and potatoes from the workhouse (perhaps ¼ lb. of meat).

Every one may receive food from his friends, unless he is sentenced to solitary confinement or to bread and water. Debtors may now have a pint of ale once a-day; no other liquors are allowed. The keepers are not allowed to sell anything to prisoners.

No clothing is allowed unless when the prisoner is destitute. The bedding consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, and a rug.

### *Transport of Prisoners.*

During the last two years a contract has been made to carry all prisoners committed from Plymouth, and Devonport, and Stonehouse, to Exeter, at £350 per annum: it is an arrangement made by the county. This sum has hitherto been paid by the county, but in future will be paid by the borough.

### *Offences and Punishments.*

The usual offences are fighting and riots, arising from crowded cells.

They are punished by ironing, locking up in cells, keeping on bread and water, and denying to them the visits of friends.

### *Letters and Visits.*

The following is the rule for all: When a letter comes it is taken to the mayor; if he thinks proper he reads it, and directs it to be given to the prisoner or not. All letters going out are read by the keeper: if he finds anything wrong, he communicates it to the mayor; but that has not happened in ten years.

Visits to all before trial are forbidden. After conviction the prisoner may see any one from 12 to 1.

### *Salaries.*

The serjeants-at-mace are keepers alternately. Each serjeant-at-mace receives £30 annually for all his duties. The senior receives £2. 10*s.* additional, as being crier of the court. They have a few perquisites, but none connected with the prison; not even coals or candles.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Devon.*

Plymouth.
Common Gaol.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

### I. Number of Prisoners confined in the Year 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 12 | 0 |
| Felons | 31 | 16 |
| Tried by a jury | 17 | 3 |
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 23 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Summary convictions | 29 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 54 |

Total number of prisoners (both male and female), 185.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the year has been 27. From Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, the total number committed was only 99.

### II. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, July 1836:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 3 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 2 |
| Number of felons | 1 |
| Of whom under sentence | 1 |
| Total | 6 |

### III. Progress of the Population:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comparative numbers in the gaol on | | July 11, 1833 | 7 |
| Ditto | Ditto | July 11, 1834 | 4 |
| Ditto | Ditto | July 11, 1835 | 10 |
| Ditto | Ditto | July 11, 1836 | 6 |

All these numbers were taken just after the sessions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Comparative numbers in the gaol on | | Jan. 1, 1833 | 24 |
| Ditto | Ditto | Jan. 1, 1834 | 17 |
| Ditto | Ditto | Jan. 1, 1835 | 17 |
| Ditto | Ditto | Jan. 1, 1836 | 7 |
| Comparative numbers in the gaol at | | Michaelmas 1833 | 12 |
| Ditto | Ditto | Michaelmas 1834 | 27 |

### IV. The Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation from the Gaol at Plymouth, from January 1829 to December 1835:—

| | Men. | Women. | Boys. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1829 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 1830 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| 1831 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1832 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| 1833 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| 1834 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| 1835 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 45 | 7 | 8 |

### V. Recommittals

Were, during the course of the year, from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, once, 9; twice, 1; three times, 1; four times or more, 2.

### VI. Expenses.

The total expenses, including all the diet, bedding, clothing, soap, and straw, on an average of three years, are about £100 per annum. The extra allowances, made by order of the surgeon, from September 29, 1834, to December 25, 1835, amounted to only 9*s.* 9*d.* The Town Council pays 10*s.* 6*d.* for the gross hundred-weight of bread, second quality.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is no chapel. A large room is used for that purpose when dissenting ministers volunteer their services; it is at present in contemplation to place the debtors in this room. The want of a regular chaplain is not the least blemish in this most defective establishment. There are a few religious books. No instruction is provided for the prisoners.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

There is no room set apart for the sick. In the year from March 1833 to March 1834, 26 was the total number of sick, and 7 the greatest number of sick at one time of cholera. There has been no death during the last ten years.

The surgeon has hitherto been changed every year with the new mayor, or generally so; thus his experience in the habits of prisoners is, or may be, thrown aside almost as soon as it is formed. It is most desirable that in future a permanent surgeon should remain in office, subjected to certain regulations, but not annually removable. I only saw one prisoner who appeared to be suffering from bodily disease, and, as to the state of mind, all appeared sufficiently cheerful. The surgeon is said to come every morning in general, or whenever sent for. Perhaps once a week a person requires aid.

III.
Southern and Western District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*County of Devon.*

## OKEHAMPTON.

### Borough Gaol.

Okehampton. Borough Gaol.

This miscalled building is a wretched house, containing, in the keeper's part, a kitchen, a workshop, and a single bed-room, in which he and his wife, his five children, and a girl are sleeping in company. For the prisoners there are two cells: one opens from the workshop, and below this is the other miserable cell, unfit for use, surrounded by bare walls, and without a bed. There is one small yard for the prisoners.

The keeper is serjeant-at-mace, and receives as such £3. 13*s.* 6*d.* annually, a cloak, and a hat. He also receives a shilling per night when a deserter is lodged here; but he has no coals nor candles, nor any perquisite whatever. His wife has never been ordered to act as matron.

No prisoner was here at the time of my visit.

In 1830 there were 3 prisoners admitted.
„ 1831 there was only 1.
„ 1833 there were none.
„ 1834 „ 5 (all men).
„ 1835 „ none.
„ 1836 (up to July) none.

All who are placed in the lower cell must pass through the keeper's kitchen in order to enter it, and those who are transferred to the upper room must reach it by the keeper's own staircase.

Three years ago a prisoner remained here three months; the keeper has also had one for two months.

The keeper receives three-pence daily from the assistant overseer for the diet of each prisoner. He buys what the prisoners may desire. There is a little dirty bedding: if the keeper cleans it he receives no recompense. This building, in short, is a common dilapidated cottage by the road-side, totally unfit, in its present state, even for a lock-up house. The very small number of prisoners has rendered its defects probably less conspicuous and notorious. In consequence of its being a very small and inconvenient old building, it can only be used, even if much improved, as a lock-up house. The corporation have, since my visit, thought proper to order a small sum of money to be applied in making it clean and more convenient for the gaoler. The present site is very much too confined to make any additions, or for the erection of a new one, with such accommodations as would be required to put in force the rules and regulations that ought to be observed in gaols.

## GREAT TORRINGTON.

### Old Borough Gaol or Bridewell.

Great Torrington. Old Borough Gaol or Bridewell.

Connected with the old workhouse is a small bridewell, which was formerly used when the sessions existed here, but is not employed as such at present.

It has five cells, a yard, and a privy. It would make a good lock-up house, as the present single room under the town hall is totally unfit for the purpose. The master of the workhouse resides on the spot. The bedding in the cells is good.

## BARNSTAPLE.

### Town Gaol, House of Correction, and Debtors' Prison.

#### *Construction.*

Barnstaple. Town Gaol, House of Correction, and Debtors' Prison.

This building is solid, compact, and sufficiently extensive for the population of the town. It was finished in 1829, and cost £1600. The ground belonged to the corporation. It stands in a square, with houses on each side; but the prisoners are not overlooked. There is no boundary wall. Several escapes took place before this new gaol was built, but none have occurred since. Eight rooms appropriated to the use of the prisoners here have a fire-place in each. There are three yards; one belongs to the gaoler's own residence, but is also used by the debtors; one is for the men, and the other for the women; but when no female prisoner is confined here this yard is also used by the men. Each yard has a pump and a privy; but the pump in one yard does not act at present. The windows are in good order. There are two work rooms. The cells are large and well ventilated, and light enough to work in; some prisoners, indeed, do work in their cells. The debtors have a day-room and a bed-room: in the bed-room there is a double bed. There are 14 cells for other prisoners, and four rooms destined for day-rooms; but two of these are the work-rooms above named, and the other two are not used at present. There is one cell used as a dark cell, by putting up a shutter.

#### *Management.*

This prison is under the jurisdiction of the mayor and town council. Although the care of it devolves upon one individual only, yet he maintains a moderately good discipline.

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**III.**
**Southern and Western District.**
**Reports on Separate Prisons.**
*County of Devon.*
**Barnstaple. Town Gaol, House of Correction, and Debtors' Prison.**

The untried and the convicted are locked up during the whole day in their cells, excepting one hour, which is allotted for exercise. Every one has a separate cell, and there is no communication, except by conversing with each other out of the windows of their cells. Orders have been issued by the magistrates to enforce silence; but to do this effectually is quite impossible where there is only one gaoler, and that one gaoler obliged to be occasionally absent. There exists here no rule by which female prisoners are exclusively attended by a female officer: the gaoler's wife voluntarily acts the part of matron, but she has not been appointed as such, and receives no salary as such. Visits and letters are only admitted by order of the mayor, and the letters are examined by the keeper.

### *Diet.*

The poor debtors receive sixpence daily; the other debtors maintain themselves. The vagrants receive 24 ounces of bread daily, with warm water. The other prisoners, both untried and convicted, receive each 22 ounces of bread per day, 1 lb. of bacon weekly, and 10 lbs. of potatoes weekly. No food is suffered to be introduced from without, except for the use of the debtors, who may receive beer, but no spirits nor wine.

No clothing is allowed, but if a prisoner is destitute the keeper applies to the magistrates. The bedding consists of two rugs and a bed stuffed with straw: a few years ago only straw was provided.

### *Labour*

Consists in beating and picking oakum: the profit of picking oakum is one halfpenny per pound; the prisoner receives a fourth part or more, when he leaves the prison; the rest goes to the keeper. The prisoners also clean their cells, and both men and women wash for themselves. The labour is regarded as a real punishment by the prisoners.

### *Punishments.*

Only one prisoner has been punished during the last eight years; he was handcuffed for three or four hours. No man has been whipped here privately for twenty years past. When boys are whipped they receive two dozen lashes.

### *Accounts.*

There is only kept here by the gaoler a single register of entries. The visiting magistrates also keep a journal.

### *Statistics of the Population.*

During 20 years the keeper has never known more than 13 prisoners at once. The greatest number here at once during the first seven months of 1836 has been 13. There is an increase in the number of prisoners in consequence of Newport and another parish being added to Barnstaple. Since January 1, 1836, up to July 23 of the same year, 56 prisoners have been admitted.

On July 23, 1836, I found one debtor, three untried prisoners, and two convicted ones. There was no female.

The number of Prisoners admitted in 1835 was 30
„ „ 1834 „ 47

### *Salary.*

The keeper receives £30 per annum. He is the only salaried officer, and I am of opinion that the remuneration which he obtains is too small; however decently the present officer may perform his functions, the stipend is not a sufficient inducement to fix an able and intelligent individual in the prime of life in such a situation, under ordinary circumstances. His wife, who acts as matron, has no salary.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is no chapel; one of the large day-rooms would make a good chapel. There is no chaplain. I have suggested the importance of such an officer, but the Town Council has answered me in the subjoined Report.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

At the time of my visit it was uncertain who the surgeon was. The surgeon who last paid a visit came through the intervention of an order from the wardens of the poor. It is highly essential that a professional gentleman should be appointed who would visit on fixed days, and hold himself prepared to attend whenever the gaoler requested his aid. A life may be lost, or endangered, during the time of seeking out a functionary who is to supply an order for merely casual assistance. During the twenty years of the keeper's residence there has not been one death in the prison. There is a sick-room for the men, and another sick-room for the female prisoners. There is no insane prisoner in confinement.

### *Expenditure.*

The cost of diet is about 3*d.* a day per head.

### *General Suggestions.*

I made several recommendations to the Town Council respecting the appointment of a chaplain and of a surgeon; to keep a prison register, with columns, marking the name, age, offence, day of entry and of discharge, and other particulars; to issue a fixed allowance of soap and salt for each prisoner; that the present mode of supply of coals be altered, as the keeper receives only 1*d.* a day for this purpose; and also to make an entirely separate ward

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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and yard for females, and a few other points of less importance. Some of these proposals have been adopted in accordance with the Report of a committee appointed by the Town Council of the borough. The Report has been received and adopted by the Council.

Extract from the Report of the Leasing Committee, presented at a meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Barnstaple, held on the 5th day of October, 1836.

YOUR Committee being deputed to visit the Town Prison with the Magistrates, have taken into their consideration the recommendations of Dr. Bisset Hawkins, Inspector of Prisons; and do report as follows:—

1*st.* They beg to recommend that a register be kept of all the prisoners who may from time to time be incarcerated therein, with columns marking the name, age, offence, date of entry, discharge, and any other remark.

2*nd.* That an allowance of ¼ lb. soap and ¼ lb. salt be allowed to each prisoner per week.

3*rd.* That the same system be continued with respect to coals as heretofore.

4*th.* The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that dividing the yard by a wall would tend to confine the air and render it injurious to the health of the inmates; but they have suggested to the gaoler some alterations, by placing the female prisoners in other cells, in order to check the communication as much as possible with the male prisoners, until a spot of ground can be obtained to be added to the prison for that purpose.

5*th.* They beg to recommend that the window in the sitting-room of the debtors' ward be removed to the opposite side, near the door leading from the passage, and that the door be placed further in the passage, which will cut off the communication at present existing with the felons' yard.

6*th.* That three iron bedsteads, with a straw mattress, a pair of blankets, and a rug for each bedstead, be ordered for the debtors' ward.

7*th.* Your Committee have also seriously considered the recommendation of raising the gaoler's salary, in order to confine his attendance to the prison duties, and the appointment of a matron; as the present gaoler is married, his wife will act as the matron, and attend on the female prisoners, we are therefore of opinion that the present salary and perquisites are fully adequate to the services of both.

8*th.* That it would be desirable if divine service was read every Sunday in the prison; but, as it frequently occurs that there are not more than two or three prisoners at one period, the Committee do not feel themselves justified in recommending the appointment of a chaplain, thereby incurring an additional impost on the town.

9*th.* That whenever a surgeon be required for the prisoners, the Committee recommend that the surgeon for the time being contracting with the board of Guardians be called in, and paid for at per case as he receives from the parish of Barnstaple.

When the guardians of the poor law union appoint a chaplain it is probable that his services will be engaged for the gaol.

The county magistrates appear to have it in contemplation to ask for some more extensive accommodation in the gaol for the county prisoners, which will, perhaps, lead to an enlargement of the premises, and to an improved arrangement for the female prisoners.

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## BIDEFORD.

### TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

#### *Construction.*

Bideford.
Town Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison forms part of the workhouse. It is, in every respect, unfit for a gaol, but it might be used in its present state as a lock-up house. It is moderately secure, moderately clean, not very well ventilated, nor very dry. There are no day-rooms here. There are three gaol cells and three bridewell cells. There are no cells specially set apart for females, nor any for debtors. None of the cells have fire-places. There is a very small yard for the prisoners to take exercise in. At the time of my visit, in July, 1836, I found two prisoners, both males; one sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and one to two months. The keeper has once, during six years, had six prisoners here at once; generally he has only two or three, and sometimes none at all.

The prisoners admitted in 1835 were 11 men and boys, 5 women and girls; total 16. Several of the boys and girls were apprentices running away from their employers. In 1834, 18. In 1833, 12.

#### *Management.*

This gaol is under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Bideford. The inmates take very little exercise; they go out in the morning to wash, and to the necessary. They are sometimes asked if they wish to go out, but are said often to refuse.

There is no association, neither among the untried nor among the convicted. Silence is enforced, as far as it is in the power of a single individual to compel it, and this individual also engaged as master of the workhouse. There is an entire separation; every prisoner is locked up in a separate cell, whether untried or convicted. All take their meals in their several cells. The separate confinement has been adopted during six years; it proves formidable; there are few recommittals, except of runaway boys and girls. Visits can only be made by order of the magistrate, a regulation which extends to all the prisoners. The keeper reads all letters before they are delivered. No rule exists as to the attendance on female prisoners by one of their own sex, but the keeper's wife generally acts the part of matron, without any salary. There is a great want here of precise rules. Too much is left to the discretion of the keeper. There are no debtors here at present.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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*County of Devon.*

Bideford.
Town Gaol and House of Correction.

### *Salary.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Keeper . . . . . . . | £10 |

He is also master of the workhouse, of which building the prison forms an independent part. For this he receives a separate salary.

### *Accounts.*

The only register preserved here is a memorandum book, which is voluntarily kept up by the keeper.

### *Diet.*

The keeper is allowed by the town 2*s.* 6*d.* per head weekly for each prisoner; he gives the prisoners warm food twice a-day, meat usually three times a-week, broth sometimes. There is no fixed scale for the allowance of bread; cheese is sometimes distributed. Food can only be admitted from without by leave of the magistrates. They have never any fermented liquors. There is no allowance of clothing. The bedding comprises two blankets, a rug, and a straw mattress. Soap and salt are considered to be included under the 2*s.* 6*d.*

### *Labour.*

The hard labour here consists in picking oakum. Four shillings per hundred-weight is the profit, but old cordage is not so easily procured now as formerly, and the keeper cannot obtain a sufficient quantity for the purposes of the establishment. At the present moment, indeed, there is none in the house. It will be perceived that this sort of labour is not very productive; but all the profit which accrues is devoted to the maintenance of the prisoners. The hours of labour are from seven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening in summer, and from eight in the morning until four in winter. No prisoner is allowed to work at any trade. The untried are only employed when they desire it. Labour is not usually regarded as a punishment; it is often sought after.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is no chapel, and at the time of my visit there was no chaplain. I have made a recommendation on this head, as well as on other features of the establishment, to the mayor, and I believe that there exists every disposition on the part of the authorities to improve their prison.

### *Care of the Sick, Diseases, and Mortality.*

The surgeon attached to the workhouse visits here when his attendance is required. There is no infirmary provided for the sick. According to the statement of the keeper, no prisoner has been ill during eight years. Within that period a female prisoner has once lain in here. During the same time no death has occurred. There is no insane prisoner in confinement here.

### *Prison Offences*

Are punished by a reduction of diet, occasionally down to bread and water. No whipping is inflicted here. There has been no attempt at suicide during six years.

### *Recommendations to Pardon.*

One or two have been so recommended, on the ground of good conduct, during the last six years.

## COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

EXTRACT from the Annual Account of the Expenditure of the County of Cornwall:—

*County of Cornwall.*

An Account of the Expenditure of the county of Cornwall as far as relates to the support of the gaols, the expenses of conveying prisoners, and the sum given to prisoners on leaving prison, from Easter Sessions 1835, inclusive, to Easter Sessions 1836, exclusive:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expenses of gaols . . . . | £2343 | 13 | 1 |
| Conveying prisoners . . . . | 320 | 19 | 9 |
| Sum given to prisoners on discharge . | 34 | 12 | 0 |

## BODMIN.

### COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Bodmin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

### *Construction.*

THIS prison lies near a public road, but it is not overlooked. An important change has been accomplished here by the exertions of the present keeper: every prisoner has a separate cell to sleep in. These cells are, however, too small for separate confinement during the day, nor are they sufficiently well lighted and ventilated for that purpose. This was foreseen; but it was justly deemed essential to separate the prisoners at night, although more could not be conveniently accomplished at the time.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Cornwall.*

Bodmin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

Sleeping cells, &c.—

| | | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only | | 136 | 30* |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps (debtors) | | 10 | 1 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases | | 176 | 33 or 34 |
| Refractory cells— | | | |
| Light | 3 | | |
| Dark | 2 | | |
| Apartments below ground | 0 | | |
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 15 | | |
| Day-rooms | 16 | | |
| Work-rooms | 0 | | |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 1 | | |
| Receiving-rooms or cells—1 room and 6 cells | 7 | | |
| Divisions in the chapel | 11 | | |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick | | 3 | 3 |
| Warm and cold-baths, or bathing-tubs | 1 | | |
| Airing-yards | 15 | | |

The cells are almost all about 8½ feet long, 2½ wide, and 8½ high.

In the gaol the female cells are at present in a state of disorder: the magistrates had resolved to convert this part into single sleeping cells, as is the case for the males; but this was suspended from an idea of some further alterations which might be contemplated by the Legislature in prison discipline. The number of female inmates is usually small.

Some additional means of ventilation may be advantageously adopted here; all of which I have pointed out on the spot. There are no measures in existence for warming the cells in winter.

### *Management.*

Every prisoner now sleeps in a separate cell, excepting the debtors. Silence is enjoined upon all the prisoners, both the tried and the untried. The day-rooms are still in use; there is a fire kept up in them in winter, but no cooking is allowed in any of them. The untried prisoners are not locked up during the day, excepting as a punishment. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour remain in their day-rooms when not engaged in work.

The untried prisoners have no other occupation than the cleaning of their own cells, day-rooms, and courts. They associate in their day-rooms, but they are narrowly watched, and kept in their airing-yards as much as possible, where they are not permitted to associate.

The convicted prisoners are separated by day according to classes, and by night in separate cells.

Intercourse must, from the construction of the day-rooms, take place at meals to a greater extent than at other times, as the turnkeys are present at locking and unlocking, washing, and at chapel, when all intercourse is prevented. The prisoners take their meals in their respective day-rooms.

They are not allowed to receive visits or letters oftener than once in three months after conviction.

The number of prisoners assembled on Sunday for instruction averages between 20 and 30, who are under the superintendence of a schoolmaster and a turnkey. When taking air and when at labour they are under the superintendence of a turnkey; but, at their meals, they are not under any constant superintendence beyond that of the turnkey walking backwards and forwards in the passages.

There are fire-places in each day-room. The fires are put out every evening before the prisoners go to their respective sleeping cells.

Each ward has a towel, combs, and a brush. Every week a piece of soap is distributed to each ward, varying in size according to the number of inmates. Every morning the prisoners are mustered before labour for the purpose of washing. The whole prison is remarkably neat, clean, and well arranged, as far as the nature of the building permits.

### *Diet.*

There is a common kitchen in which only one prisoner is suffered to remain. The soup named in the Dietary is made of one ox's head to 40 persons, or else 10 lbs. of shin are used instead. Supply of salt is unlimited. Only debtors and the untried may receive food from without.

Dietary allowed the male prisoners in Bodmin gaol and bridewell :—

| | | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | Bread 1½ lb. | Gruel 1 pint | Soup 1 pint | Gruel 1 pint. |
| Monday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1½ lb. | Ditto |
| Tuesday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |
| Wednesday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1½ lb. | Ditto |
| Thursday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |
| Friday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1½ lb. | Ditto |
| Saturday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |

When potatoes cannot be procured, soup will be substituted.

N.B.—Vagrants, if committed for one month or any less period, 1½ lb. bread only per day; if for more than one month, and not exceeding two months, the allowance of gruel for breakfast and supper after the first month; if for three months, or any longer period, the full

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* The females sleep at present in the House of Correction.

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Bodmin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

allowance after the second month; but without any extra food for hand-mill, tread-wheel, or other labour.

Dietary allowed the female prisoners in Bodmin gaol and bridewell:—

| | | Breakfast. | Dinner. | Supper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | Bread 1 lb. | Gruel 1 pint | Soup 1 pint | Gruel 1 pint. |
| Monday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1 lb. | Ditto |
| Tuesday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |
| Wednesday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1 lb. | Ditto |
| Thursday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |
| Friday | Ditto | Ditto | Potatoes 1 lb. | Ditto |
| Saturday | Ditto | Ditto | Soup 1 pint | Ditto |

When potatoes cannot be procured, soup will be substituted.

N.B.—Vagrants, if committed for one month, or any less period, 1 lb. of bread only per day; if for more than one month, and not exceeding two months, the allowance of gruel for breakfast and supper after the first month; if for three months, or any longer period, the full allowance after the second month.

Prisoners convicted of felony are entirely clothed in a county dress; other prisoners are allowed shirts, shifts, and such other clothing as they absolutely require.

Each prisoner is allowed a straw mattress with three blankets.

The convicts' dress is not parti-coloured. The prison dress for men is a jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, shoes and stockings, and handkerchief for the neck. For the females it is a jacket, grey serge petticoat, shoes, and shifts.

### *Labour.*

Labour is generally regarded as a punishment, particularly by the idle; but the industrious prisoner views moderate labour as an alleviation of his imprisonment.

There are two tread-wheels, both connected with the same shaft. The tread-mill is employed during every month of the year, from 7 to 10 hours, according to the length of the days. The wheels will hold 26 prisoners at one time: each step is 7 inches in height. The ordinary velocity of the wheels per minute is from 48 to 60. The proportion of prisoners to the total number thus employed is about two-thirds. There is no application of the power.

There are two apartments, containing each a crank. Each crank will employ three men at one time. The ordinary velocity of the cranks per minute varies from 40 to 50. The power is applied to grinding corn for the prison and for the County Lunatic Asylum. A certain quantity of corn is put into the mill to be ground within a certain time; if it is ground before the expiration of that time the prisoners derive the benefit. The mill grinds in 10 hours 15 imperial bushels of corn, which, divided among the 12 men who are employed (6 on and 6 as relays), will yield a bushel and a quarter of corn as the daily amount of labour performed by each prisoner who works at the crank.

The other employments are sawing and breaking stones, carpentering, painting, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., for the males, and washing, ironing, needlework, &c., for the females.

It is not productive, except for county purposes, as far as regards the hand-mill grinding corn for the prison and County Asylum, and the labour of shoemakers, &c., for the use of the prison.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, Mortality.*

The surgeon usually attends daily, and whenever he is sent for. He also inspects the general state of health every Sunday. He sees every prisoner on his first admission. There is a male infirmary, containing 3 rooms, and a female infirmary comprehending 2 large rooms, 2 good cells, and a yard. There have been 2 deaths during the last year, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835; 6 cases of illness severe enough for the infirmary, and 159 slight cases; 165 in all out of 455 prisoners. The greatest number of prisoners unwell at the same time during the year was 6.

The surgeon of this gaol has been attached to it for nearly 30 years. During the late governor's time the prisoners were much more unhealthy, and there were considerably more deaths than there have been since. At that time there were only two day-rooms, one in the gaol and the other in the bridewell, where the prisoners on each side were congregated together. The sleeping-rooms, which were originally intended for one, were always occupied by either three or five. There was a reservoir in the middle of each court-yard for the whole of the filth and deposits of the prison, which was removed about every six weeks by hand. The effluvia from this produced typhus, diarrhœa, and dysentery, which carried off from six to eight yearly. The alterations that have been made by the present governor have entirely prevented (to use the surgeon's own words) a recurrence of these diseases—a circumstance which the surgeon attributes to the cleanliness, to the regular dietary, and to the daily removal of all filth from every part of the prison by drains and a regular supply of water. There has not been a single death from any infectious disorder since the appointment of the present governor, and those few deaths which have occurred have been from diseases with which the prisoners were affected on being committed.

I have purposely preserved the surgeon's own statement on this head. The following is a list of diseases in the gaol of Bodmin in the county of Cornwall, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835.

| | |
|---|---|
| Psora or Itch (principally vagrants) | 29 |
| Venereal | 9 |
| Fever | 6 |
| Dyspepsia | 10 |
| Pneumonia | 53 |
| Asthma | 5 |
| Diarrhœa | 18 |
| Rheumatism | 5 |
| Scrofula | 14 |
| Abscess | 7 |
| Ulcers | 20 |
| Ophthalmia | 11 |
| Total | 187 |

There were many slight cases not entered, as they were able to follow their occupations.

The proportion of cases, slight and severe, which occurred in the course of the year, from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834, was 144 out of 738 prisoners admitted.

There is one insane prisoner at present here—a man aged 45, in custody one month, sent in for breach of peace and want of sureties. He was taken to sessions agreeably to commitment, and was directed by the court to be examined by two surgeons. They pronounced him insane.

The shoemaker of the prison, who acts also as a turnkey, superintends the infirmary, and prevents the patients from making any great noise and from bad conversation.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain comes daily at 9 o'clock in the morning; he reads prayers; generally visits the wards afterwards, and converses, reads, or prays with the prisoners. He always has an interview with every prisoner shortly after his admission. He performs divine service, and delivers a sermon, twice on Sundays. He keeps a journal, which includes observations upon the character of the prisoners. A schoolmaster, who is not a prisoner, instructs the prisoners in reading on Sundays. On the week days a prisoner sometimes gives lessons in reading. The establishment is extremely well provided with religious works, which are supplied by the county on the order of the chaplain. The only other office which the chaplain has to perform elsewhere is divine service in the afternoon every Sunday at the County Lunatic Asylum, after the completion of his duties at the gaol.

### *Salaries.*

Keeper, £400, with coals and candles.

Chaplain, £200. This sum includes the duties performed at the County Lunatic Asylum of Cornwall, situated a quarter of a mile from the gaol.

Surgeon and Medicines, £80.

Matron, £18, coals and candles.

Schoolmaster, £4, for attendance on Sundays only; not a prisoner.

Four Male Turnkeys, £155. The head Turnkey receives £50 per annum; all the rest have £35 per annum. All reside in the prison, and may have their families with them. They are all allowed coals and candles.

Female Turnkeys, £18.

Male Taskmaster or Shoemaker, £35.

Miller, £35.

Porter, £35.

A watchman or patrol is ordered, and his salary is fixed at 14*s*. a week, but he is not yet chosen.

### *Accounts.*

Book of Daily Number of Prisoners.
Book of Corn ground for the Lunatic Asylum.
Chaplain's, Surgeon's, Visiting Magistrates', and Keeper's Journals.
Three Registers, of Debtors' Ward, of Gaol, and of House of Correction.
Register of Prisoners received from Local Jurisdictions, with Costs of Maintenance.
Book of Flour issued and of Bread baked for the Prison.
Book of all Clothing brought in by the Prisoners.
Book of Gaol Expenditure.
Day-book for the entry of Prisoners Received and Discharged.

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## GENERAL STATISTICS.

I. Prisoners confined during the year from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors on contract | 48 | 1 |
| Felons | 110 | 25 |
| Misdemeanors:— | | |
| Tried by a jury | 25 | 6 |
| Summary convictions | 222 | 21 |
| Under the Game Laws—Summary convictions | 7 | 0 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 21 | 1 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 69 | 7 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Cornwall.*

Bodmin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 98 | 16 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers for the same offence | 409 | 46 |
| Total | 507 | 62 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 17 years of age | 468 | 56 |
| Under 17 years of age | 39 | 6 |

II. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before:—

| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times or more. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To this prison | 72 | 28 | 6 | 5 |
| Other prisons | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

102 males and 9 females returned to this prison during the year.

### III.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 104 | 13 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 120 | 16 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 1 | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of persons sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped:— | |
| Privately | 13 |
| Publicly | 2 |
| Labour:— | |
| Hard labour | 274 |
| Employment, not being hard labour | 126 |
| Not employed | 169 |

IV. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, July 18, 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 18 | 1 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 66 | 13 |
| Number of felons | 17 | 8 |
| Prisoners for trial | 7 | 0 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 108 | 22 |

### V. Expenditure.

The cost of the prison diet per day for each inmate is 3½*d.*

| | Spring. | | | Easter. | | | Midsummer. | | | Michaelmas. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| Prison diet for the year | 171 | 10 | 5 | 143 | 17 | 6 | 118 | 10 | 10 | 184 | 13 | 11 | 618 | 12 | 8 |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon. | 7 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 7 |
| Male and female clothing | 14 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 65 | 15 | 1 |
| Furniture and bedding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Soap, candles, fuel, and carting the same | 43 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 83 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 151 | 8 | 6 |
| Stationery, books of accounts, and books of moral and religious instruction | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 25 | 10 | 4 |
| Straw | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Removing prisoners to take their trial at the sessions or assizes | 3 | 7 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 77 | 18 | 5 |
| Removing transported convicts | 11 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 3 | 2 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 105 | 3 | 11 |
| Repairs in and about the prison | 115 | 13 | 3 | 86 | 18 | 2 | 98 | 2 | 4 | 111 | 11 | 1 | 412 | 4 | 10 |
| Sundries | 30 | 14 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 6 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 5 | 126 | 14 | 4 |
| Total expenses of the prison for the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | £1621 | 16 | 8* |

### VI. Progress of the Population.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On July 18, | 1836, the prison contained | 131 | including debtors. |
| ” | 1835 | 130 | ” |
| ” | 1834 | 116 | ” |
| ” | 1833 | 151 | ” |
| ” | 1832 | 149 | ” |
| ” | 1831 | 119 | ” |
| ” | 1830 | 185 | ” |

About two or three years ago the diet of vagrants was reduced; only bread and water are allowed them for the first month; this has thinned their numbers.

VII. Number of punishments for prison offences from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Irons | 2 |
| Solitary confinement | 32 |
| Other punishments, as a double turn at the tread-wheel or a reduction of diet | 291 |

The majority of which the keeper believes would not have occurred had he been able to separate the prisoners.

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* Without the Salaries.

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Cornwall.*

Bodmin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

Among other suggestions which I have made I have recommended the disuse of the punishment called putting on the bars, which, however, was very seldom used, and was, I believe, not a particularly severe one. The arms were extended and the wrists handcuffed to the bars. It will be no longer practised here.

### VIII. Statistics of Religion, Matrimony, Celibacy, and Education.

Extracted from the Registers of Bodmin Gaol and House of Correction this 18th July 1836:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total in custody | 130 |
| Religion— | |
| Established Church | 118 |
| Methodists | 7 |
| Roman Catholics | 5 |
| Married | 63 |
| Single | 67 |
| Instruction— | |
| Read and write | 70 |
| Read only | 25 |
| Neither read nor write | 35 |

N.B. The 5 Roman Catholics are all foreigners; viz., 2 Frenchmen, 1 German, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Maltese.

Very few miners come here; at present there are only nine. The smugglers are the best conducted of all the prisoners. The smugglers once defended the turnkeys in a sort of riot, as has lately been the case also at Exeter. During eight years there have been five escapes, all successful; one was of a woman: she escaped through the roof, which was only a few feet above the floor. Four other prisoners have so far escaped as to reach the outside of the prison, but they were retaken.

### IX. The Proportion of Cells to the Number and Description of Prisoners in the House of Correction and Gaol, on the 18th of July 1836:—

In the house of correction the number of sleeping-cells is, for the males 75, occupied by at present 61, of whom 3 are in the infirmary; for the females 30, occupied by at present 21. In addition to these are one female debtor in the old sheriff's ward, one male prisoner, under civil process, in the infirmary (put there as an unoccupied place), and one child.

In the gaol the following is the number of sleeping-cells in proportion to the inmates:— For debtors (male) 10 cells, occupied by 17; male cells, 55, occupied by 29. In regard to the female cells in the gaol, information will be found under the head of Construction. At the time stated there were only two female prisoners belonging to the gaol, and those two were transferred to the house of correction for the reason assigned.

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## FALMOUTH.

### TOWN GAOL.

### *Construction.*

Falmouth.
Town Gaol.

The ground on which this very circumscribed prison is built belongs to the corporation. It cost somewhat more than £500 in its erection, and was opened in 1831. It is not secure: the outer wall is very low, and is not surmounted by chevaux-de-frise. It can accommodate two women and five men in separate cells; the total number of cells is seven. The prison could contain perhaps fourteen prisoners at once, but they would be crowded improperly in that case. There are three wards or divisions, with two yards. There are no day-rooms, chapel, infirmary, nor bath. There are no fire-places in the criminal cells.

### *Management.*

It is under the jurisdiction of the mayor and town-council. There is one keeper. The association of the prisoners is unrestricted. The meals are taken in the cells. There exist here no written nor printed rules on any subject of discipline, but some are promised soon by the town-clerk. The gaoler's wife waits upon the females, but she has never received any orders to do so from the magistrates, nor has she any salary. No debtors have been received here; they go to the county gaol at Bodmin. The whole establishment, in its present state, would form a good lock-up house, but is not adapted to the purposes of a gaol. Only one register is preserved in the prison, and that is a most meagre one.

### *Diet.*

All (debtors included) receive from the workhouse 1lb. of bread daily; potatoes are sent on most days. Sometimes fish on Mondays; generally a stew on Tuesdays; generally pea-soup on Wednesdays; generally broth on Thursdays; generally liver-gravy on Fridays. There is always rice-milk on Saturdays, and always broth and potatoes on Sundays. All this comes from the kitchen of the workhouse. No food is admitted from without except by order of the mayor. The diet requires a more strict definition.

There is no store nor fixed allowance of clothing and of bedding. If any such articles are needed, the keeper sends to the workhouse for a supply.

### *Labour.*

The prisoners are occasionally employed in picking oakum. They also clean their cells.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is no provision whatever on this head. A bible and a testament are now in the prison: they were both given by a Presbyterian minister.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon attached to the workhouse comes only when he is sent for. The surgeon is paid for the medicines which he sends into the prison. There were some cases of malignant cholera in the prison, but no death from that disease. From May 3, 1836, to July 14 of the same year, only one case of illness has occurred. There has been no death during the last eight months. No register exists in the prison as to the deaths or state of health at a previous period.

### *Salary.*

In this ill-regulated prison even the keeper has no salary, but the town pays him 2*s*. 6*d*. per head for every prisoner who enters the gaol. This account has now not been settled for the last eight months. He receives besides coals and candles. He is serjeant-at-mace also, but receives no salary for that office. He is town-crier, for which he receives some fees occasionally from the public, and is also public bill-sticker, by which likewise he gains some occasional fees from the public. I have suggested in the proper quarter the propriety of adopting a better system in this and other respects, which will, I believe, take place.

### *Punishments.*

There has been no whipping since the present gaoler (who is a new comer) has been here, nor for the last eight months.

### *Expenditure.*

The prisoners sometimes are made by the magistrates to pay the prison fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. if they have any money. A mutinous crew is sometimes sent in a mass to this prison; in such cases the captain or his agent have paid the half-crown above alluded to, and have defrayed the maintenance of the prisoners; but this has been done as a favour, on the ground that it was hard that the town should be so encumbered.

### *Statistics of the Population.*

The greatest number of prisoners who have been here at one time during the last eight months was four males and six females. From July Sessions 1834 to July Sessions 1835 the number of committals to this prison appears to have been 99. Since 2d November 1835, to 28th of June 1836, 63 males, 9 females. The total number of prisoners in the house at the date of this Report was two males, both committed for misdemeanors.

The Account of the Treasurer for the town of Falmouth as relates to Prisoners.

| 1834, July 11. | £. | *s.* | *d.* | 1834. | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To balance due to the Treasurer, carried to the account of Michaelmas sessions . . . | 12 | 4 | 10 | By balance from last account . . | 2 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | | To the gaoler, paid for 4 sheaves of reed, at 5*d*. . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | Ditto 6 brooms, at 3*d*. . . . | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| | | | | Ditto 4 bundles of straw, at 6*d*. . . | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | Ditto for washing bed and bedding . | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | Ditto 1 lb. chloride of lime . . | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | | | | These were required in consequence of the cholera being at Falmouth. | | | |
| | | | | Paid to gaoler a quarter's salary to this time . . . . . . | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | This item was allowed the gaoler for extra services. | | | |
| | | | | Ditto J. H. Lake half-year's interest, due 11th June last . . . | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | Ditto to gaoler for 12 prisoners, at 2*s*. 6*d*., 483 to 495 inclusive . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | £12 | 4 | 10 | . . | £12 | 4 | 10 |
| October. | £. | *s.* | *d.* | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| To balance due to the Treasurer, carried to the next account . . . | 17 | 15 | 0 | By balance from last account . . . | 12 | 4 | 10 |
| | | | | Gaoler paid as follows:— | | | |
| | | | | 4 brooms, at 3½*d*. . . . . | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | 2 sheaves of reed, at 6*d*. . . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | Oil, &c., for a prisoner who was ill, by direction of the surgeon . . | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | Tea, &c., for a prisoner taken ill in the night . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | | | Night-pan for the prison . . . | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | Repairing 3 utensils . . . | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | 2 combs . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | | | | Expenses and loss of time of 2 constables, one night and part of a day, searching for a man who had escaped from prison . . . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | Paid gaoler one quarter's salary . . | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | Ditto one year's salary to Treasurer, due Easter last . . . . . | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | £17 | 15 | 0 | | £17 | 15 | 0 |

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Cornwall.*

Falmouth.
Town Gaol.

| 1835, January. | £. | s. | d. | 1835. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Gaol and Marshalsea rate made last sessions | 50 | 0 | 0 | By balance from last account | 17 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | | Expenses of a prosecution | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| | | | | The like | 2 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | The like | 3 | 18 | 2 |
| | | | | The like | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | The like | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | The like | 3 | 18 | 2 |
| | | | | Gaoler, quarter's salary | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | Gaoler prison fees for 41 prisoners, at 2*s.* 6*d.* | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | Paid for order and precept of last sessions | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | Balance to next account | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| | £50 | 0 | 0 | | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| April. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| To balance from last account in Treasurer's hands | 9 | 0 | 4 | By paid gaoler quarter's salary | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | Balance to next account | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | £9 | 0 | 4 | | £9 | 0 | 4 |
| July. | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
| To balance from last account | 8 | 9 | 10 | By paid gaoler quarter's salary | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Amount due to the Treasurer, carried to next account | 6 | 13 | 11½ | Repaid gaoler for milk for prison 79 days, April 5th to July 2nd, at ½*d.* per day | 0 | 3 | 3½ |
| | | | | Expenses of a prosecution | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| | | | | The like | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | The like | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | The like | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| | | | | The like | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| | £15 | 3 | 9½ | | 15 | 3 | 9½ |

## LAUNCESTON.

### THE OLD COUNTY GAOL.

Launceston.
The Old County Gaol.

About five or six years ago the county gaol which existed here was abolished. It is now used as a house of detention for prisoners during the assizes, which are alternately held at this place and at Bodmin. When an execution is to take place, the sentence is carried into effect at Bodmin.

There are two yards, one for males and the other for females. The male ward contains seven cells, and the female ward includes three cells.

The late gaoler's widow is now the housekeeper. She receives £20 per annum, with coals and candles.

### THE OLD TOWN GAOL AND DEBTORS' PRISON.

The Old Town Gaol and Debtors' Prison.

This prison, like the old county gaol, does not appear to be used at present, or very rarely, even as a lock-up house. It consists of a few rooms over the ancient gateway, at the southern entrance of the town. It is not detached from other buildings, nor has it a boundary wall. There are cells for debtors and cells for criminals, but there has been no debtor here for two years past, and other prisoners are sent to Bodmin. The whole is in a state of dilapidation, but might serve as a lock-up house, with a little improvement. There is no person resident on the spot; the serjeant-at-mace keeps the key.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this gaol, since, if I am to judge by the information communicated to me, and by the local appearances, its vocation no longer exists. It has no yard, nor are the cells well ventilated, and it is entirely unfit for the purposes of a gaol.

## PENZANCE.

### TOWN GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.

Penzance.
Town Gaol and Bridewell.

This prison adjoins the workhouse, and is entered through a court common to both; it is also placed under the management of the same keeper. It contains only two wards, one for men and one for women. The male ward contains four cells on the ground floor, and on the upper story one large day-room and two cells. In the female ward are four cells, including that which is called the black-hole. There is a yard to each ward. The privies in these yards should be covered over; at present they stand quite open, with no concealment, no

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SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
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Penzance. Town Gaol and Bridewell.

shed. As the cells are so few in number, it sometimes happens that a male prisoner must be placed in the female ward, even at the same time that a female is in confinement; but when this happens the keeper locks him up in his cell. There is a tread-mill yard, with a small tread-wheel. There is no chapel, no infirmary, no bath; nor are there any rules for the discipline of the prison: but I have pointed out those and other defects to the authorities, and I believe that some of them will be soon corrected. Hitherto very little inspection appears to have been exercised, but the keeper appears to do the best that can be accomplished with his limited means. It is impossible to enforce silence, or to maintain any regular system at present, because the keeper lives in the workhouse, several yards from the prison, and is of course often engaged there. The tread-mill labour is not productive. Those who cannot go on the wheel are made to sit down and break stones. The prisoners also clean their cells. The punishments used here are the dark cell and a reduced diet. Three dozen lashes is the highest number inflicted in case of whipping.

The gaoler is master of the workhouse, which contains 17 men and 33 females at present. There is no turnkey, but one is greatly needed. Nor is there a matron; but the keeper's wife voluntarily performs that office; she has had no orders to that effect, and has no salary. The gaoler has £10 a-year for the gaol, and £30 per annum for the workhouse, with coals, candles, and provisions.

The keeper has a register and book of accounts. Although the prison is not very secure, there have been only two escapes during his residence: they were successful.

During the nine years that the keeper has resided here the greatest number of prisoners which he has known at one time has been 24. At present (July 16, 1836) there are 16 prisoners, 13 of whom are smugglers (almost all Frenchmen), one is a debtor, and one a female.

The number admitted during 1834 was 31, of whom five were females. During 1833 the number admitted was 33.

There is no chaplain, but the curate comes occasionally. The corporation has not given any religious books, but two or three have been presented by individuals.

The surgeon attached to the workhouse attends here, but receives no allowance beyond the £20 per annum from the workhouse. There has been one death only during nine years; that was of an insane prisoner. No epidemic cholera occurred here; nor can the keeper recollect distinctly any cases of severe sickness during his time. One prisoner, at present here for trial for an assault, is reputed insane.

There is ground adjoining the prison on which a new ward and yard, a chapel, and infirmary might be built. It is probable that the new town-council will soon place the establishment on a better footing.

The diet for the prison and workhouse is, for each person, 1lb. of bread a-day. On Sunday they have six ounces of beef boiled, free from bone, with as much vegetables as they like; they have also tea. On Monday broth made from the meat of the preceding day, with vegetables in it, and some extra bread. Tuesday they have potatoes stewed with pork. On Wednesday fish and potatoes are provided. Thursday bullock's liver and sheep's pluck, with pork fat, is made into a mess, with as much potatoes as they like. (The daily allowance of potatoes is 1½lb. for each person, but, as some of the old people do not eat their portion, there is consequently a surplus.) On Friday, in the winter, they have pea-soup; in the summer, either broth or stewed potatoes. On Saturday they have fish and potatoes. There is no rule fixed as to receiving food from without. Sometimes a magistrate forbids it, sometimes another permits it. The diet is in need of retrenchment, and more precise and simple arrangement.

Debtors and smugglers are allowed cider or ale, in a small quantity, not exceeding a quart, but usually they have only a pint.

The washing is done in the workhouse. All have an allowance of soap, and in the winter coals are also allowed.

The prison is on the whole in neat condition, but it requires whitewashing. It is well ventilated, and all the cells have a fire-place.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average cost of the prison per quarter is . . | 14 | 10 | 0½ |
| The cost per head per week during 1835 was . . | 0 | 2 | 0¼ |
| „ „ 1834 . . | 0 | 1 | 10 |

In the last-mentioned year provisions were cheaper.

## LOSTWITHIEL.

### STANNARY PRISON.

Lostwithiel. Stannary Prison.

The deputy keeper was appointed in 1833, and has apartments in this ancient mansion free of expense.

The deputy keeper has no salary, no coals nor candles, and no perquisites.

In March 1833 three men were placed here on a charge respecting the dues of the Duchy of Cornwall. They were detained a fortnight.

There is a court-yard, and abundance of accommodation. Some of the cells are in a dilapidated state, and are not used. Those which were used on the occasion referred to are in a tolerable condition.

The prisoners who can support themselves provide their own diet; those who cannot receive sixpence a-day. There is no register kept here, and the present keeper has known no prisoners except the three above mentioned; any one, indeed, who was reluctant to stay would

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Lostwithiel. Lock-up House.

find no great difficulty in quitting the place, which has none of the characteristics of a prison. This prison is a portion of an old castle.

### LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Prisoners are immediately taken to Bodmin gaol from hence; they only remain here a few hours in general.

During the last six or seven months only two persons have been confined here: one a deserter, for two or three days, the other for a shorter time.

This is under the town-hall. The constable keeps the key. He was absent when I called, but his son conducted me to the cells. The inner one is without any communication with the air, except through a grating in the door which divides it from the outer cell towards the street. This outer cell has a grating in the door, which serves as a window. A prisoner detained in either cell may easily communicate with persons in the street. Straw is scattered on the floor of both cells. There is no privy. The constable supplies the meals for those who are detained here.

The cells are dark and ill-ventilated; and it would be desirable to have a lock-up house more removed from the power of communicating with persons outside. Some kind of privy is an indispensable addition to the present building.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

## BATH.

### CITY GAOL.

### *Construction.*

*County of Somerset.*

Bath. City Gaol.

This gaol is totally unfit for its destination, and especially so in proportion to the population of the city. The want of a new gaol is felt, in addition to other reasons, from the number of cases for trial which this prison cannot accommodate, and which, therefore, must be sent to Shepton Mallet.

| | | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only | | 2 | 2 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps | | 3 | 1 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases | | 30 | 10 |
| Refractory cells— | | | |
| Dark | 1 | | |
| Wards or Divisions in the prison | 4 | | |
| Day-rooms | 3 | | |
| Work-rooms | 1 | | |
| Airing-yards | 3 | | |

There is no infirmary and no bath. There is no proper separation between the female and the male debtors; the female debtors must pass through the part appropriated to the male debtors, in order to arrive at their yard. The male debtors can communicate with the street on one side, and with the criminal yards on the other. There are many defects, into which it is the less necessary to enter, because the building itself will probably be hereafter diverted to some other purpose, and a prison more worthy of the city in which it stands will probably be constructed in a less public situation.

### *Management.*

It is under the control of the mayor, bailiff, and gaol committee, selected from the town-council. The debtors are from the Court of Requests and from the Court of Record. The other prisoners usually placed here are for breaches of the peace, want of bail, fines, and those committed to Shepton Mallet, waiting to be forwarded thither. One prisoner has been here two years; the term of stay is usually from one week to three months. There are no untried prisoners here. The magistrates meet every day. Silence is not observed; singing is restrained. The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms, and their association is almost unlimited in their respective yards and day-rooms. The females are exclusively attended by one of their own sex, except at locking-up and unlocking. Tobacco is allowed.

### *Expenditure.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet for the year | £65 | 12 | 2½ |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Allowed prisoners for work done for the prison | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Straw | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Sundries | 22 | 10 | 1 |
| Total expenses of the prison for the year | £99 | 4 | 6½ |

The court allows 10*s.* for conveying a single prisoner to Shepton Mallet, and 8*s.* per head, if there are more than one. The distance is about eighteen miles. The gaoler does not convey them himself; a particular individual is employed for the purpose. According to the statement of the gaoler, about 200 prisoners are sent annually to Shepton Mallet.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain attends once a-week on the Sunday. He keeps a journal of attendance.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Somerset.*

Bath.
City Gaol.

He is curate of the abbey church of Bath. The prisoners are moderately well supplied with religious books by the town-council. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the prisoners receive no instruction in reading.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The greatest number of sick at one time, during the year, from April 7, 1835, to April 7, 1836, has been two. No death occurred during the year; and, indeed, during fourteen years, only two deaths appear to have happened here. There is no infirmary, but a cell, containing a fire-place, is sometimes used as a substitute. The prisoners seem to enjoy good health. A surgeon is attached, who keeps a journal. During the year, from June 1835 to June 1836, only two prisoners received an extra diet in consideration of illness.

### *Diet.*

All the prisoners may receive food from without. One pound and a half of bread is the daily allowance. No other food is provided for the prisoners; no salt is allowed by the town, but the gaoler gives some to the poorer debtors: some of this last description suffer much. A benefaction is sometimes made from without. No clothing is allowed. The bedding provided for all consists of three blankets, a rug, and a mattress. Coals are supplied during the winter; the gaoler orders them when they are wanted, but fires are not kept up in the summer, except in the debtors' rooms.

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### STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

I. Prisoners confined in the course of the Year, from the 7th of April 1835 to the 7th of April 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debts on contract . . . . . . | 109 | 11 |
| Summary convictions . . . . . . | 20 | 9 |
| Total . . . . | 129 | 20 |

II. Prisoners confined here at the time of my visit:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors . . . . . . | 16 | 1 |
| Number of misdemeanors . . . . . | 3 | 1 |

III. The average number of prisoners daily is about 15, and the greatest number of prisoners confined here at the same time in the course of the year has not reached 30.

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### *Effect of Imprisonment here upon the neighbouring Population.*

No dread appears to be entertained of entering this place, as may readily be conceived from the relaxed state of its discipline. A female begged the magistrates to send her hither for three months, in preference to the poor-house.

### *Labour.*

There is no hard labour here. The prisoners all clean their own cells: sometimes they work at their own trade. Occasionally they whitewash the house, and are paid a small sum for so doing.

### *Letters.*

No rule exists here respecting letters, except that the gaoler reads all that come in and go out, excepting the debtors'.

### *Punishments.*

The dark cell for an hour or two is the ordinary infliction. No whipping takes place here, except that a child is sometimes whipped in the presence of his father.

### *Accounts.*

Visiting Magistrates' Book, Chaplain's Book, Surgeon's Book, Felons' Book, and Day Book.

### *Salaries.*

Keeper, £120. He receives coals, and is besides a sheriff's officer for the city; but he salaries a turnkey from his own sum.

Chaplain, £30. It was £52 per annum under the old corporation, and has been only lately reduced.

Surgeon (including medicines), £20.

One male turnkey is appointed by the gaoler, and is paid by him. The wife of the turnkey is fed by the keeper, and assists her husband. The keeper pays the turnkey 6*s.* a week, feeds him as well as his wife, and finds them lodging within the house.

### *Rules respecting Visits and Liquors.*

By order of the mayor and justices of this city no person can be admitted to visit any prisoner (debtors excepted) unless by an order from the mayor or one of the justices, and admittance in such case to be limited to the regular visiting hours, which are from 8 till 9 o'clock in the morning, 12 till 1 and 2 till 4 in the afternoon, with the exception of the hours from 1 till 2 on Sunday, instead of 12 till 1.

Strong beer as well as spirits are forbidden to be taken into this gaol.

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Stafford.*

Walsall.
Common Gaol.

# STAFFORDSHIRE.

## WALSALL.

### Common Gaol.

This prison, up to the middle of the year 1836, was one of the least worthy in England to be called by that name. The new town-council are, however, fully sensible of its defects, and have occupied themselves in considering the means of remedying a state of things so discreditable to the community. In future there will probably either be no gaol at Walsall, or a new one will be built. It is situated under the town-hall, and is below the surface of the ground. It is entered through an inn, by passing through the house, or otherwise through the yard of the inn. As the gate of the inn is usually open, any passenger may walk into the yard and hold a conversation with the prisoners, which happened on my first visit. No keeper resided on the spot; and anything which might pass within would be out of reach of his knowledge, excepting at the time of his visits. The space occupied by the whole is extremely small; the cells are few, dark, damp, and ill-ventilated, unfit even to receive night charges. The gaoler is also inspector of the new police. As gaoler he receives a salary of £12. 10*s.* per annum; as inspector of police he obtains £75 yearly, and a suit of clothes. There is no matron; nor has any stipulation been made with him that his wife or any other female should act in that capacity.

There are two very contracted yards and two day-rooms. For the males there are four cells, and one or two cells for the females. There is no pump. The whole is in the worst order.

The greatest number of prisoners here at one time during the last year was 17.

On the 1st of January 1836 there was 1 prisoner
„ February „ „ 1
„ March „ „ 2
„ April „ „ 2

The last female prisoner was one in January of this year, who remained two days.

At the time of my first visit (April 1836) I found only one male prisoner.

The diet is a loaf of bread daily, weighing 1¾lb.

I found no books. A dissenting minister sometimes comes by leave of the magistrates. When medical aid is required a surgeon is sent for.

The keeper states that when he is absent a policeman is left in charge of the place, but such was not the case at the time of my first visit.

# WARWICKSHIRE.

## COVENTRY.

### City Gaol and House of Correction.

*County of Warwick.*

Coventry.
City Gaol and House of Correction.

*Salaries.*

Keeper, £200. He receives coals and candles, but no other emolument whatever. When he conveys convicts, he is allowed 10*s.* per day for personal expenses: he used to receive a guinea, but the fares and coachmen are now paid by the city.

Chaplain, £75. He formerly received £100 annually.

Surgeon, £35; for which sum he also finds medicines. He formerly received £50 annually.

Matron, £20 (is the wife of the keeper).

Two turnkeys receive each £40.

*Construction.*

This new prison was opened in 1830. It is secure, not overlooked, dry, and moderately well ventilated. The only mode of heating yet practised is by coal fires in the day-rooms: there are also two cells containing fire-places. There are 85 or 86 cells, including debtors' rooms, but not including day-rooms: there are consequently sufficient accommodations for far more than the usual number of inmates. The greatest number of prisoners existing at one time during the last year was 82, but such a circumstance is rare: I have hence been induced to suggest the adoption of separate confinement in this prison, provided that some means are taken to warm the cells, and that proper regulations are framed. All the yards are paved, and each yard has a water-closet and supply of water. In every yard there is a wash-house, for washing the face and hands, cups, plates, &c.: this is a useful appendage to a prison-yard, if only one prisoner is suffered to enter at the same time. There are no dark cells, properly so called. Some of the debtors' cells look upon the felons' yard, and they can thus easily communicate together. This is a fault common, indeed, to most of the cells—that the inmate can look down upon the yards. The cells, in general, are sufficiently well lighted, and well enough ventilated; but some have an iron screen, which diminishes these two advantages, and particularly the former one.

The number of day-rooms is 9; of cells, 86,—of which are set apart 16 for male debtors and 2 for female debtors.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Warwick.*

Coventry.
City Gaol and House of Correction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells | 85 |
| Number of prisoners the prison is capable of containing where more than one prisoner sleeps in one cell | 168 |
| Solitary cells | 8 |

Since 1830 there have never been more than 82 prisoners at one time, but never as many prisoners as cells.

### *Management.*

There are a few printed rules, but new and better and more copious ones are very necessary. Members of the town-council meet to visit the prison on the first Tuesday in every month. Silence is observed in some degree. Wardsmen are chosen from among the prisoners. The use of tobacco is still allowed, but I believe that my representation to the magistrates on that head will soon check that indulgence. All the prisoners associate in their respective yards and day-rooms. No separate confinement has as yet been attempted here. An inconvenience results from the scanty accommodation for women. Of the five women now in the prison, four are sleeping two in one bed; one of these four women is subject to epileptic fits. The practice is most improper. All the men are sleeping separately. The debtors here, as often elsewhere, are found troublesome. One turnkey sleeps in the prison alternately. Both the turnkeys are married: they attend upon the female prisoners, as well as does the matron; but this part of their function should be immediately separated, and transferred solely to the matron. The women sometimes perform a little household work for the keeper, but he has a private servant. There is a fire-place in every day-room, and coals are allowed for the day-rooms throughout the whole year. The prisoners keep the coals themselves. There has been no alarm from fire in the prison during the last nineteen years.

This prison is, in most respects, superior to the generality of borough prisons: it is neat and clean, and generally well maintained.

### *Diet.*

No wine nor spirits are permitted to enter for the use of any prisoner. For the prisoners who are at hard labour 2 lbs. of bread is daily allowed. I have recommended an improvement of this diet. The untried and the debtors receive 1½lb. of bread daily. Warm water they can readily obtain. All may receive food from without, and a majority of the whole number are thus supplied. The surgeon may order meat and extraordinary articles when he thinks proper. In my opinion this diet requires some addition, as of vegetables and gruel. The prisoners who received no contributions from without made heavy complaints to me. One young woman has been receiving for several weeks a quarter of a pound of meat daily, by order of the surgeon, on account of her suffering in health: two men have also lately received an increase of diet on the same account by the direction of the same officer.

### *Bedding.*

There is no fixed scale of bedding, but it is provided for all, including the debtors.

### *Clothing.*

If a prisoner is destitute a dress is furnished, consisting of trousers, shirts, stockings, shoes. A few articles of dress are sometimes allowed to the women. They have combs and towels, and a barber comes on regular days. Soap and salt are allowed to the prisoners.

### *Accounts.*

There are a magistrate's, chaplain's, surgeon's book, gaoler's book for felonies and misdemeanors, and another gaoler's debtors'-book. There are no tradesmen's books.

### *Suicide.*

During nineteen years only one instance of suicide has occurred here; this was in the year 1834.

### *Punishments.*

During the last year three individuals have been whipped for offences committed within the prison, and one has been placed in solitary confinement. About twenty-four is the ordinary number of lashes, and the surgeon is always present.

### *Letters and Visits.*

All letters are read first by the governor: no other permission is necessary. All friends are admitted from 9 till 10, 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 in winter, and from 4 to 5 in summer. This permission is not in writing, it is only old custom. This freedom extends to all prisoners after they are fully committed. The visit lasts a few minutes—turnkey is present.

### *Statistics of the Population.*

The number of prisoners confined in the course of the last year was 280. The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the prison amounted to 58. The number of prisoners at Michaelmas 1835 was 50. The number of prisoners at Michaelmas 1836 was 33; of these 33, 3 were male debtors, 9 were male misdemeanants, 17 were male felons, and 4 were female felons. Of the 30 misdemeanants and felons 23 have been tried, and 7 are untried. Of all the 33, 30 are above 17 years of age, and 3 are below 17 years of age.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Warwick.*

Coventry. City Gaol and House of Correction.

Prisoners confined at the time of my second visit, Oct. 25, 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debt | 2 | 0 |
| Untried | 12 | 5 |
| Convicted | 14 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 5 |

Total number confined, 33.

The ordinary number of prisoners confined here at once appears to fluctuate between 30 and 60; the gaoler believes that there is a diminution within the last two years.

Number of prisoners who have been committed before during the last year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Once | 4 |
| Twice | 4 |
| Three times | 2 |
| Four and more | 4 |

There are several recommittals among the prisoners at the time of my second visit in October 1836.

*Expenditure.*

From Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | £155 | 3 | 3 |
| Clothing | 24 | 3 | 4 |
| Bedding | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Fuel | 41 | 14 | 4 |
| Soap | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Candles and oil | 16 | 5 | 10 |
| Scouring blankets and rugs | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Stationery, printing, &c. | 15 | 7 | 6 |
| Books, Bibles, &c. | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Furniture | 8 | 16 | 6 |
| Removing convicts | 31 | 14 | 6 |
| Salaries | 410 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 16 | 18 | 0 |
| | £748 | 4 | 11 |

The loaf of bread of 4lbs. has lately cost by contract 4*d.* and 4½*d.*

*Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon comes every other day, and whenever he is sent for. During the year, from June 27, 1835, to June 27, 1836, he visited 178 times, had occasion to order no extra allowances, and numbered only one death among the prisoners: the deceased was a debtor. There is no insane prisoner in confinement. There is a room with a fire-place for the sick males, and a female debtors' room (also containing a fire-place) is occasionally used as an apartment for a sick female prisoner. I have recommended that this female debtors' room should be set apart and fitted up as a permanent infirmary for the female prisoners. There is another room appropriated for the female debtors, capable of accommodating three beds, and also having a fire-place.

*Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain reads prayers every day, twice on a Sunday, and on that day delivers a sermon. He converses with the prisoners frequently. He keeps a separate journal, and has no other professional avocations. No provision is made for instructing the prisoners in reading, but there is a supply of religious works. If the debtors do not go to chapel their allowance of bread is stopped.

*Labour.*

There is a tread-mill here, which holds six or eight; only six conveniently at once. It has no compartments: only a wardsman is present at the work. A turnkey ought to be constantly in attendance; the presence of a wardsman is a most feeble check. The hours of labour are from 7 till 9 morning, 10 till 11 ditto, 1 to 4 afternoon. The wardsman receives half a pound of meat daily, and has no labour. Beans and oats are ground by the tread-mill; the profits are £5 or £6 annually. The other modes of labour are raising water, whitewashing, and washing the clothes. One prisoner, sentenced to hard labour, cleans each yard.

*Statistics of Labour during the last Year.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners employed:— | |
| Hard labour | 16 |
| Employment, not being hard labour | 17 |
| Prisoners not employed | 17 |

A committee has lately been appointed on the subject of the county-rate, and it has made the following report, which is subjoined, and which I have only thought it necessary to abridge where it touches upon some points not immediately connected with the management of the prison:—

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Warwick.*

Coventry. City Gaol and House of Correction.

## REPORT.

The county-rate committee have agreed upon the following Report, which they submit to the council for consideration and approval, at the quarterly meeting holden on the 11th day of October next.

*Treasurers.*—The late treasurers delivered in their book of accounts, and the balance of £8. 10*s.* 7*d.*, due from them to the county, was paid over to the present treasurer; the charge therein of £15 for half a year's salary requires comment, that it may not become a precedent of paying for nothing done.

*Remarks.*—It is the opinion of your committee that, as the treasurer's account was kept by them in the shape and form of a banker's common pass-book (as between themselves, being bankers, and their customers), the salary of £30 a-year for such services was not only extravagantly high, but altogether unnecessary.

Your committee recommend that the accounts of the present treasurer be kept under separate heads of charge, with a quarterly balance-sheet attached to the same, showing the sum total of the several receipts and payments, and that a salary of £10 per annum be paid to him as treasurer.

*Chaplain.*—The diary of the chaplain sets forth that divine service is performed twice on a Sunday, and one sermon preached; that prayers are read to the prisoners daily—salary, £75.

*Remarks.*—It appears to your committee that the salary allowed to the chaplain bears no proportion with the salaries paid by the rectors and vicars of small parishes to their curates; nor do your committee see any reasonable cause for paying chaplains of small gaols a greater salary than they would receive as curates of small parishes. The personal labour of visiting the sick, and administering spiritual comfort to the inmates of a gaol, must be much less fatiguing and hazardous than in a parish: the former is under one roof, the inmates together, ventilation strictly attended to, medical aid constantly at hand, whilst in parishes the sick are scattered, their habitations frequently in a state of wretchedness, and disease and want oftentimes associated therein.

Your committee do therefore recommend that the salary of the chaplain of the gaol and bridewell be £50 a-year.

*Surgeon.*—The diary of the surgeon shows that he visits the sick when necessary and the prisoners occasionally; his salary, including medicines, £35 per annum.

*Remarks.*—Your committee have made inquiries what salary is usually given to the professsion for their attendance on rural parochial sick and finding them with medicines; it appears not to exceed 2*s.* per head per annum, and that the most eminent in the profession are satisfied with the remuneration.

Your committee also made inquiry what was the charge made by the Self-supporting Dispensary for attendance and medicine for the workmen engaged in public works or benefit clubs, including accidents; the average rate does not exceed 3*s.* per head per annum.

Your committee cannot therefore recommend that a larger salary than £15 per annum should be paid to the surgeon of the gaol and bridewell for his attendance and medicines to the prisoners.

*Gaoler.*—The diary of the gaoler shows the present number of prisoners to be 37; the average of the last three months, 40. The food of the prisoners is bread only; 2 lbs. a-day for those ordered to labour, and 1½ lb. for those who do not labour, except when the surgeon thinks it necessary to order other food.

The friends of the prisoners have the privilege to bring food to them, and this custom is pretty generally acted upon, but not abused.

*Bread.*—The contract for bread is with Mr. * * *, to the 15th of December, at 5½*d.* the 4lb. loaf.

*Coal.*—The contract for coal is with Mr. * * *, to the 15th of December, at 12*s.* per ton for Baddesley coals delivered at the gaol.

*Gaoler's Salary.*—The gaoler's salary is £200 per annum, with coals and candles, and the house free from rent, rates, and taxes.

*Remarks.*—Your committee consider the salary might be reduced to £120 per annum, and still have the same services, the same kindness to the prisoners, and the same securities for the efficient performance of the duties as they find to be the case at the present time, and they recommend the reduction accordingly.

*Matron.*—The matron attends the female prisoners; her salary is £20 per annum.

*Turnkeys.*—The turnkeys are two, their joint salary £80 per annum, and coals and candles.

*Remarks.*—Your committee are of opinion that one turnkey (an able-bodied person) would enable the gaoler to enforce the necessary discipline of the gaol, and to compel the prisoners to a due observance of the regulations; and, in case anything refractory should occur amongst them, the gaoler can call to his assistance any part or the whole of the police, which would effectually subdue any disturbance.

Your committee therefore recommend that one turnkey be employed, and his salary be £50 per annum.

*High Constable.*—The high constable is an efficient officer, with a thorough knowledge of his duties, and firm and moderate in the execution of them; his salary is £60 per annum.

Your committee have examined the following bills, amounting to £323. 16*s.* 11½*d.*, and recommend they should be paid.

*Salaries.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. * * *, quarter of a year's salary as gaoler, due 24th June 1836 | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. | Two turnkeys, quarter of a year's salary, due 24th June 1836 . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. | Matron, quarter of a year's salary, due 24th June 1836 . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Mr. * * *, half a year's salary, due 2d August 1836, as chaplain to the gaol and house of correction . . . . . . | 37 | 10 | 0 |
| 3. | Mr. * * *, quarter of a year's salary as surgeon, due 24th June 1836 . . . . . . . . | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 4. | Mr. * * *, quarter of a year's salary as chief constable, due 1st July 1836 . . . . . . . . | 15 | 0 | 0 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Warwick.*

Coventry.
City Gaol and House of Correction.

*Bills.*

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Mr. * * *, bill for extra food to prisoners, and for sundries, to 24th June 1836 | 3 | 14 | 6 |
| 7. | Mr. * * *, contract for bread, from 17th March to 13th August 1836 | 45 | 15 | 9½ |
| 8. | Mr. * * *, contract for coals, from 17th March to 13th August 1836 | 19 | 6 | 5 |
| 9. | Mr. * * *, bill for soap, from 11th January to 24th June 1836 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 10. | Mr. * * *, bill for meat, from 27th March to 24th June 1836 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 11. | Mr. * * *, bill for oil, &c., from 11th April to 24th June 1836 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 12. | Mr. * * *, bill for brooms, &c., from 1st January to 24th June 1836 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| 13. | Mr. * * *, bill for scouring rugs and blankets, from 1st January to 24th June 1836 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 14. | Mr. * * *, for two great-coats for convicts | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 15. | Mr. * * *, shaving prisoners from 8th April to 24th June 1836 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 16. | Mr. * * *, for mending prisoners' shoes, from 29th March to 24th June 1836 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 17. | Gas Company, contract and balance of account, to 24th June 1836 | 13 | 15 | 4 |
| 18. | Mrs. * * *, bill for linen, from 7th May to 24th June 1836 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 19. | Mr. * * *, bill for straw, from 16th January to 24th June 1836 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 20. | Mrs. * * *'s executors, bill for work at gaol in 1828, 1829, and 1830 | 7 | 17 | 3 |
| 21. | Mr. * * *, for whitesmith's work, from January to August 1836 | 3 | 15 | 10 |
| 22. | To two persons attending Insolvent Debtors' Court, April and August 1836 | 0 | 14 | 0 |

20th September 1836.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance with Treasurer | | £1078 3 4 | |
| County-rate unpaid, Foleshill | | 170 2 0 | |
| Ditto ditto Keresley | | 32 16 6 | |
| Ditto ditto Wyken | | 30 12 6 | |
| | | | 1311 14 4 |
| Bills for payment | | 323 16 11½ | |
| Gaol debt to be now paid | £400 0 0 | | |
| Interest now to be paid | 105 2 6 | | |
| | | 505 2 6 | |
| | | | 828 19 5½ |
| Balance due to county | | | £482 14 10½ |

Your committee beg to state that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have paid their proportionate share of the costs of prosecutions at assizes and sessions, and the whole expense of the conveyance of transports to the county of Warwick, but they have not paid those for Coventry, amounting to about £100.

Your committee advise that a direct application be made to their Lordships under seal.

Your committee recommend that a rate should be made of 1*d.* in the pound to meet the expenses of the current quarter, viz., the redemption of £400 of the gaol debt, the payment of salaries, prosecutions, incidental expenses, and the interest then becoming due on the gaol debt.

Your committee beg to remind you that the accommodation afforded to the public applying for justice at St. Mary's Hall is insufficient; and your committee suggest that, whatever alterations you may deem it necessary to make to remove the present inconvenience, the same should be perfected before the winter sets in.

Your committee beg to call your attention to the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, viz., the 6th and 7th Will. IV. c. 105, wherein is set forth "That county justices may contract with the council of any borough in which there is a sufficient gaol for the committal of county prisoners to such borough gaol; and where there is a separate court of quarter-sessions in the borough, the offenders committed from the county parishes may be tried at the said sessions."

Your committee recommend that, as the gaol and house of correction in Coventry has sufficient room to receive forty more prisoners than are at present confined therein, you do propose to the Warwickshire magistrates to make a contract with them for the reception of any number of county prisoners not exceeding forty, and that your charge for the safe custody and maintenance of each prisoner be 1*s.* for each night kept in custody.

*Coventry, 20th September* 1836.

It appears to me that the removal of one of the two turnkeys, which is recommended in this Report, would produce the worst possible effects on the discipline and good order of the gaol: I trust that it will not take place. The above Report of the County-rate Committee, made in September last, was subsequently confirmed by the council, except with regard to the surgeon's salary, wherein they resolved no abatement ought to be made. At present nothing further has been done (14th Janury 1837). If confinement in separate cells is to be practised here, or if each prisoner is to sleep in a separate cell, then it will be highly inexpedient to enter into contract for so many as 40 county prisoners; 20 should in such case be the utmost number.

## GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Abstract of Accounts of the Treasurer, from the 25th March 1835 to the 25th March 1836.

| Dr. | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance due to the county on last account | | £273 3 7 |
| To received county-rates— | | |
| Easter 1835 | £1348 12 6 | |
| Trinity | 1348 12 6 | |
| Michaelmas | 1011 9 4½ | |
| Epiphany 1836 | 1348 12 6 | |
| | | 5057 6 10½ |
| To corporation of Cardiff, fourth payment of £200 on account of £2000 purchase-money for gaol at Cardiff | £200 0 0 | |
| One year's interest of £1400, at 4 per cent | 56 0 0 | |
| | | 256 0 0 |
| To received fines payable to the county | | 214 13 0 |
| To paymaster of civil services—one-half of the expense of criminal prosecutions at the summer assize, and July and October sessions, 1835, and the whole expense for the conveyance of convicts to the depôts for six months ending 31st December last | | 349 9 2 |
| | | £6150 12 7½ |

| | | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| By paid coroners' bills | | £100 10 0 |
| Ditto governor of county gaol, for maintenance and disbursements of prisoners | | 786 2 3½ |
| Ditto master of house of correction for ditto | | 398 5 11 |
| Ditto printing, stationery, and advertising | | 55 8 1 |
| Ditto repairs of county bridges | | 265 12 9 |
| Ditto conveyance of felons, vagrants, &c. | | 143 2 0 |
| Ditto prosecution of 29 felons, &c., at the assizes | £531 11 3 | |
| Ditto 47 ditto at quarter-sessions | 500 10 1 | |
| | | 1032 1 4 |
| Ditto burial of corpses found on the sea-shore | | 7 10 0 |
| Ditto payments to poor prisoners confined in King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons | | 6 0 0 |
| Ditto 18th and 19th instalments of £325 each, and interest to Exchequer Bill Loan Office on further account of £13,000 borrowed by the county— | | |
| Principal | £650 0 0 | |
| Interest | 329 1 3 | |
| | | 979 1 3 |
| Ditto allowance on payments to Exchequer Office | | 3 13 5 |
| Ditto fees payable to marshal and crier at the assizes | | 6 12 0 |
| Ditto clerk of peace's bill for sundries | | 62 11 7 |
| Ditto myself, bills for ditto | | 9 18 7 |
| Ditto to * * *, for standard measures, &c. | | 42 14 0 |
| Ditto to * * *, for preparing stamps, &c., for marking weights and measures | | 6 11 6 |
| Ditto allowance to late master of house of correction | | 20 0 0 |
| Ditto clerks to magistrates for certificates of fines returned to quarter-sessions | | 2 5 0 |
| Ditto myself, postages, &c. | | 0 12 0½ |
| *Salaries.* | | |
| Gaol—Governor and turnkeys | £438 0 0 | |
| Surgeon | 40 0 0 | |
| Chaplain | 40 0 0 | |
| | | 518 0 0 |
| House of Correction—Master and turnkeys | 171 4 0 | |
| Surgeon | 40 0 0 | |
| Chaplain | 30 0 0 | |
| | | 241 4 0 |
| Clerk of the peace | | 145 0 0 |
| Treasurer | | 60 0 0 |
| County surveyor | | 30 0 0 |
| By balance due to the county | | 1227 16 10½ |
| | | £6150 12 7½ |

## SWANSEA.

### Debtors' Gaol (*for the Liberty of Gower*).

Swansea. Debtors' Gaol.

This is a part of the old castle. It belongs to the Duke of Beaufort, whose steward appoints the keeper. He receives £10 per annum from the steward, and is anxious to correct an impression that he receives £15, as is stated in the Municipal Report. He has apartments free from rent and taxes; but he receives no coals nor candles, and his emoluments are certainly too small, if it is supposed necessary that a gaoler shall be a person of intelligence, of good character, and of decent manners.

*Statistics of the Population.*

| | 1834. | 1835. | 1836. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of debtors confined in each year | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| The greatest number at one time | 3 | 2 | 3 |

On the 29th July 1836 I found only one debtor, a female, who had been confined here during six weeks. She made no complaints, excepting of her own poverty. She had made application for some relief, having no allowance made to her.

There are four cells, with a yard of not unsuitable dimensions. There is a pump, but it was out of order, and a privy. The cells are generally large and lofty; each one has a fire-place; but they are not clean nor well maintained. An individual who left about two years ago remained here 12½ years. The prisoners find their own bedding and clothing, and even their own bedsteads; nor is any other allowance of any kind made to them. Their friends may visit them three times a-day. There has been no escape during 18 years. The keeper's own apartments are in bad repair.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Glamorgan.*

Swansea. Debtors' Gaol.

### *Lock-up Cells.*

In the old castle, and adjoining the debtors' gaol, are two cells, one of which is used for men and one for women. These are both in a dirty state, and even the straw was filthy. A sort of privy was in each, *i. e.*, a board with a hole, but no front to it. In the station-house of the new police is a better cell for night charges, into which they usually put the younger offenders and girls. But a new police station-house is (I believe) about to be built, in which there will be some new cells; and it will be far more convenient if all the lock-up cells are attached to the station-house, so as to be immediately adjoining and under the care of the new police.

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## HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

### *Construction.*

House of Correction for the County of Glamorgan.

This prison is not highly finished; it was built by contract, and cost about £7000. In front of the windows are bars of cast iron, which are not very strong; and the wooden railings in front of the yards are quite unsuited to a house of correction. A chevaux-de-frise on the walls of the yards, and on the outer wall, would be a useful addition.

| | |
|---|---|
| Refractory cells— | |
| Light | 0 |
| Dark | 4 |
| Apartments below ground | 0 |
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 8 |
| Day-rooms | 5 |
| Work-rooms | 0 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 2 |
| Receiving-rooms or cells | 0 |
| Divisions in the chapel | 2 |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick (1 male—1 female) | 2 |
| Warm and cold baths, or bathing-tubs (bathing-tubs) | 2 |
| Airing-yards | 8 |

There are five fire-places in five day-rooms, and one in each of the two infirmaries, one in the wash-house, and one in the kitchen.

The windows are clumsily constructed; many have not been opened nor shut for some weeks; and, in fact, the whole building requires survey and repair. It is not very dry, nor very well ventilated, nor is it secure. There is no provision for heating the cells in winter. A receiving-room is wanted, and I have suggested a situation in which it might be conveniently placed.

### *Management.*

Prisoners are sent hither or to Cardiff, according as the next assizes are to be held at one place or at the other. The prisoners from the town of Swansea are placed here as well as the county ones. The prison is clean; but, considered as a county prison, it is defective in several respects, and the only remedy is to be found in a more suitable expenditure. I have recommended, among other things, that tobacco be forbidden, and silence enjoined.

The classification of the prisoners is attended to. They are secured in separate cells at night, but there is ample opportunity for communication by day. The three meals are taken at the hours of nine, one, and six o'clock, in the different day-rooms. There is too much laxity as to visits and letters. A magistrate's order must be obtained previous to the admission of visitors, and all letters are received without restriction, subject only to examination. The female prisoners are exclusively attended by the matron.

There is a bad custom here of taking the prisoners out into the neighbourhood, sometimes a quarter, or even half a mile off, to collect rain water for washing. Another turnkey is necessary here, and more particularly if silence should be enjoined.

No debtors are here, but there are untried prisoners, although it is called only a house of correction.

During the whole of the year 1836 there has been not more than one prisoner in a cell. There have always been more cells than prisoners during this year.

No one has slept two in a bed since the time of the crowd which came from Merthyr Tydvil a few years ago.

*Cells*—30 regular sleeping ones; 16 day-cells (of the same size, and, in fact, might be used as sleeping cells).

*Fire*—During seven years the gaoler has been here (it has only been built seven) there has been no alarm of fire.

*Suicides*—There has been no attempt at suicide during the same period.

*Escapes*—One was not re-taken; two others escaped, one of whom, a female, returned, the other was re-taken.

The dark cell is the usual punishment. When whipping is ordered, three dozen lashes are usually inflicted. The instrument is a small cat-o'-nine-tails. The surgeon is always present during the infliction. There has been twice only used here, I believe, a mode of punishment for very desperate characters, which I have recommended to be disused,—the culprit is fastened to an iron post by handcuffs.

The following is the rule respecting visits:—

"No person shall be allowed to visit the prison, except between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon, unless in cases of particular necessity. No stranger shall on Sundays, or during Divine service on any other day, be admitted within the walls of the prison, excepting on occasions of great urgency; but no such visiter, or any other person, except justices of the peace and officers of the prison, shall be permitted to go within the wards of the prison without a written order from a justice of the peace for the county; and no person shall be allowed to hold converse with any prisoner except in the presence of the governor or turnkey."

### *Labour.*

There is one tread-mill, divided into two parts; one hitherto used for males, one for females: a wall separates the wheel into two parts. The women ought not to be put on.

The tread-mill is employed during every month of the year. The number of working hours in the day is ten in summer and six in winter. The tread-mill will hold at one time ten prisoners, five on each division; the height of each step is eight inches; the ordinary velocity of the wheel is forty-eight steps in a minute. The ordinary proportion of prisoners to the total number employed at the tread-mill is half on and half off. The tread-mill power is not applied to any purpose.

The other labour consists in washing, cooking, whitewashing, mending, cleansing the yards. None of the labour is productive.

The untried are employed sometimes in cleaning and whitewashing the prison. Labour is usually regarded by all parties as a heavy punishment

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain performs Divine service on Sundays once (in English); prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. He occasionally visits, when a prisoner requests to see him, or in case of illness, or when confined in a dark cell. Religious books are supplied very scantily here. The chaplain fills also the office of lecturer of St. John's in the town.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

For the visits of the surgeon there are no regular days; he usually calls three times a-week.

There are two large rooms set aside and used as infirmaries—one for the male and another for the female prisoners.

The following have been the principal cases of disease which have occurred in the last year:—Asthma, 1; gonorrhœa, 1; colds, 2; boil, 1; ulcer on thigh, 1; constipation, 2; diarrhœa, 1; ulcer on leg, 1; epilepsy, 1; syphilis, 1; porrigo, 1. The malignant cholera occurred in a severe form in six cases, but no one died of it in the prison.

During the year which has elapsed, from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, there has been no death in the prison. There have been altogether 39 cases of slight indisposition; but no one has been removed into the infirmary on account of the severity of his case. The greatest number of individuals unwell at the same time has been 6. Thus we have 39 cases of slight indisposition out of 131 prisoners admitted; in the greater part of these 39 cases, indeed, only Epsom salts or aperient pills were deemed necessary to be prescribed.

There is no lunatic in confinement here at present.

On comparing the above statement with the Return annually transmitted to the Secretary of State, I find a variation with respect to the article of death; in the Return alluded to, one death is reported to have occurred in the prison between Michaelmas 1834 and Michaelmas 1835.

### *Registration and Accounts.*

Food-book; diary; governor's account-book; Michaelmas return-book; receiving-book; and the journals of the magistrates, chaplain, surgeon, and governor.

### *Diet.*

For the untried there is a permission to buy certain articles thus conferred. A proper person, appointed by the visiting justices, goes round the prison twice a-week, and writes opposite the name of each such prisoner the articles he may wish to purchase. This list is submitted to the governor, who puts his pen through such as he may deem improper, and afterwards orders the other articles of tradesmen nominated by the visiting justices, and of no other person on any account whatever. The prisoners receive them at cost price, and may satisfy themselves of the weight and quantity by means of the scales and measures, to which they are ordered at all times to have access.

One pound and a half of bread made of second flour, one pound of potatoes, and a quarter of a pound of oatmeal are daily allowed, and four ounces of salt weekly; care is to be taken by the governor that such food be of the proper quality and weight. Prisoners at hard labour have a pint of soup each in addition to the above.

Scales and legal weights and measures are ordered to be provided for the use of the prison, and to be kept in proper order, and to be open to the use of the prisoners at all reasonable times.

No prisoner who is confined under the sentence of any court, nor any prisoners confined in pursuance of any conviction before a justice, can receive any food, clothing, or necessaries, other than the county allowance, except under special circumstances, to be judged of by one or more of the visiting justices.

No spirituous liquors or beer of any kind are admitted for the use of any of the prisoners, under any pretence whatever, unless by a written order of the surgeon, specifying the quantity, and for whose use.

The bedding consists of two blankets and a rug, with an additional blanket in winter. The untried are clothed, if destitute, but in a plain dress.

### *Salaries.*

Keeper, £100; chaplain, £40; surgeons and medicines, £30 (the prescriptions are made up by a chemist, who sends in his bill); matron, £18; male turnkey, 18*s.* per week.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Glamorgan.*

Swansea. House of Correction for the County of Glamorgan.

A person or persons employed as assistants during the assizes or sessions have received £6. 1*s*. 6*d*.

## STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

### I.

At the Glamorganshire Spring Assize, 1st March 1836, there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial . . . . . | 10 |
| Prisoners under sentence . . . . . | 10 |
| Retained until the next quarter-sessions . . | 1 |
| Total . . . . | 21 |

At the Glamorganshire Summer Assize, 12th July 1836, there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial . . . . . | 7 |
| Prisoners under sentence . . . . | 31 |
| Total . . . . | 38 |

II. Prisoners confined during the Year, from Michaelmas Sessions 1834 to Michaelmas Sessions 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Felons . . . . . . . | 34 | 9 |
| Above 17 years of age . . . . | 95 | 28 |
| Under 17 years of age . . . . | 7 | 1 |
| Total . . . | 102 | 29 |

III. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, 29th July 1836:—

| | | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of misdemeanants . . . | | 5 | 1 |
| Ditto felons . . . . | | 4 | 3 |
| Prisoners for trial . . . . | | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto under sentence . . | Total . | 9 | 4 |

IV. The general number of prisoners confined here at once fluctuates from 15 to 20.

V. Employment and Punishment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Employment—Hard labour . . . . | 40 |
| Ditto, not being hard labour . . . | 73 |
| Not employed . . . . . . | 18 |
| Punishment for offences within the prison— | |
| Whipping . . . . . . | 0 |
| Irons . . . . . . | 0 |
| Refractory cells . . . . . | 13 |

VI. Progress of the Population:—

On 1st July 1835 there were 22 in the house.
Ditto 1834 ditto 24 ditto.
Ditto 1833 ditto 28 ditto.
Ditto 1832 ditto 35 ditto.
Ditto 1831 ditto 38 ditto.

In August of that year 57 were here at one time, owing to riots at Merthyr Tydvil.

On 1st of July in 1836 there were 16 only.
On 29th ditto ditto 13 only.

VII. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Once . . . . | 28 |
| Twice . . . | 6 |
| Three times . . . | 4 |
| Four times or more . . | 4 |

VIII. Expenditure:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allowed prisoners for work done for the prison . . . . | £1 | 12 | 3 |
| Straw . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Removing prisoners to take their trial at the sessions or assizes . . | 33 | 2 | 0 |
| Prison diet for the year . . . . . . . | 102 | 10 | 2¼ |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon . . . . . | 17 | 18 | 1¾ |
| Soap, candles, fuel, and carting the same . . . . . | 25 | 18 | 3½ |
| Stationery, books of accounts, and books of moral and religious instruction | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Total . . . . . | £682 | 7 | 6¼ |

The weekly cost of the diet of each prisoner per head is 2*s*. 0¼*d*; the extra weekly cost of the pint of soup given to the prisoners engaged in hard labour is 2¼*d*.; the daily diet of each prisoner costs 3¼*d*. The cost of the bedding and dress for the prisoners is stated at about £2. 10*s*. per head.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Denbigh.*

Denbigh.

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENT of the county of Denbigh upon Prisoners, for the year commencing Epiphany Quarter 1835, and ending at the close of Michaelmas Quarter 1836:—

Apprehending, Conveying, and Prosecuting Offenders:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conveying convicts to Woolwich for transportation | £26 | 6 | 9 |
| Apprehending and conveying prisoners to gaol | 58 | 13 | 11 |
| Prosecuting felons, &c., at the assizes | 393 | 8 | 3 |
| Ditto at the quarter-sessions | 211 | 8 | 11 |
| Total | £689 | 17 | 10 |

Gaol:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gaoler, a year's salary | £67 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, allowance for materials to clean the gaol | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Late gaoler, half-year's superannuation allowance | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Turnkey, a year's salary | 42 | 16 | 0 |
| Chaplain, ditto | 52 | 18 | 0 |
| Apothecary, ditto | 52 | 18 | 0 |
| Smith, ditto | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Matron of the female prison, ditto | 45 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, allowance for materials to clean the prison | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Maintenance of prisoners in the gaol and female prison | 152 | 5 | 4 |
| Clothing for the prisoners, and sundry other articles for the use of the gaol and female prison | 51 | 1 | 2 |
| To * * *, a year's salary for lighting | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| To * * * *, a year's salary for whitewashing | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Repairs of the gaol and female prison | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| Total | £502 | 12 | 5 |

Houses of Correction:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master of Wrexham, 1¼ year's salary | £15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto for maintenance of prisoners | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| Master of Denbigh, a year's salary | 10 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto for maintenance of prisoners | 3 | 17 | 3 |
| Repairs at Denbigh house of correction | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Keeper of Llanwrst lock-up house, a year's salary | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Repairs at ditto | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Keeper of Abergele, ditto, two years' salary | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Repairs at Llanrhaiadr Mochnant lock-up house | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| Building a new lock-up house at Llangollen | 150 | 2 | 0 |
| Keeper of ditto, a quarter's salary | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Total | £222 | 18 | 8 |

## LLANGOLLEN.

### LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Llangollen.
Lock-up House.

The last keeper was appointed in August 1835, and died in October 1836. His salary was £6 a-year; but he happened also to be in the receipt of a pension, having formerly served in the Coldstream Guards; he enjoyed no other perquisite, except rooms for himself and his family. He was constable of Llangollen, and for the hundred of Chirk. If any disturbance took place, he was the person sent for to settle matters. It was his business to take prisoners before the magistrates, and also to conduct them, when necessary, to the county gaol at Ruthin; a task which he performed on foot, and for which he received a small remuneration. During the period of the late keeper's residence, no prisoner stopped here more than one night. If a prisoner wanted any food, it was usually procured for him with his own money; but, if destitute, the keeper and his wife have sometimes given a little food from their own store. During the late keeper's short term there were never two prisoners here at once. The total number of prisoners admitted here, during the last twelve months, appears to have been about 20.

This house stands by itself; and, compared with the generality of lock-up houses, is neat, secure, and solid: it was built about three years ago. It contains two cells for the use of prisoners, and a small yard. The bedding provided for the prisoners consisted of a straw mattress, four blankets, and two rugs. There is only one privy for the use of the prisoners and the keeper's family. The keeper's bed-room appears to be damp: a spring runs beneath it, which opens in front of the house, and is used by the keeper and by the neighbours. The magistrates and the vestry hold their meetings here in a separate apartment with a private entrance. If I am to believe the statement of the keeper's widow, she and her husband, on the occasion of such meetings, have furnished the coals from their own stock, and have been obliged to borrow the necessary chairs from their neighbours.

*County of Denbigh.*

Ruthin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

## RUTHIN.

### COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

*Construction.*

Many of the cells are too dark for the purpose of working in them. A few of the larger cells have fire-places. There are no special dark cells provided for the men, but two are used which are a little darker than the rest. There are good baths, and good windows throughout. This prison stands on the outskirts of the town, by the road-side; but it does not communicate with the street, except by some of the windows of the male debtors, whom I have advised to be removed from the front.

| | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only | 12 | 2 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps | 3 | 4 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases | 60 | 15 |
| Refractory cells for the women | 2 | |
| Apartments below ground | 0 | |
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 4 | |
| Day-rooms | 8 | |
| Work-rooms | 1 | |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 0 | |
| Receiving-rooms or cells | 0 | |
| Divisions in the chapel | 7 | |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick—(Male) | 2 | |
| Ditto ditto (Female) | 0 | |
| Warm and cold baths or bathing-tubs | 4 | |
| Airing-yards | 8 | |

The cells for females are eight. The day-rooms for females are four; and there are only four women now in the prison.

There is no infirmary for sick females, nor any public kitchen, but the female wards have ample room for these and other alterations. There are at present three entrances to the prison; one at one extremity for the matron and females, another central one, and a third one at the other extremity. It would probably conduce to good discipline, as well as to the mystery which ought to surround a gaol, and which is destroyed by facility of entrance, that the central entrance alone should remain, and that the two others should be dispensed with, or at least one of them.

*Diet.*

This is at present arranged on a most faulty plan, and I have recommended its alteration, and the adoption of a fixed diet instead.

Each prisoner receives 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, which they lay out with a shopkeeper who comes to the prison.

The clothing is a shirt, jacket, trousers, and clogs.

The bedding is a straw bed, two or three blankets, and a rug.

Soap is allowed; about 12lbs. is used quarterly. Combs and a towel are also supplied in each ward, and a razor is given to each ward every Saturday.

*Management.*

Some of the male prisoners sleep two in one bed; the number of cells for the male prisoners is not sufficient in general to provide a separate cell for each. In the female part, on the contrary, there is abundance of room, and some apartments of which no use is made. The male debtors have ample accommodation also. On one of my visits I found 20 male prisoners, who were placed in 14 cells. The want of a lock-up house for the town of Ruthin is a source of disturbance here, because disorderly night charges are brought at all hours of the night to the gaol, which is already too small for its own male prisoners. I have recommended that silence should be enjoined, and that another turnkey should be engaged, in order to strengthen the general discipline of the prison; that tobacco should be prohibited, and letters and visits properly restricted; and some other improvements, on which it does not appear necessary to enter here at length. Crime appears to be on the increase in this neighbourhood, and the discipline of this gaol has also been in a very relaxed state, insomuch so, that people would sometimes commit an offence in winter, in order to obtain comfortable quarters here. On my first visit I had recommended the disuse of tobacco, and restrictions on letters and visits. These suggestions were immediately adopted, and the gaoler assured me, on my second visit, that this strictness had already done some good, and was regarded in the neighbourhood as a great privation, in short, a heavy drawback on the former agreeableness of the gaol. The whole prison is commendably clean.

The keeper has been here nearly two years, during which time there has been one escape—a female. She was not retaken. There have been, during eight years, two escapes altogether. The first, a man, was retaken. There has been no alarm of fire during the last eight years; nor during the same time more than one attempt at suicide; and this one was unsuccessful.

*Offences and Punishments.*

The chief offences are refractory conduct and refusing to work on the tread-mill, for which they receive solitary confinement.

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Denbigh.*

Ruthin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

In whipping, the number of lashes is said (perhaps erroneously) to depend on the discretion of the surgeon, in whose presence the flogging is inflicted; a whip similar to that made use of in the army is employed.

### *Labour.*

There are three tread-wheels here. The power of the tread-mill is applied to pump water for the use of the prison. It is used during the whole year—during the summer eight hours daily, and during the winter six hours. The wheels will hold 16 prisoners at one time. The height of each step is six inches. The ordinary velocity of the wheels per minute is twice round. The average number of prisoners daily employed on the wheels is nine. Two of the three wheels are in daily operation; sometimes all the three are employed. The number of feet in ascent per day is stated to be 72,000. The daily revolutions of the wheels are estimated at 840. The amount of labour is recorded by machinery invented by the turnkey, which rings a bell every ten minutes, and marks the time. The tread-wheel, which goes round twice every minute, moves two teeth of the rack-wheel, until it has gone round, at which time it raises the handle of the bell, which rings. A change then takes place; at the same time a crank from the handle of the bell moves the wheel every ten minutes, which is shown upon the face of the timekeeper by the finger; the time-keeper goes round every four hours. The wheel and the springs are inside of the face of the timekeeper.

The cost of the apparatus is about £4; and I purposely mention the name of the maker: it was invented by Abel Roberts, turnkey, Ruthin gaol.

A change must take place every ten minutes, by which one prisoner steps off the wheel, and another, having had rest, steps on.

The gaoler or turnkey must regulate the valve by the number of prisoners at work, and not allow more than two prisoners of each wheel to rest at one time.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

Divine service is performed every Sunday, a portion in English and another in Welsh, with a sermon in English or Welsh. Other occasional duties are performed as they are incidentally required. There is no instruction in reading, excepting only occasional voluntary efforts on the part of the keeper. Religious books are well supplied. The chaplain keeps a journal. He is rector of the parish of Efenechtyd, about a mile and a half distant from the precincts of the prison. He comes to the prison sometimes on week-days, but not often. He generally delivers the Sacrament once or twice a-year: when he last officiated no prisoner attended, but only the officers of the prison. He is allowed to purchase whatever tracts he may deem suitable for the use of the prisoners from the depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Although, with respect to the language in which Divine service is performed, the above is the ordinary routine, yet the chaplain regulates the language, delivering it either in Welsh or English, according to the fatherland of the prisoners who happen to be in confinement.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon visits three times a-week, or more frequently. He (or his partner) comes whenever he is sent for. There has been no epidemic fever here for 20 years. Sometimes a low fever case has occurred. Itch is not frequent. Catarrhs and venereal complaints are common.

There are two sick rooms for the men, extremely well arranged as an infirmary; but no sick room at present specially set apart for the women; one adjoining the male infirmary, originally intended for females, appears not to have been used for that purpose.

During the last five years there has been only one death. There are no particular diseases frequent here. There has been no death during the last year. The proportion of sick to the total number of prisoners admitted during the last year has been about one-fifth. The average duration of each case is represented by the surgeon as ranging about a month.

The total number of prisoners whose cases were sufficiently severe to require removal into the infirmary amounted to only three during the year from August 6th, 1835, to August 6th, 1836. The cases of slight indisposition during that period were forty-five. The greatest number of persons sick at one time was two. There is no insane person in confinement.

### *Salaries.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keeper (with no coals nor candles) . . . . | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Chaplain . . . . . . . | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Surgeon (finds medicines) . . . . . | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Matron . . . . . . . . | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 male turnkey (no coals nor candles) . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 |

### *Accounts.*

1, Prisoners' Register and Debtors' Register; 2, Magistrates'; 3, Chaplain's; 4, Surgeon's; 5, Gaoler's Report-Book of Conduct of Prisoners; 6, Magistrates' Order-Book; 7, Inventory of Gaol Property; 8, Check-Book on the Shopkeeper who supplies the prisoners with food.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Denbigh.*

Ruthin.
County Gaol and House of Correction.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

### I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number of prisoners admitted in the year | 1827 was | 82 |
| ,, ,, | 1828 ,, | 89 |
| ,, ,, | 1829 ,, | 79 |
| ,, ,, | 1830 ,, | 94 |
| ,, ,, | 1831 ,, | 93 |
| ,, ,, | 1832 ,, | 129 |
| ,, ,, | 1833 ,, | 127 |
| ,, ,, | 1834 ,, | 150 |
| ,, ,, | 1835 ,, | 139 |

It will be observed that there is, on the whole, a progressive increase, and this increase is, I believe, not only in the number but in the gravity of offences. It is affirmed, however, that the strangers now at the gaol are, to the Welsh, as two to one, in proportion.

### II. Number and Description of Prisoners confined during the Year from August 6th, 1835, to August 6th, 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors— | | |
| Debts on contract | 13 | 2 |
| Forfeiture of recognisances, &c. | 1 | 1 |
| Offences against the customs, excise, and revenue laws | 2 | 0 |
| Felons | 49 | 5 |
| Misdemeanors— | | |
| Tried by a jury | 59 | 5 |
| Summary convictions | 38 | 0 |
| Under the game-laws— | | |
| Summary convictions | 8 | 0 |
| Under the bastardy laws | 2 | 0 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 2 | 0 |
| Total Number of Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year:— | | |
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 27 | 2 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 17 years of age | 129 | 0 |
| Under 17 years of age | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 125 | 8 |

### III. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, August 6th, 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 4 | 0 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 9 | 0 |
| Number of felons | 3 | 1 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Prisoners for trial | 10 | 3 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 12 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 4 |

Number of Prisoners who have been committed before:—

| | Once. |
|---|---|
| To this prison | 1 |

One male was returned to this prison during the year.

### IV. Miscellaneous.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 27 | 2 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 33 | 3 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 0 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to be whipped privately | 5 |
| Ditto ditto publicly | 0 |
| Punishment for offences within the prison— | |
| Whipping | 0 |
| Irons | 0 |
| Refractory cells | 13 |
| Other punishment | 0 |
| Cases of reformation in the course of the year | 6 |
| Number of passes granted in the course of the year | 1 |

### V. Expenditure.

The cost of the diet of each prisoner per day is 4¼*d.*

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet for the year | 151 | 17 | 4 |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Male and female clothing | 23 | 1 | 9 |
| Soap, candles, fuel, and carting the same | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| Stationery, books of accounts, and books of moral and religious instruction | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Straw | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Removing prisoners to take their trial at the sessions or assizes | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Removing transported convicts | 26 | 2 | 9 |
| Repairs in and about the prison | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| Total expenses of the prison for the year | £491 | 19 | 9 |

County of Denbigh.

Wrexham. Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

## WREXHAM.

### Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

This is a small building; it contains four cells only and one day-room for male prisoners, and one cell only for the women. The womens' cell (or room) serves both for a sleeping apartment and for a day-room: it contains two double beds and a fireplace. The beds also in the male ward are some of them formed to hold two persons. There is a small yard and a privy for the male ward, and also for the females another small yard and privy. There are no rules here, neither printed nor in manuscript. The following list will explain the population during the year 1835.

Number of Prisoners confined in Wrexham Bridewell during the Year 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 11 | 0 |
| February | 6 | 0 |
| March | 14 | 0 |
| April | 6 | 1 |
| May | 6 | 0 |
| June | 17 | 1 |
| July | 11 | 0 |
| August | 6 | 0 |
| September | 6 | 1 |
| October | 3 | 4 |
| November | 9 | 2 |
| December | 4 | 0 |
| Total during the year | 99 | 9 |

Number of Prisoners confined in the Year 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 4 | 0 |
| February | 3 | 1 |
| March | 7 | 0 |
| April | 5 | 0 |
| May | 4 | 0 |
| June | 11 | 3 |
| July | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 4 |

The greatest number of prisoners here at one time during the year 1835 was at Whitsuntide, when so many as 14 were here together. But this was owing to a fight; it is a very unusual event. The greatest number of prisoners here at one time during the year 1832 was nine. When I visited it in August 1836, there was no prisoner of either sex. Debtors are not received here; they go to Ruthin. No prisoner remained longer than two weeks during the year 1835.

The salary of the keeper is £12; but he is also superintendent of police, for which office he receives £1 per week. He has no perquisites as gaoler except the apartments. There is no matron and no turnkey. The keeper is allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per head for the diet of each prisoner per week. He distributes to each a portion of this sum daily, until the whole half-crown is exhausted. They may buy what they please, and may also receive food from their friends without.

The keeper is also allowed by the county 2*s.* 6*d.* a-quarter for straw, and 3*s.* a-quarter for washing the blankets, and also 2*s.* a-quarter for mops and brooms. There is no allowance of soap, nor is there any stock of clothing. I found a few old blankets. The keeper conveys the prisoners to Ruthin gaol, and receives £1. 1*s.* for taking each prisoner. In his absence his wife has charge of the house, and he finds a man to sleep in the prison during that period. During 19 years there has been only one escape; the fugitive fell into a neighbouring coal-pit, and died there. During the same period there has been one suicide—a prisoner hung himself with his blanket. No other death save this has happened here for 19 years. There is no chapel, nor chaplain, nor surgeon, nor infirmary. I saw no books. Considered as a lock-up house for a detention of two or three days, this place is suitable enough, but it is quite unfit for a prison, and has a neglected aspect.

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## MERIONETHSHIRE.

County of Merioneth.

Account of the Disbursements of the County of Merioneth upon Prisoners for the Year ending April 9th, 1835:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs of the gaol, county-hall, and houses of correction | £82 | 17 | 6 |
| Maintenance of prisoners | 60 | 13 | 7 |
| Apprehending and conveying of ditto | 33 | 16 | 11 |
| Prosecutions of felons | 189 | 6 | 3 |
| Bala | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Exhibition money to the Marshalsea and Fleet Prisons | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Constables, special | 3 | 12 | 0 |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Merioneth.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clerks of petty sessions for county business | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Clerk of assize | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Clerk of the peace | 163 | 9 | 6 |
| Lock-up houses | 134 | 13 | 10 |
| Assistant in the gaol | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Bailiffs attending sessions | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon of the gaol | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Keepers of houses of correction | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaoler | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Late Gaoler | 20 | 0 | 0 |

## DOLGELLEY.

### COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MERIONETHSHIRE.

Dolgelley. County Gaol and House of Correction for Merionethshire.

#### *Construction.*

This gaol stands particularly well, on a very elevated situation, apart from the high road, to which the ascent is steep and tiresome, so that few persons will be tempted to seek it as an agreeable lounge. There are no buildings near it: it is not at all overlooked; few prisons in short have been so judiciously placed, but on this feature alone can any approbation be bestowed. A great deal of room is lost throughout the gaol; there are large passages which might be converted into cells; and there are also some cells which appear never to have been used, or which are not used at present, as two solitary cells, for instance, and two cells belonging to the yard in which the stones are broken. The privy in the male criminals' yard has no door to it. The great want throughout is of separate cells: there are several rooms which may be converted into such by a little arrangement and strengthening. There are three cells for the debtors, three cells for male prisoners, and two cells for female prisoners. Of the three day-rooms, one belongs to the debtors, one to the females, and one to the male prisoners, consequently the untried and the convicted are mixed together. There are four yards for exercise. There is no infirmary, no proper bath, no dark cell, nor any pump, but there is a trough to collect water from the hills. The chapel has five divisions. The boundary wall is very favourable for escape, but I do not find that escapes are frequent. It would not be difficult to increase the number of cells; the day-room for the females might form one or two new cells, and still enough space would be left for a small day-room, if it were thought necessary to continue that appendage.

#### *Management.*

The keeper is the only resident officer. If a good system is ever introduced here, it must be by the assistance of a permanent turnkey. In one male prisoner's cell I found one double bed, in which two prisoners sleep. No rule as yet exists as to the female prisoners being attended exclusively by one of their own sex; it is true that the gaoler's wife does perform that office, but voluntarily, without appointment, without salary. The untried and the convicted associate freely with each other, all together, in the day-room and yard. Silence is not yet introduced. Four prisoners sometimes sleep in one cell, but not often. The prisoners eat together in the day-room. As to visits and letters there is no rule, except that visits can only be made by leave from a visiting magistrate. Debtors may receive their friends without any rule by day-time. There is no regular turnkey; but when the prisoners are numerous an assistant is allowed. During six years there has been one escape, but the prisoner was retaken in two or three days. Within the above period there has been no instance of suicide, and no alarm from fire. Three fires are usually kept up in the day-rooms during the winter, and the prisoners then cook their own food. In summer the gaoler boils for them, and supplies warm water.

#### *Diet.*

I have recommended that the present allowance of money should be exchanged for a regular fixed diet, to be prepared in the prison. As it is, 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly is allotted to all prisoners, including debtors, if destitute. They buy whatever they please, but not more than a pint of beer daily may be bought by felons, nor more than a quart by debtors. No spirits may be purchased; tobacco, however, may be bought: all may receive food from their friends without.

The clothing is a great coat, waistcoat, trousers, clogs when necessary, nothing else. No soap nor salt are allowed; the county supplies no towels, but the gaoler furnishes some. Some wash for themselves; others have their things washed by their friends.

#### *Labour.*

If any women happen to be confined here they are compelled to knit and to make bonnets. There are no fixed hours for labour. The hard labour consists in breaking stones; there is no other occupation for the men except cleaning the premises, and doing trifling jobs for the prison. The prisoners perform no work for the gaoler himself, according to his own statement. The labour is not productive; instead of profit, a loss is incurred by it to the county. It is not profitable, because it costs 7*d.* to cut the stones from the rock, and 2*d.* for wheeling them to the prison per load, and when broken the stones only sell at 6*d.* per load: 10*d.* per load is paid to the prisoners for their labour, so that 1*s.* 1*d.* is lost per load.

#### *Recommittals and Effects of Imprisonment.*

Recommitments are rare, and the imprisonment is said to be formidable; strangers are fre-

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County o Merioneth.*

Dolgelley. County Gaol and House of Correction for Merionethshire.

quently admitted, but the prisoners are all Welsh at present. Three out of the six inmates are not, however, natives of Merionethshire. The discipline is relaxed, and yet, in relation to the simple habits of the neighbouring peasantry, and to the remoteness of the situation, it may operate as a greater preventive than might at first sight be anticipated.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

A curtain should be put up in front of the females in the chapel. Divine service and a sermon are delivered once every Sunday, usually in Welsh, except when some Englishmen are here. No other service is performed in the week. The chaplain never comes in the week to visit or instruct; the chaplain's curate comes instead of him on the alternate Sundays. The chaplain is rector of the parish. A journal-book is provided, but I find it apparently blank since the year 1829, as far as regards the portion allotted to the chaplain. Religious books are supplied.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The surgeon only comes when he is sent for. When he has occasion to order extra provision for a prisoner, the order must be sanctioned by one or two visiting magistrates before it can be carried into effect. The disorders are chiefly rheumatic cases and itch: venereal cases are rare here, and scarcely any fever occurs. No death has happened since 1813, when the prison was first inhabited. The surgeon, in 1835, paid about 17 visits. From the commencement of 1836 up to September 8th he had not had occasion to come above six or seven times. The gaoler sometimes goes to the surgeon to fetch a medicine in trifling cases of indisposition.

### *Prison Offences and Punishment.*

The prisoners committed here usually behave very well. Quarreling, sometimes stealing from each other, sometimes bad language, are the chief offences. Whipping has only been inflicted once in six years—20 lashes was the number. The instrument is not now in the house. The surgeon and under-sheriff were present. According to the statement of the gaoler, he makes use of no punishment more severe than reproof.

### *Inspection.*

The visits of magistrates appear to be rare. I find only one entry from the beginning of this year (1836) to this 8th of September 1836.

In 1835 two visits are entered.

In 1834 six visits are entered; but they come also sometimes without entering their name, and the inmates are often very few.

### *Registration and Accounts.*

1. A book, which serves as journal for magistrates, chaplain, and surgeon.
2. Gaoler's weekly journal.
3. Gaoler's private journal, for his own use.
4. Register of commitments.

### *Salaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Keeper . . . . . . | £60 0 0 |
| N.B. £4. 10*s.* is allowed annually to him for coals—nothing else whatever. He has no other business nor trade. | |
| Chaplain . . . . . . | 30 0 0 |
| Surgeon (including medicines) . . . . | 10 0 0 |

The chaplain's salary has been gradually raised, but not the surgeon's.

When an assistant is occasionally employed to aid the gaoler, he receives 10*s.* per week.

No fees are obtained from the prisoners.

---

## Statistics of the Population.

### I.

The number of prisoners committed for trial in this county is happily most scanty. At the last summer assizes, held at Dolgelley, there were only two prisoners for trial; and at the last spring assizes, held at Bala, there were only five prisoners for trial. There has been no execution here since the year 1813, when two men were hung. The total commitments to this prison during the year 1835 were 19, of which one only was a female. There were, besides this woman, nine debtors, two misdemeanors, one bastardy case, one case of horse-stealing, one of administering unlawful medicine, and four more cases of felony.

From the 1st January 1836 to 8th September, only 14 have been committed, of whom one was a woman.

II. Number of prisoners confined at the date of this Report, Sept. 7, 1836, was six, among whom there was no female.

II. Progress of the Population.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1834 | were committed | 37 | prisoners. |
| 1833 | „ | 39 | „ |
| 1832 | „ | 18 | „ |
| 1831 | „ | 30 | „ |
| 1830 | „ | 37 | „ |
| 1829 | „ | 18 | „ |

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*County of Merioneth.*
Dolgelley. County Gaol and House of Correction for Merionethshire.

### *Conveyance of Convicts to Woolwich.*

When there is only one convict sentenced to transportation the gaoler takes him unattended, but when there is more than one he is accompanied by an assistant. He receives £12 for conveying one convict, £26 for three, and £4 for the assistant, when it is necessary to have one. While the gaoler is absent from Dolgelley on this business a constable, or some other person, remains in the prison. The gaoler's father always lives in the prison.

### *General Suggestions.*

I have recommended a few alterations which would tend to raise this gaol a little nearer to the standard of a county prison; among them I may notice briefly the following:—

The boundary wall to be raised in some parts, and revolving chevaux-de-frise to be fixed on it.

A matron to be appointed and regulated.

Separate beds for all.

The separate cells not now used to be prepared for the reception of prisoners.

A sick room for males and for females.

A bath, instead of a trough, in the open yard

A dark cell for refractory prisoners of both sexes.

A turnkey to be added to the establishment.

Silence to be enjoined.

Tobacco to be forbidden.

Visits and letters to be regulated accurately.

A regular diet, instead of the 2*s.* 6*d.* per week now allowed.

An allowance of soap.

## CORWEN.

### THE BRIDEWELL.

Corwen. The Bridewell.

The bridewell, as it is called, is a small house, inhabited by the keeper, who is a shoemaker, his family, and the very few prisoners who are usually to be found here. The keeper receives only £10 per annum, but, acting also as the constable of Corwen, he sometimes gains a trifle in that capacity. A load of coals is now and then sent in by the county for the use of prisoners, if there happen to be any. The county allows 2*s.* 6*d.* for the weekly maintenance of each prisoner; but, as the profit of their labour goes to the county, they are often able to raise the requisite sum by their own toil; if not, the county supplies the deficiency. The keeper dresses their dinner, and provides warm water for them. In September 1836 I found two male prisoners here. One had been confined four weeks, and the other so long as fifteen weeks; one was a bastardy case, the other was a poacher. During the whole time which they had passed here together they had slept in one bed, in a small cell. Their labour consists in breaking stones, which they perform in a small yard at the back of the house. There are four cells appropriated to the use of the prisoners, two on the ground floor and two above. The greatest number of prisoners that the present keeper has ever had under his charge at the same time has been four; and the longest period during which he has detained any prisoner has been about 18 months; in 1834 one was kept here three months. In the year 1835 there was no prisoner at all. From the 1st of January 1836 to the 9th of September of the same year three prisoners have been admitted. During 16 years one prisoner escaped, and was not retaken; but all other attempts have been unsuccessful. During the above term of years the keeper has known no attempt to commit suicide.

The keeper makes a singular statement, to the effect that convicted prisoners have formerly been sent hither from Dolgelley, because there were at that time no means of finding labour for them at the county gaol of Dolgelley.

The cost of bringing 12 loads of stones to the prison, for the purpose of being broken, is 6*s.*; 1*s.* a-week is allowed to the keeper for assisting the stones in and out, and this shilling is only paid to him when the labour is actually in operation. The Inspector of Roads gives 1*s.* 6*d.* for a square yard of the stones when broken.

The prisoners are locked up at eight o'clock, both in winter and summer. In winter they are allowed to sit occasionally, after it is dark, in a front room, which looks upon the road.

The county finds no clothes, except such as are used to work in. At present there is only bedding enough in the house for one prisoner; and this is offered as an explanation of the fact which I have stated above of the two prisoners sleeping together. More bedding is said to be ordered, and the keeper has engaged not to suffer the same practice to occur again. The bedding is washed by the keeper's daughter, at the expense of the family. No soap is allowed for any purpose; nor is there any compensation nor provision made for pots, pans, or brushes.

There is ample room for criticism here, but the state of crime is so different in North Wales from that which exists in other parts of England, and the habits of the lower orders so different, that it would be unfair to apply the same standard to all. The prisoners who are placed here ought only to be such as are confined previously to commitment, and those remanded for further examination; it certainly ought not to serve as a house of correction, and, indeed, is only an indifferent lock-up house, placed under the care of a shoemaker, without rules, or the means of enforcing them; and conducted altogether with excessive parsimony and neglect of all fitness.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Merioneth.*

Bala.
House of Correction and Lock-up House.

## BALA.

### HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

THIS ought to be nothing more than a lock-up house, although it is sometimes used as a bridewell. It is a small building, forming a part of the Guildhall; and every feature betrays parsimony and neglect, but not on the part of the keeper. It is insecure, out of repair, and slovenly; it has no pump; there are no rules, neither printed nor manuscript.

The salary of the gaoler is £10 a-year: he is allowed two loads of coals a-year; he lives on the spot, and has been here three years. There are no prisoners at present.

From 6th December 1834 to March 1836, inclusive, fourteen prisoners have been admitted in all; of them, only one was a woman.

The greatest number of prisoners who have been here together at one time, during the three last years, has been only four at the time of the assizes.

The prisoner who made the longest stay remained ten weeks; another passed two months here; sometimes a fortnight is the length of stay, sometimes two or three days. Serious charges are only kept here two or three days, and are then sent to the county gaol at Dolgelley.

An allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week is made by the county to each prisoner: they spend this as they please, but not in beer; tobacco may be purchased. Those who break stones must support themselves by their own labour.

The gaoler is a constable, and must go into the town if his presence is demanded; in which case his wife alone remains in charge of the prison.

The bedding allowed is a mattress and two blankets. No clothes are allowed, except two shirts—no shifts. Only one prisoner has escaped during the last three years.

No soap nor salt are allowed. The gaoler's wife washes for the prison, and receives no remuneration, finding even her own soap; the gaoler also supplies salt to the prisoners from his own store. All the cooking and boiling of water is also performed by the gaoler's wife in her own kitchen, providing herself with pots and pans and cups. The gaoler conveys prisoners to Dolgelley unattended: he often walks thither with them. It would be difficult to find a prison maintained at a smaller cost than this, or with less attention to what is usually deemed essential. On the ground floor is the gaoler's kitchen; behind it is a very small yard, 4 yards long, 3½ wide, in which stones are broken by the prisoners sentenced to hard labour. When broken, they are brought out into the street through the gaoler's kitchen. There are two privies in this yard. There are two cells on the ground floor; and above is a room with two double beds, in which men sometimes sleep two together. There is a separate cell for disorderly night charges. If a female comes, she is put into a cell on the first floor, looking down upon the yard. It is scarcely necessary to state that there is no chapel, no chaplain, no surgeon; nor are there any books provided by the county.

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

*County of Montgomery.*

DISBURSEMENTS of the County of Montgomery, for the year ending the day preceding January Quarter-sessions 1836, upon Prisoners:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Felons, vagrants, &c.— | | |
| Apprehending, maintaining, and conveying to gaol, and other expenses, certified by examining magistrates, not included in prosecution bills | | £79 1 0 |
| Prosecutions.—At the assizes, 9 prosecutions | £165 4 1 | |
| At the sessions, 16 ditto | 177 9 11 | |
| | | 342 14 0 |
| Conveying convicts for transportation | | 38 0 0 |
| Gaol and house of correction— | | |
| Officers.—Gaoler and matron, a year's salary to last Michaelmas sessions 1835 | 100 0 0 | |
| Turnkey, the like | 31 10 0 | |
| Chaplain, the like | 40 0 0 | |
| Surgeon, the like | 21 0 0 | |
| Clerk of visiting justices, amount of his bill for the year 1834 | 9 11 8 | |
| | | 202 1 8 |
| Superannuated officers— | | |
| Retired gaoler, a year's annuity to July sessions 1835 | 20 0 0 | |
| Ditto matron, a year's annuity to Michaelmas sessions 1835 | 10 0 0 | |
| | | 30 0 0 |
| Maintenance of prisoners, on account of allowance in lieu of diet | | 170 0 0 |
| Clothing of prisoners | | 47 4 0 |
| Repairs and alterations.—On account of removing materials from the old gaol, and building the new stables and house for prisoners' caravan | 100 0 0 | |
| Repairs and whitewashing | 16 3 9 | |
| | | 116 3 9 |

III.
Southern and Western District.
Reports on Separate Prisons.
*County of Montgomery.*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tradesmen's bills for coal, oil, soap, and other articles supplied for the use of the prisoners | 47 | 4 | 8 |
| Caravan to convey prisoners to and from the assizes and quarter-sessions | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Tread-mill—balance of account for | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Under-sheriff's fees on discharge of prisoners for debt | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Books and printing | 5 | 18 | 5 |
| Incidentals | 20 | 15 | 7 |

## MONTGOMERY.

### County Gaol and House of Correction.

Montgomery. County Gaol and House of Correction.

*Construction.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Wards or divisions in the prison | 6 |
| Day-rooms | 8 |
| Work-rooms | 0 |
| Tread-wheel houses, or divisions upon the tread-wheels | 2 |
| Receiving-rooms or cells | 1 |
| Divisions in the chapel | 11 |
| Infirmaries, or rooms for the sick—(Male) | 1 |
| Ditto ditto (Female) | 0 |
| Warm and cold baths, or bathing-tubs | 0 |
| Airing-yards | 6 |

| Number of sleeping cells— | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| Cells where one prisoner sleeps only | 20 | 2 |
| Cells where more than one prisoner sleeps | 1 | 0 |
| Prisoners the prison is capable of containing in all cases | 93 | 14 |

This gaol was opened about four years ago. The whole expense of the building is said to have amounted to £13,000. It is solid, stands well, and is moderately dry; there is no boundary wall; and a public path runs in front of the gaol, which it would be very desirable, if possible, to remove to a greater distance. Things are not thrown over to the prisoners, as is the case in some other gaols similarly circumstanced; but this is owing to the scanty population and simple habits of the neighbourhood. The yards are not paved; there is a good supply of water, and a privy in each. The gaol is in general well ventilated, and it is not overlooked in any part, as there are no adjoining houses. The privies are moderately clean. There is no laundry, no prison kitchen. The day-rooms are glazed, but not the cells; the cells have shutters to put up at night. The females are not well arranged here: there is only one yard and one privy for all the women, whether debtors, untried, or convicted prisoners. The chapel requires some easy alterations: the women can be seen by the men, and a curtain ought to be placed in front of their division of the chapel; the preacher and gaoler might be advantageously raised on a higher floor in order to see what is going on around.

*Management.*

Silence is not as yet enforced here; and the intercourse in the different yards is unlimited during the day-time; at night the greater part of the prisoners are locked up in separate cells. The prisoners take their meals in their respective day-rooms. At present all the men are sleeping in separate cells, but I found four women sleeping in one cell on a large guard-room bedstead; two of the women were sleeping under one covering, and two under separate coverings. The reason assigned for such a mixture of the four in one room was that the women asked for it; and, indeed, the same answer is not unfrequently given in gaols where the discipline is rather relaxed; but I have earnestly recommended the magistrates not in future to allow any two to sleep together, and to place all of both sexes, at night, in separate cells, as far as possible. The prisoners do not work in the keeper's garden and ground. The magistrates have made new rules, but they have not yet carried them into effect, as they have not been sent back from the Home Office.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally good. Prison offences are very rare; and, when they do occur, are punished by solitary confinement, which is considered by the prisoners themselves as the most severe punishment. Only two acts of disobedience, however, are represented to have happened here in the course of two years. There has been no whipping inflicted here for three years and a half, nor is there any instrument for whipping at present in the gaol. No fees are demanded from prisoners.

There has been no alarm from fire since the prison was built.

*Labour.*

There are two tread-mills; there is no other labour, except washing and cleaning yards, and repairing blankets and sheets. Each prisoner washes for himself or herself. A quarter of a pound of soap is allowed to the untried weekly; half a quarter to the convicted.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hard labour | 82 |
| Not employed | 42 |

The number of working hours per day is six. The wheels will hold at one time eight prisoners. The height of each step is 7½ inches, and the ordinary velocity of the wheels per minute is seven revolutions. The number of feet in ascent performed daily is 37,800. The wheels make 2520 revolutions daily. The power is applied to raise water.

*County of Montgomery.*

Montgomery. County Gaol and House of Correction.

It must be remarked that, although six hours per day have been the ordinary rate of labour, two hours have lately been deducted from the six, in consequence of an apprehension that the present reduced scale of diet would render the prisoners too weak to undergo the longer period of toil.

Labour is here regarded generally as a punishment.

### *Diet.*

The diet was very recently furnished by an allowance in money: that is happily now abandoned, and the prisoners receive daily 1½lb. of bread—no salt, and nothing else whatever. I have recommended that this diet should be increased by the daily addition of vegetables and gruel.

The debtors may receive three pints of ale daily, if they can afford to buy it.

The prisoner receives for clothing a cap, jacket, trousers, a shirt, if he has none, socks when they have none, and wooden clogs; but there is no fixed scale of clothing, nor of bedding.

### *Conveyance of Prisoners to Welshpool.*

The assizes are always held at Welshpool, and the gaoler accompanies the prisoners thither. They are carried in an omnibus made for the purpose, and the bill is paid to the person who finds the horses. The prisoners usually return the same day. The gaoler is allowed nothing at present for his own expenses. The quarter-sessions are held at Montgomery.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

The chaplain reads the second lesson in Welsh, but all the rest in English. He performs full service once every Sunday, visits the prison occasionally, and converses with the prisoners, in their day-room. He keeps a journal, but not a character-book.

There is a good supply of books. The chaplain suggests to the magistrates when there is a necessity for more books.

He is curate to the parish of Cherbury.

The chaplain has been never asked to administer the sacrament by any prisoner, although he has often exhorted the prisoners to attend it. There is no provision made for instructing the prisoners to read.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease and Mortality,*

The surgeon attends once a-week, according to the rules of the prison; he has been attached to the establishment during 14 years, and keeps a journal. The poor debtors are visited by him gratuitously. He has only twice during the whole term received any remuneration from a debtor. There is an infirmary appropriated for the male prisoners, but it is not fitted up as such: and this measure ought to be adopted without delay, although it may be true that such an apartment is seldom demanded in this prison. For the females there is at present no infirmary whatever; this deficiency may be easily remedied. The principal disorders are constipation, influenza sometimes, bowel complaints, itch, and venereal diseases. There was no malignant cholera here, notwithstanding that some cases appeared in the town. No death occurred here during the year 1835, nor has any taken place from the 1st of January till the 1st of October 1836. No epidemic disorder, with the exception of an occasional influenza, has been seen here during 14 years. The number of sick amounted in the year 1834 to 48; in the year 1835 the number was only 33; and from the 1st of January to the 1st of October 1836 there have been 27 on the sick list. There is no insane prisoner at present in confinement. There was one insane prisoner here about 16 years ago; but it is believed that there has been no more than one insane person confined here during the space of 18 years. From Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836 the number of sick is reported by the keeper as 37, and the greatest number of prisoners sick at one time as five. He also reports one death to have happened during the same period, which does not accord with the previous account which I obtained from the surgeon. Admitting, however, that one death may have occurred in the gaol during twelve months, amongst 124 prisoners, the circumstance detracts nothing from the favourable state of health in this gaol. According to the return from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835, the greatest number sick at one time was two, and one death occurred, out of 119 prisoners admitted.

### *Salaries.*

Keeper £100. He enjoys no perquisites whatever, and this sum includes the remuneration for the matron, who is his wife. The matron states that she does not understand that she receives any salary, and this is a point which it would be better to define explicitly. The gaoler has lost the advantage of conveying convicts sentenced to transportation, which he formerly possessed, and which he considered to form a portion of his income.

Chaplain £40.

Surgeon £21. He finds medicines, and attends midwifery cases, if any such occur in the prison, for this sum.

One male turnkey £31. 10*s*. He receives no perquisite whatever.

### *Registration and Accounts.*

I found here no printed book of accounts of any kind. There are magistrates', surgeon's, and chaplain's books, a book of criminals, of debtors, and a check-book for the diet.

A printed register, divided into columns, should be immediately procured, and regularly filled up by the keeper.

III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Montgomery.*

Montgomery. County Gaol and House of Correction.

## STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

### I. Total Number of Prisoners confined in the course of the Year, from Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 12 | 3 |
| Offences against the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Laws | 2 | 0 |
| Felons | 28 | 7 |
| Misdemeanors— | | |
| Tried by a jury | 18 | 2 |
| Summary convictions | 22 | 2 |
| Under the Game Laws—Summary convictions | 1 | 0 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 4 | 1 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 17 | 1 |
| In custody at the commencement of the year | 22 | 2 |
| Received under commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other keepers for the same offence | 86 | 14 |
| Total | 108 | 16 |

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Above 17 years of age | 104 | 14 |
| Under 17 years of age | 4 | 2 |

### II. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison on the Date of this Return, October 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 4 | 0 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 7 | 0 |
| Number of felons | 3 | 2 |
| Prisoners for trial | 3 | 2 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 8 | 1 |
| Total | 22 | 3 |

### III. Number of Prisoners who have been committed before :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To this prison (once) | 3 | |
| Other prisons | 0 | |
| | Males. | Females. |
| Returned to this prison during the year | 2 | 0 |

### IV.

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of prisoners daily | 16 | 2 |
| The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year | 24 | 3 |
| Number of prisoners sentenced by courts of justice to solitary confinement | 2 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Punishment for offences within the prison— | |
| Irons | 5 |

### V. Cases of Pardon.

Three prisoners have been recommended for pardon during the last six years, on the ground of good conduct in prison.

### VI. Diminished Population during the three last Years.

| | |
|---|---|
| Committed to Montgomery Prison from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834 | 149 |
| Ditto from Michaelmas 1834 to Michaelmas 1835 | 119 |
| Ditto from Michaelmas 1835 to Michaelmas 1836 | 100 |

### VII. Religious and Moral Statistics.

Of 25 now in the prison 10 only are married; 10 males are Church of England men, and of these 10, 6 are married; the other 12 males and 3 females belong to different religious sects, and only 4 of these last are married.

### VIII. Recommitments.

The recommitments are at present very few. At the time of my visit, out of 25 prisoners then confined here, only one had been committed before.

## WELSHPOOL.

Welshpool.

Up to the present time (October 7, 1836) a lock-up house has existed here, consisting of two cells, adjoining the Record Office, on the ground floor, and with doors opening to the street. They are lighted and ventilated indifferently by an aperture protected by a grating, admitting of conversation with passengers, and even of the introduction of some articles through the gratings. In each cell is a wooden bedstead with straw and a rug. No keeper resided on the spot.

III.
Southern and Western District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Montgomery.*

Welshpool.

Recently four new cells have been built under the Assize Hall, and these are henceforth to be appropriated to the double purpose of a lock-up house for the town, and as a temporary residence for the prisoners brought from Montgomery county gaol to be tried at the county assizes, which are always held at Welshpool.

By an arrangement made with a neighbouring proprietor, the old lock-up house is to be made over to him, and he is to give in exchange a house adjoining the Assize Hall and the new cells; and in this house it is intended that the police serjeant shall reside. This will be an advantage, because the police serjeant will have the charge of these cells, as he formerly had of the old lock-up house. He supplies the prisoners with necessaries, and sends in his account to the magistrates. Prisoners have only usually remained in the old lock-up house a few hours, or at most a few days.

The new cells have a very small yard, in which is a privy. There is no pump in the yard, but there is one in the court of the adjoining house, which is to be the residence of the police serjeant. The cells are protected from the neighbouring houses by a double wall. At present they are not very well lighted, and not well ventilated, and, indeed, felt damp at the wet season at which I visited them. But they have only been finished six months, and a member of the town-council, who accompanied me, assured me that at other times he has found them dry. There are iron bedsteads ready, but at present no bedding, which is, however, shortly expected. A small corridor divides two cells on one side from two on the other. Women, if any come here, are to be placed on one side of this passage, and the men on the other. I recommended immediate measures to be adopted for drying the cells, and that they should come into actual use as soon as bedding arrived.

## FLINTSHIRE.

*County of Flint.*

Extract from the Treasurer's Account for the county of Flint from Epiphany Quarter to Michaelmas Quarter 1835, both inclusive, relating to the Disbursements upon Prisoners.

Apprehending, conveying, and prosecuting offenders.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Constables apprehending and conveying | £71 | 6 | 5 |
| Prosecutions at assizes | 61 | 14 | 7 |
| Ditto at sessions | 94 | 1 | 0 |
| Magistrates' clerks | 29 | 6 | 11 |

Gaol Expenses.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surgeon, one year's salary | 30 | 5 | 6 |
| Chaplain ditto | 51 | 2 | 0 |
| Gaoler ditto and extra allowance | 136 | 2 | 0 |
| Repairs of lead pipes | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| To Mr. * *, for alterations | 241 | 2 | 0 |
| Clothing, maintaining, and employing prisoners | 184 | 17 | 0 |
| Conveying prisoners for trial | 7 | 11 | 6 |
| Constables assisting gaoler at assizes and sessions | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Reservoir keeper, year's salary | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Houses of Correction.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master of Overton, year's salary | 16 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto of Mold, ditto | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto of Holywell, allowances | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Maintenance at Overton | 14 | 17 | 4 |
| Ditto at Mold | 4 | 18 | 11 |
| Ditto at Holywell | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Surgeon's attendance at Holywell and Overton | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Repairs at Overton | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto at Mold | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| Expenses of funeral of a prisoner at Overton | 1 | 16 | 0 |

## FLINT.

### County Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Flint.

*Construction.*

Flint.
County Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Flint.

This prison is secure, dry, and well ventilated. The single cells are sufficiently large for separate confinement, provided that a proper quantity of out-door exercise is allowed, and suitable rules adopted. The female debtors, having no separate accommodation, are placed in the same ward with the male debtors, and have no separate yard nor privy. The day-rooms might easily be converted into separate cells.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day-rooms | 6 |
| Divisions in the chapel | 3 |
| Infirmaries or rooms for the sick | 0 |
| Warm and cold baths or bathing-tubs | 1 |
| Airing-yards | 6 |
| Refractory cells— | |
| Dark | 1 |

Flint. County Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Flint.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apartments below ground | 0 |
| The number of cells appropriated for debtors is | 5 |
| For male prisoners | 8 |
| For female prisoners | 2 |

There is a fire-place in each day-room, and one also in every debtor's room. Water is well supplied in every yard, and the privies are neat. A revolving chevaux-de-frise, placed all around, would be an expensive, but not a useless addition.

### *Management.*

The day-rooms still continue in use here, but silence is enforced in a moderate degree. A few improvements may readily be accomplished; one is to set aside two rooms for the sick, one for males, and the other for females; another is to supply an additional privy in a yard in which there is at present none, so that the prisoners must be conducted out of their own yard to the next one for this purpose. The custom of suffering prisoners to work in the garden, and to carry stones outside, appears to me a mischievous one—it is true that a turnkey is present. I state my objection on this head reluctantly, because the chaplain, who is a most judicious and zealous functionary, sees strong reasons in favour of the practice. There has been no attempt at suicide known here during the twelve years that the chaplain has officiated. There has been no escape during the four years of the keeper's residence; one prisoner escaped in the last 12 years, but he was retaken. During four years there has been no alarm from fire. For every ward 100 lbs. of coals are provided weekly in the autumn, and 150 lbs. weekly in the winter. A most satisfactory diminution of the number of inmates has taken place, in consequence of increased strictness as to diet and discipline; this is conspicuous as to recommitments. The usual offences committed within the walls of the prison are swearing, and violations of silence, but offences are said to be rare, and are punished by solitary cells. The female prisoners are exclusively attended by the matron. Convicted prisoners are not permitted to receive visits nor letters from their friends during the first six months of their imprisonment, unless under peculiar and pressing circumstances. This recommendation of the Lords' Committee has been adopted with the best effects. The whole prison is neat. There has been no whipping here for four years.

### *Diet.*

One pound and a half of bread is allowed daily to each prisoner; one pound and a half of potatoes enters also into the daily allowance, and the prisoners receive a quart of gruel morning and evening, obtained from three ounces of oatmeal. Salt is distributed without limit. If the debtor is destitute, he receives the value of the above scale of food in money. The untried are permitted to receive food from their friends without, but no ale nor spirits may enter, except only two pints of beer daily for a debtor. Comb, towel, and soap are allowed. Clothing consists for the men of a cap, jacket, trousers, clogs, a shirt changed once a-week, and stockings changed once a-week, or more frequently. The clothing for the women comprises shift, gown, stockings, and clogs. The bedding is composed of two blankets, a rug, and straw. The Chaplain thinks that the health of the prisoners has been better since the adoption of the present scale of diet.

### *Labour.*

Breaking stones forms the more severe description of labour; the other employments are washing for the women, mending shoes and clothes, and the general cleaning of the prison. The hours allotted for labour are six daily in winter and nine in summer. The profits received from labour in the last year amounted to between £10 and £15, the whole of which sum went to the county.

### *Religious and other Instruction.*

There is one service performed on Sunday, and one sermon is delivered: the service is rarely in the Welsh language, usually in English. Service is also performed on Wednesdays and Fridays. The Chaplain also attends on other days as occasion may require. When he comes to the gaol he takes an opportunity of conferring privately with the prisoners. He keeps no journal of the character of the prisoners, but a separate book is preserved to register his own attendance. There is no instruction in reading provided for the prisoners, but they are very well supplied with religious books. The debtors do not attend the chapel with regularity.

### *Recommendations for Pardon.*

One prisoner was so recommended in the year 1832, on the ground of good conduct.

### *Care of the Sick, Disease, and Mortality.*

The number of cases of illness during the year 1835 was twenty-two. They consisted principally of stomach complaints and cutaneous eruptions, of scrofula, venereal disease, opthalmia, gout, coughs, constipated bowels, and ulcerated leg. The above forms a fair annual average of the number of sick. The surgeon has attended the gaol above twenty-four years, and during that period no malignant or epidemic disease has prevailed in it, only occasionally a solitary case of mild fever. There have been only five deaths during his entire attendance, one from small-pox, three in worn-out subjects from stomach disease, ulcerated bladder, enlarged prostate, and hydrothorax, and one woman in child-bed.

### *Salaries.*

Keeper, £130 (out of this sum the keeper provides also a turnkey, but no extra allowance

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III.
SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*County of Flint.*

Flint.
County Gaol and House of Correction for the County of Flint;

is made to either party in any shape); chaplain, £50; surgeon, £30 (for this sum he furnishes also all the medicines which may be required); matron, £20.

### STATISTICS OF THE POPULATION.

I. Prisoners confined in the course of the Year 1835:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Debtors | 14 | 1 |
| Under the Game Laws— | | |
| Tried by a jury and summary convictions | 16 | 0 |
| Under the Bastardy Laws | 2 | 0 |
| Under the Vagrant Act | 18 | 0 |
| Felons | 13 | 0 |
| Total | 75 | 6 |

II. The Number and Description of Prisoners in the Prison at the Date of this Return, 10th September 1836:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of debtors | 1 | 0 |
| Number of misdemeanors | 7 | 0 |
| Number of felons | 4 | 2 |
| Prisoners for trial | 1 | 0 |
| Prisoners under sentence | 10 | 2 |
| Total | 12 | 2 |

III. Progress of the Population:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of prisoners confined in | 1832 | 74 |
| ” ” | 1833 | 98 |
| ” ” | 1834 | 82 |

IV. Expenditure.

Some of the prison expenses during the year 1835:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet for the year | £121 | 3 | 4½ |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male and female clothing | 1 | 18 | 9 |

The weekly cost of the diet of each prisoner is about 3*s*.

V. Registration and Accounts.

The following books are kept in the prison:—The chaplain's, surgeon's, and visiting magistrates'; the prison register, gaoler's private journal, and baker's book.

## SHROPSHIRE.

## OSWESTRY.

### BOROUGH GAOL, OR LOCK-UP HOUSE.

*County of Salop.*

Oswestry.
Borough Gaol, or Lock-up House.

Although formerly used as a borough gaol, this small building appears destined in future to serve a more appropriate purpose, that of a lock-up house, under the control of the county magistrates. Prisoners were formerly detained here so long as eleven weeks, five weeks, or a month. It is not secure. The keeper receives the humble salary of 8*s*. weekly. He has been here about six years. His wife is not called matron, nor paid as such. He has no allowance of coals nor candles; in the winter, when a prisoner happens to be here, 1*s*. a-week is given for coals.

There are two yards; each yard contains two cells, and each yard has also a privy. The gaoler's apartment is in the centre. There is no pump. For the diet of each prisoner 4*d*. a-day is allowed. The gaoler buys what they desire. The allowance was formerly 5*d*. daily. No soap is provided for the prisoners; nor are any brushes nor mops furnished. For the washing of the bedding 8*s*. is annually given to the gaoler's wife. One prisoner was here on the day of my visit. During the year 1834, 24 prisoners were admitted here from the county, and 14 from the town. During the first seven months of the year 1836 no prisoner was admitted here; only some disorderly night charges occurred. There are two registers, one for the town, the other for the county. There are two sets of bedding. There is no chaplain nor surgeon, and no chapel. There has been no death for six years; three escapes have been made during that time.

## ERRATUM:

In the Report for 1836 (page 34), under the head of "Leicester County Gaol," instead of *one* male turnkey, *three* ought to have been enumerated, at salaries of £52 per annum each.

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for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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# SECOND REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

# PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## IV.

## SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1837.

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## IV.

## SECOND REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

MY LORD, London, 25th February, 1837.

Tour.

I LEFT London on my last tour of inspection on the 1st July, and returned about a fortnight ago, having passed nearly seven months in Scotland. After a short stay at Edinburgh I proceeded to Dundee; and, travelling along the coast to Inverness, I visited all the Prisons within a range of 20 or 30 miles from the sea; a tract which comprises nearly all the Burghs and Prisons in the north-eastern division of Scotland. Several of these Prisons I had previously inspected; but this second visit was of great use in enabling me to introduce improvements, and to ascertain how far some suggestions which I had made on my first visit had been acted upon, and how the changes had worked. I shall presently speak more fully of these matters; and I am sure your Lordship will be gratified to learn that much has already been effected in ameliorating the condition of the Scottish Prisons and improving their discipline; little as it may be in comparison with what remains to be done. From Inverness I proceeded direct to Shetland, as the season was becoming rather advanced, and, after examining the Prison of these islands, and inquiring into the state of crime, &c., I returned by the first conveyance to Orkney, and from thence to Wick; and there beginning with Caithness, and taking each county in turn (with the exception of Argyleshire) as I went southward, I examined all the Prisons north of the line between Edinburgh and Glasgow; excepting only the small ones of Grantown in Inverness-shire, Crief in Perthshire, and Falkirk and Linlithgow in Linlithgowshire. I have subsequently inspected the Edinburgh Prisons, revisited the chief Prisons at Glasgow, and examined the minor ones, and inspected the Prisons of Renfrew, Paisley, Ayr, Dumfries, Haddington, Dunbar, and Jedburgh.

District visited.

I have now, therefore, examined most of the Prisons of Scotland; including all the largest, and indeed all of the second class with the exception of the Prisons of Lanark and Hamilton. The district, too, which I have explored, includes the greater part of the country; comprising the whole of the northern and eastern divisions, part of the western, most of the central, and part of the southern; and it contains the bulk of the population.

Previous views confirmed.

The general result of this second examination has been a confirmation (in my own mind) of the views contained in my last Report. Some modifications have certainly suggested themselves, but they are slight; and do not so much regard the general plan which I took the liberty of submitting as the mode of carrying one or two parts of that plan into operation.

Existing evils

The chief existing evils in the Scottish Prisons, as enumerated in my last Report, are, want of the means of separating prisoner from prisoner and of preventing intercourse from without; want of employment, and of a provision for teaching the prisoners a trade or other occupation, by which to earn an honest livelihood when restored to society; want of mental, moral, and religious instruction; insecurity; the luxurious diet and life of ease in some Prisons when compared with the food and labour of the lowest class of honest and industrious people; great expense of many of the Prisons; incompetency of many of the keepers; want of female officers; want of the means of inspection; want of cleanliness and ventilation; sloth and injury to health induced by the long time the prisoners pass in bed; and want of a uniform system.

Bad results.

Among the evils arising from this state of things are, first, that in the great majority of the Gaols the prisoner, instead of being reformed, or at least improved, becomes worse; and, second, imprisonment on the present system is but slightly deterring in its effects on the criminal population generally: for the present evils in the Prisons are most of them of a moral rather than a physical kind; and are therefore little formidable in the eyes of the depraved; whilst the food—the grand object of interest to a prisoner—is generally better than that of many honest people out of Prison; to say nothing of the freedom from labour—a great luxury generally to criminals. In the accounts of the Prisons I have lately visited, your Lordship will find much additional evidence of the existence and extent of the foregoing evils.

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Remedial measures proposed.

The following is an enumeration of the remedial measures proposed in my last Report:—A uniform system to be adopted; a few Penitentiaries to be provided for the use of the country at large; prisoners to be kept separate; female prisoners to be placed under the immediate charge of female officers; all prisoners to be required to work, and to be instructed as far as possible in such kinds of labour as will enable them to earn an honest livelihood on quitting Prison; an increased provision to be made for the mental, moral, and religious education of prisoners; a general Asylum to be provided for the reception of juvenile offenders on their release from Prison; a Lunatic Asylum to be provided for all the lunatic prisoners in Scotland; the royal burghs to be relieved of their peculiar burdens and liabilities, and all classes to contribute alike towards the expense of Prisons and prisoners; the management of all the Prisons in Scotland to be placed under one directing authority to be appointed by Government; and the cost of the Prisons and prisoners to be defrayed out of one general fund, to be put under the same control.

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### *Number and general Condition of the Prisons of Scotland at the present time.*

Lock-up Houses.

Generally in state.

Bedding.

Few clean and neat.

Best.

Worst.

Counting Prisons of every kind, there are at present about 170 in Scotland. Of these about 70 are mere Lock-up Houses, consisting for the most part of only one small room each, frequently forming a separate building, and in very few instances in the charge of a resident Keeper. Some of them are dark, close, damp, cold, and insecure; and most have one or more of these faults; few having a glazed window, and many no fire-place or other means of warmth. In almost all, too, communication can be kept up with people on the outside; and spirituous liquors, knives, files, &c. obtained. The bedding generally consists of loose straw only, usually contained in a crib, but sometimes lying in a heap on the ground. It should, however, be remarked, that the most frequent occupants (though not the sole ones) of these Lock-up Houses are drunkards and vagrants, who would many of them have to pass the night in the open air, or at best in a wretched gipsy-tent, if they were not placed here. Most of the Lock-up Houses I have seen were in a slovenly state, but some few were neat and clean. Among the best that I have examined are those of Kintore, Old Meldrum, and Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, and Dunkeld in Perthshire; though (as will be seen by referring to the separate Reports) the claim to praise even of these is of the slenderest kind. The worst I have visited are to be found at Huntly in Aberdeenshire, Macduff in Banffshire, Fochabers in Elginshire, and Cupar-Angus in Forfarshire. There are many Lock-up Houses in the south, however, which I have not examined; some of which have probably a claim to be inserted in one of these lists.

Small Burgh Gaols.

Bad, but better than the Lock-up Houses.

Number of rooms.

The next class of Prisons are the small Burgh Gaols, of which there are about 80. These, as a class, are considerably better than the Lock-up Houses, but they are generally quite as unfit for their purposes—considering that the prisoners have to remain longer in them—as the Lock-up Houses are for theirs. The Burgh Gaols (many of which are used for County prisoners also) generally form part of the Town-house, which is usually an old building standing on one side of the main street or of the market-place. The rooms used as a Prison are frequently on the ground-floor; and, when not so, are generally on the second floor, or partly on one and partly on the other; the Town-hall and Council-room usually occupying the intermediate or first floor. The number of rooms varies generally from two to five or six; though in some cases, as at Fortrose in Ross-shire, and Anstruther in Fife, there is only one room: in such cases, however, I was assured that males and females are never confined together; for that if a female were brought while there was a male prisoner, the Magistrates would either refuse to receive her or would hire a room for her at an inn; and that in point of fact the sexes are never mixed.

Average number of prisoners.

Dryness, &c.

The average number of prisoners in the small Burgh Prisons is not more than two or three, but there are occasionally many more; and even when there are as few prisoners as there are rooms, the usual practice is to put them together; males being kept apart from females, and criminals generally from debtors. This arrangement is adopted partly to save fuel, and partly because the advantages of separation have not been considered. When the accommodation is very small debtors are sometimes allowed the use of the Town-hall or Council-room, when not otherwise tenanted. Such is the arrangement, for example, at Dysart and Earlsferry, in Fife. As respects dryness, ventilation, temperature, and cleanliness, there is every variety; though certainly the general standard is low. In several Prisons dark and damp rooms, which were formerly used, have now been shut up or turned to some other

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purpose, some being converted into lumber-rooms, others into cellars. Still there are many places, such as the Prison at Fortrose in Ross-shire, and the existing Prisons in Shetland and Orkney (which, however, will soon be abandoned) containing cells entirely unfit for the reception of a human being.

Few of these Prisons have airing-yards, and few are properly furnished with privies. A common arrangement is to have stools or buckets in the rooms, which are generally emptied once a day, sometimes twice: but in one prison at least—that of Haddington—this is done only once in two days; there being in that town no place but a corner of the public street in which to deposit the filth. Few of these Prisons have a resident Keeper: many of them, too, are insecure, and numerous instances of escape will be found recorded; but, considering the wretched state of several of them, it is doubtful whether their insecurity ought to be looked upon as a fault. The best that I have seen in this class of Prisons—if, indeed, they can properly be placed among them—are those of Kirkaldy (in Fife) and Calton (part of Glasgow). It is difficult to select from the bad, their number being so great: among them, however, would stand the Prisons at the following places: several Burghs in Fife; Brechin and Forfar, in Forfarshire; Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire; Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire; Banff and Elgin; Tain and Fortrose, in Ross-shire; and the present Prisons in Orkney and Zetland. There are several bad small Burgh Prisons also in the south of Scotland, and two or three on the western side (including the islands) which I have not yet visited.

Few airing-yards or privies.

Few resident Keepers.

Insecurity.

Best.

Worst.

The next class of Prisons, proceeding in the order of size, contains twelve; namely, those of Ayr, Cupar-Fife, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Greenock, Hamilton, Inverness, Lanark, Perth, Stirling, and Wick, and the old Prison at Dundee, which, though soon to be abandoned, is still in use. The Prison at Ayr is a tolerably good one, especially since the recent improvements; and, I believe, those of Hamilton and Lanark, the only two I have not examined, are tolerably good also. Little, however, can be said for the others: that of Wick is the best; and those of Dundee, Inverness, and Stirling, the worst; and very bad they are. The prison of Inverness is, with the exception of that of Tain, more oppressively close than any place I ever was in. It would be a waste of money to attempt to make any considerable improvement in the three last, or, indeed, in those of Greenock and Cupar-Fife. That of Dumfries, however, may, I think, at a small cost, be made to serve, at least for a time; and those of Dumbarton and Perth might probably be made tolerably good, at a moderate expense, if they should be required. I found some of these Prisons in a dirty and disorderly state. Full accounts of all of them, however (excepting those of Hamilton and Lanark) will be found, some in my present, some in my last Report. At the Prisons of Dundee, Inverness, and Stirling, there is no resident Keeper, or officer of any kind. The average number of prisoners in each of the foregoing Prisons (excepting the old one at Dundee) varies from 6 to 40.

Prisons of the third class.

Few good ones.

Some dirty and disorderly.

The fourth class contains eight Prisons; that is, all the remaining ones except the Glasgow Bridewell, which stands alone, being much the largest and much the best Prison in Scotland. The Prisons which I have put in the fourth class are, the two at Aberdeen, the Gaol and Bridewell of Edinburgh, the Gaol of Glasgow, the Prisons of Paisley and Jedburgh, and the new Prison at Dundee, which, though not yet in use, is nearly completed. Most of these Prisons have been built within the last twenty-five years; the two oldest being the Edinburgh Bridewell and the Glasgow Gaol; the former erected about forty years ago, and the latter about thirty years ago. No one of these Prisons is on a thoroughly good construction, or, in my opinion, is well situated; most of the cells being too small, and the Prisons being placed within the towns or on the outskirts, instead of in retired situations, at some distance. The average number of prisoners in each of these Prisons is approximately as follows:—

Fourth class.

Construction of none very good.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayr | 25 | Inverness | 30 |
| Cupar-Fife | 12 | Lanark | not known. |
| Dumfries | 30 | Perth | 40 |
| Dumbarton | 6 | Stirling | 30 |
| Greenock | 34 | Wick | 10 |
| Hamilton | 24 | | |

In the Aberdeen Bridewell, the best of the foregoing Prisons, there are the means of keeping the prisoners entirely separate; the number of cells (100) exceeding the greatest number of prisoners at any single period for a long time. The Aberdeen Gaol also contains more cells than prisoners (except on extraordinary occasions), though the power of separation has been turned to no

Means of separation.

account. In the Prisons of Paisley and Jedburgh, also, the number of cells is as great as the ordinary number of prisoners; and in these Prisons, as in those at Aberdeen, the cells are large enough (with some improvement in the ventilation) for prisoners to occupy them by day and night, going out for short periods into the open air. This, too, I hope, will be found possible, without prejudice to the health of the prisoners, in the cells of the new Prison at Dundee: about many of them, indeed, there is no doubt; though some are unfortunately so small as to make the matter very uncertain. In the Edinburgh Bridewell the cells are, I fear, quite too little to be used each for the tenement of a prisoner; but considering that this Prison was erected forty years ago, when little was known on the subject of prison discipline, the building is on a better construction than could have been expected. The two worst of the Prisons under review are the Edinburgh and Glasgow Gaols, and these are both so thoroughly bad in their construction as to be incapable of material improvement. In proposing, however, to abandon them I should not recommend to build others in their stead.

Dryness, &c.

The Prisons in this class are all dry, and for the most part tolerably warm; some being heated by a warm-air apparatus and others by open fires. The Aberdeen Bridewell is warmed by steam; but there is no provision for warming the new Prison at Dundee. The ventilation is but moderately good in any of them, and in the night-cells of the Glasgow Gaol it is miserably defective. I found them all clean except that part of the Paisley Prison which is used as a Gaol, and excepting, to some extent, the Prison at Jedburgh. They are all, too, tolerably secure; the Glasgow Gaol least so, however. All of them have resident Keepers, and all airing-grounds.

Glasgow Bridewell.

The only remaining Prison is the Glasgow Bridewell, a full account of which will be found in my last Report.

### *State of the Prisoners.*

Physical condition in general tolerably good.

The physical condition of the prisoners is in general tolerably good, though it is by no means uniform. In some Prisons it is certainly low, owing, generally, to damp, dirt, or closeness; but in others the prisoners are in very good condition, better than, I fear, is the case with many honest people. There is but little serious sickness, and but few deaths; and upon the whole I am satisfied that the health of the prisoners is, generally, at least as good on their leaving Prison as on their entrance. I have found nothing like that formidable disease which used to be known under the name of Gaol-fever; and in only two instances have I found fever of any kind; and one of these (at Perth) was a case of two children of a female debtor, who were suffering from scarlet fever when they entered the Prison. I confess, however, that I am surprised that fever does not frequently break out at such Prisons as those of Dundee, Inverness, and Tain; and that, when it does appear, it is not fearfully destructive.

The smallness of the number of deaths in the Scottish Prisons is in some degree accounted for by the circumstance, that prisoners are sometimes removed to the Town Infirmary, or liberated, on account of illness, or (if debtors) are allowed to go home, on giving security for their return; and a further explanation is, that most of the prisoners are at an age at which the animal functions are in fullest vigour. But, on the other hand, the dissipated life which criminals generally lead impairs the constitution prematurely, and exposes them, in a peculiar degree, to the inroads of sickness. On the whole, I am convinced that the regularity of diet, disuse of spirituous liquors, and attention to cleanliness, &c., which exist in the best regulated Prisons of Scotland, and which, even in the others, are to be found in a higher degree than in the disorderly abode of a criminal, more than counterbalance any causes tending to the injury of health. The most prevailing diseases are bowel-complaints, catarrh, itch, and venereal disorders.

Prevailing diseases.

Prisoners often dirty.

In most of the small Prisons, and in some of the large ones also, the prisoners, though probably quite as clean as they would be at home, are often dirty; some, indeed, I found disgustingly so. In many of the Prisons, it is left entirely to the prisoners to wash themselves when they like; and, as criminals, generally speaking, have no taste for cleanliness, they often remain unwashed for several days. In most of the large Prisons, however, cleanliness, in a greater or less degree, is enforced; and there has already been a considerable general improvement in this respect since the period when I entered upon my duties. Improvement in cleanliness, indeed, is easily obtained. Let but a prisoner's breakfast depend on his having washed himself thoroughly by a certain time, and there is little danger of his neglecting his ablutions.

Food.
Money-allowance common.
Allowance varies in amount.
Contracts.
Dietaries.
Glasgow dietary.

*Food.*—There is a great variety in this respect. In most of the Prisons, except those in the highest class, a money-allowance is given, or, at least, has been given until lately; for I have always advised its immediate discontinuance; and the recommendation has, in several instances, been acted upon. There are still many places, however, in which the money-allowance continues. This allowance varies from three-pence a day, in some prisons, to six-pence in others. In some Prisons, those of Dumfries and Haddington, and the Gaol of Paisley, for example, a contract is entered into with the Gaoler to supply the prisoners with food at a certain rate per head. This rate, like the money-allowance, varies at different Prisons from three-pence to six-pence, and that without any assignable reason. In all the instances which have come before me, the Gaoler acts according to his own judgment and sense of justice, both as to the quantity and quality of the food he gives; no fixed scale having been laid down for him to follow. Under these circumstances, it is very creditable to the Gaolers that no serious case of abuse has come to light in my examination; and, to the best of my belief, few, if any, such instances exist; for I have always examined both the prisoners and the medical men on these points. In some Prisons, indeed, the Paisley Gaol for example, the food supplied by the Gaoler, is, in my opinion, both too good and too abundant, compared, as it ought always to be, with the diet of the poorest class of honest and industrious people out of Prison. In several Prisons, including, of course, the best ordered, a regular dietary is in use. This, however, varies considerably; and is not quite the same in any two Prisons. In some Prisons, too, the dietary is alike for all the prisoners, whether children or adults: but in the best regulated, it varies partly according to age, and partly according to the nature of the work at which the particular prisoner is employed. The food, where there is a diet-table, generally consists of oatmeal-porridge, milk, broth (containing barley, vegetables, and a little meat), and wheaten bread. At the Glasgow Bridewell the prisoners have two meals a day (the usual number at other Prisons also), their breakfast consisting of 10¾ ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, with a little buttermilk; and their dinner of a quart (half a Scotch pint) of soup, (containing four ounces of barley, with vegetables, marrow-bones, and seasoning,) and an allowance of brown wheaten bread, varying from four to eleven ounces, according to the age, &c. of the prisoner. (The prisoners often keep this bread to serve for a supper.) The food is plain, but sufficient. The general good health of the prisoners is the best proof in its favour; but I may add, that I did not receive any complaints about it. The daily cost of the food in the Glasgow Bridewell, including fuel, water, repairs of utensils, part of the Matron's salary, and every other expense of cooking, is about 2½*d.* a day per head. The same, too, is about the cost of the food at the Edinburgh and Paisley Bridewells. At the Aberdeen Bridewell it is rather higher; but even there it is only 3*d.* a day. At the Edinburgh Gaol the daily cost is about 3½*d.*; and at the Glasgow Gaol, 5*d.*

Supplies from without.
Whiskey smuggled in.

Where the allowance is paid in money, or where the Gaoler supplies by contract, additional supplies from without are generally permitted; but this is seldom the case where there is a regular dietary. In these irregular supplies, food of an objectionable kind, including spirituous liquors, is of course often introduced. By referring to the Reports on the Prisons of Dumfries and Lerwick your Lordship will see to what an extent this abuse is sometimes carried. One way adopted for smuggling whiskey into a Prison is by mixing it with milk. This fraud is known to have been practised at Wick; but it was there carried on by the friends of the debtors. It is deserving of remark, that, as a general rule, most dissatisfaction appears to exist, and I have received most complaints, in those Prisons where the food is most expensive, and where the greatest irregularities are permitted. This, however, is to some extent explained by the circumstance, that there is no work in these Prisons to give the prisoners other subjects for thought and occupation than eating their meals and wrangling about the quantity and quality of their food.

Bedding and clothing.

*Bedding and Clothing.*—I have already mentioned, that in the very small Prisons, or Lock-up Houses, the bedding consists of loose straw only, sometimes contained in a crib, and sometimes lying on the ground. In the larger Prisons there are generally either bedsteads, boards fixed in the wall to serve as such, or hammocks; and the bedding usually consists of a straw mattress and pillow, two or three blankets, and a coverlet. In a few Prisons there are sheets also. The bedding appears to be generally warm enough; and where it is not so, the prisoners usually sleep two or three in the same bed, and thus make up by their animal-heat for the want of blankets. In some Prisons, too (such as the Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen Bridewells, and Edinburgh Gaol), the bedding is very clean; but in others—those of Dumfries and Dunfermline for example—I found it very dirty. The best bed for a Prison, in my opinion, is the hammock: it is cheap, requires fewer blankets than a wooden or iron bedstead, and is readily removed from the cell; thereby giving facilities for ventilation, making it impossible for the prisoner to lounge away his time during the day in bed, and increasing the space for work.

Hammocks.

Clothing seldom supplied.

There are only two Prisons in Scotland in which the prisoners are fully supplied with clothing; these are the Edinburgh and Aberdeen Bridewells. The general rule is for the prisoners to continue to wear the clothes which they had on at their admission; clothing being supplied to those only who are in a state of destitution; and there is seldom any regular provision even for this, the object being sometimes effected by private charity. In the Glasgow Bridewell, about a third part of the prisoners are furnished with clothing; but excepting this, and the two Prisons just mentioned, I have not been in any Prison in which more than a very few of the inmates wear a prison dress. Yet, under good arrangements, the cost of prisoners' clothing is but small; and it is very desirable that this expense should always be borne: for, to say nothing of the evil of creating a kind of distinction, and offering a reward for extreme poverty, the difficulty of insuring personal cleanliness, of keeping the Prison free from vermin, and of preventing the concealment of instruments for escape, is greatly enhanced by the circumstance of the prisoner continuing to wear his own clothes.

Small cost of clothing.

The clothing in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh Bridewells is, in my opinion, just what it should be—plain, cheap, durable, and without any badge to keep the prisoner constantly in mind of crime and disgrace. The average yearly cost of a prisoner's clothing, including shirt, stockings, shoes, and every other article of dress, is only 10*s.* in the Edinburgh Bridewell, and in that of Aberdeen only 8*s.*

Discipline. Idleness, &c.

*Discipline.*—Few of the Prisons of Scotland have anything deserving the name of discipline; the prisoners generally passing their time in idleness (either in bed or in lolling about in the day-rooms) and in the corrupting society of their companions; seldom required to attend to their personal cleanliness, seldom obliged to observe silence and order, and seldom receiving any instruction. The exceptions, happily, to this demoralising state, include those Prisons in which there are the greatest number of prisoners; the best regulated Prisons being the Houses of Correction at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Paisley; to which may now be added, the Prison at Ayr. In these the prisoners are employed in useful labour, are for the most part kept separate (except at Edinburgh), are obliged to wash themselves regularly, are required to observe order and silence (again to some extent excepting Edinburgh), and receive at least some amount of instruction; although certainly this last has hitherto been a weak point, even in the best Prisons. A full account of all these matters will be found in the separate Reports.

Exceptions to bad state.

Few punishments in well-regulated Prisons.

In the best regulated Prisons there are few offences or punishments; but in some of the others the offences are numerous; consisting generally of making loud noises, calling to people in the street, obtaining supplies of whiskey, quarrelling with each other, abusing the officers, swearing and using obscene language, stealing from one another, and injuring the furniture and building. In some Prisons these offences pass by without punishment of any kind; in others, they are punished either by the withdrawal of food, by putting the prisoner in irons, or by confining him in a solitary cell, sometimes a dark one. I am glad to say, that there are very few Prisons in which there is any kind of corporal punishment. The only Prison I have visited in Scotland where the prisoners are ever whipped is that of Greenock; in other respects, a comparatively well regulated Prison. And, even here, whipping is seldom employed, and never for adults, and of course never for females.

Corporal punishment very rare.

Where the prisoners are separate and fully occupied they are under little temptation to break through any reasonable rule, or indeed to commit offences of any kind; and, in point of fact, in the Glasgow Bridewell, and in the Bridewells of Aberdeen and Paisley, together with the Prison at Ayr (in all of which work and separation exist), there are few offences, and but little punishment. And the separation which tends so much to this result is attained without any great depression of the spirits of the prisoners, and certainly without destroying their health, for the inmates of these Prisons are more healthy than the generality of other prisoners in Scotland.

Work liked by prisoners who separate.

As might naturally be expected, I have always found that prisoners in a state of separation are fond of their work, and like to be employed; and thus, whilst they are assisting in their own maintenance, they are gradually acquiring those habits of industry which form one of the best securities against crime. There are so few Prisons in Scotland in which the inmates associate, and are at the same time engaged in any kind of rational labour, that I cannot say with what feelings employment, under these circumstances, is regarded. The usual kinds of work in the best of the Scottish Prisons are hand-loom weaving, picking oakum and worsted waste, winding weft, spinning, sewing, shoemaking, and tailors' work. When possible (and it is found to be so much more frequently than might be expected), a prisoner is employed in that kind of work to which he has been accustomed; if, indeed, he has been accustomed to any honest employment, which is not generally the case.

Kinds of work.

Treatment generally kind.

I have received but few complaints of the treatment of prisoners, and I am satisfied that almost all the Keepers, however unqualified they may generally be in other respects, are at least of kind disposition. The common error, indeed, has been laxity and unwise indulgence. Visiting, for instance, is carried to much too great an extent; and there is seldom any security against the admittance of people of bad character. So long as a prisoner remains untried he should, of course, have facilities for communicating with his friends; but the moment his guilt is determined, and a course of treatment is entered upon with a view to his cure, intercourse from without, except under very peculiar circumstances (as when the friend to be admitted is of unblemished character and of sound judgment), should be entirely stopped.

Females.

Want of female officers.

*Female Prisoners.*—The treatment of females is generally much the same as that of males. And in most Prisons they are, I am sorry to say, under the immediate charge of male officers. This, however, is of course not the case at the Glasgow Bridewell, and it is not so at the Gaols of Edinburgh and Ayr; while it is only partially the case at the Edinburgh Bridewell, and now only partially also at the Gaol of Stirling. But I know of no other Prison at which there is a female officer. The Keeper's wife, indeed, sometimes attends to the female prisoners when they are ill, and they wait on one another to some extent; but the general rule is, that female prisoners are under the direct management of male officers.—I have met with no instance in which males and females are confined in the same cell during the night; and I have found only three or four Prisons, and those small ones, in which, as a regular thing, males and females occupied the same room by day. But there are several Prisons, some of them even comparatively large ones, where male and female prisoners have occasional opportunities of associating in the day-time, and there are some in which they can converse at all times.

Separation of males and females.

Revenue prisoners. Small number

*Revenue Prisoners.*—This class, I am glad to say, is much diminished; the average number for the whole of Scotland not being now more than about 40.

Often in worse state than criminal prisoners.

These prisoners are often in a worse condition than any others, owing to a delay in the granting of orders for their aliment, and to there being no provision for their maintenance until such orders arrive. These orders are sent by the Board of Customs or the Board of Excise, as the case may be; and the rule is not to grant an order until satisfactory evidence has been given that the prisoner is unable to support himself. This often produces a delay of several weeks; nay, a period of three months has been known to pass before the order arrived; and in the mean time the prisoner, if he really have no means of support, as appears to be frequently the case, is dependent on charity for every morsel of food he gets. Sometimes the magistrates order relief; sometimes the Gaoler makes a collection among the neighbouring inhabitants; sometimes the Gaoler feeds him at his own expense; and sometimes the other prisoners share their food with him. And I may here remark, to the honour of humanity, that even among this, its lowest class, I have generally found that when, for any reason, any one prisoner was worse off than his companions, he has met with pity and help from them.

Debtors. Number much reduced.

*Debtors.*—The number of these also, I am happy to say, is much reduced, and is fast declining, owing, apparently, in part to the improved state of the country; in part to the growing disapproval of imprisonment for debt; in part to the recent Act for abolishing imprisonment for sums less than 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (100*l.* Scots); and in part to the alteration of the law respecting the *cessio bonorum*, by which a surrender of goods can now be readily made, and release, or even protection from threatened imprisonment obtained.

Aliment.

Visits.

Idleness.

Sometimes dirty.

Irregularities.

In Scotland the debtor who can show that he is unable to maintain himself must be supported by the imprisoning creditor, according to an allowance to be awarded, within certain limits, by the Magistrates of the particular borough, and which generally runs from 8*d.* or 9*d.* per day, to 1*s.* or 1*s.* 3*d.*; the debtor generally providing his own bedding and fuel.—Visits from friends are in general freely allowed, and they often interfere with the due order and discipline of the Prison. As evidence of this I may mention, that till lately a considerable item on the credit side of the accounts of the Glasgow Gaol has been the profit obtained from supplying the debtors and their friends with malt-liquor.—The debtors generally pass their time in idleness, and get up and go to bed when they choose. As a class they are cleaner than the criminal prisoners; but there is sometimes much difficulty in inducing them to wash themselves; it being very uncertain whether, in the present state of the law, any power exists for enforcing the obedience of debtors to any regulations of the kind. I have already alluded to abuses arising from debtors being allowed to receive supplies of food from without the prison. Indeed, the very presence of this class of prisoners appears to be an anomaly, seeing that, although they are sent to Gaol, they are placed above its discipline. Trouble and complexity of arrangement are the natural results.

Officers.

Often unqualified.

Small remuneration.

*Officers.*—The Governors and Keepers of several of the Prisons are able, efficient, and trustworthy; but there are many who do not possess the two former qualities, and some few who cannot lay claim to the latter. The remuneration, however, is generally very moderate, and in some of the small Prisons exceedingly low; 3*l.* or 4*l.* a year only being no uncommon salary—nay, the allowance is some times smaller even than this. At Crail, a little Borough in Fife, the Gaoler's yearly pittance (it cannot be termed a salary) is only 1*l.*! Gaolers receiving such payments as these cannot, of course, give much time to their official duties; and are not likely to apply with much zeal to the study of the art of discipline, or to the acquirement of the various kinds of knowledge which are desirable even in the Keeper of a small Prison. The only wonder is, that, under the present circumstances, men, comparatively so respectable and well-disposed as the Goalers, even of the small Prisons, generally appear to be, can be obtained.

The want of female officers has already been spoken of.

Fees.

Seldom demanded of criminals.

Debtors' fees often heavy.

Fees irregular.

*Fees.*—The only two Prisons I have visited in which Fees are demanded of criminal prisoners are those of Dunfermline, in Fife, and Lerwick, in Shetland; and even at these the sums demanded are small, and the claim is seldom enforced when the money is not forthcoming. In several Prisons no fees are asked of debtors also; but, generally speaking, there are fees of this kind, and they are often heavy: for, in the first place, the imprisoning creditor has generally to pay a certain per-centage on the amount of the debt, and a fee of 1*s.* on the debtor's admission; the former sometimes going to the Gaoler, and sometimes to the Prison funds; the latter always to the Gaoler. The next fee arises on an application for aliment. This fee, and those consequent upon it, often amount to 9*s.* or 10*s.*, and sometimes even to a guinea: for, first, a petition must be written, setting forth the prisoner's inability to support himself—the fee to the person drawing up this document is generally half-a-crown, or five shillings;—then comes a fee to the Sheriff's officer, for serving a notice of the debtor's application on the imprisoning creditor; then a Magistrate must hold a Court to decide between the contending parties, and to fix the amount of the allowance—the fee in this case (generally half-a-crown) goes to the Town Clerk;—and, in the last place, there is a fee to the Sheriff's Officer for serving a notice of the Magistrate's award. All the fees relating to the petition for aliment have to be paid by the debtor; and are generally deducted, a little at a time, from his daily allowance. Again, there is often a fee when the debtor leaves the Prison. This fee is sometimes 1*s.* only; but a claim is not unfrequently made to 2*d.* or even 4*d.* a night for all the time the debtor has been in Prison. This last fee, however, is not often paid, at least in full. In truth, there is every kind of irregularity in these fees; a difference, for example, being made in some places between the fees demanded of debtors who are inhabitants of the particular Borough and of such as are strangers.

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Accounts.
Often unsatisfactory.

*Accounts.*—The Accounts in some of the Prisons, especially among those in the highest class, are kept with neatness, perspicuity, and trustworthiness; but in many of the small Prisons, and in some of the larger ones, they are in a very unsatisfactory state. In some cases the Gaoler himself is unable to keep even a register of the names of the prisoners; a duty which is then performed generally by the Town Clerk; and in two small Prisons which I have examined (those of Cromarty and Fortrose) there is no register at all. Indeed, the general rule is, not to record persons confined for a single night, although in some places these form the most numerous class of prisoners. Most of the registers contain the date of each prisoner's admission, but in many, that of his release is habitually omitted; and in examining the accounts, in order to ascertain the average number of prisoners, and other particulars, I have often been obliged to estimate as well as I could the probable length of some of the periods of confinement, and to depend on the recollection of the Gaoler. Indeed, one of the most tedious parts of my duty has been to obtain trustworthy information from the clumsy and insufficient records now generally kept. And yet these records are, for the most part, extremely limited in the subjects they embrace; omitting many matters of the greatest importance, as elements of a statistical account of the circumstances attending crime; as for example, the state of the offender's education, his character for drunkenness or sobriety, &c.—nay, the fact of a prisoner's previous commitment is omitted in the records of most of the Prisons; nor do these records even supply the means of ascertaining it.

Many important subjects omitted.

Expenditure.
Good system economic.

*Expenditure.*—It fortunately happens, as respects Prison discipline, that a good system is essentially economic (at least such appears to me to be the case), the very means on which I should chiefly rely, for the reform of the prisoner being, with few exceptions, such as would tend on the one hand to save expense, and, on the other, to make the prisoner a productive labourer. Thus, we find that those Prisons in Scotland, in which the best system is maintained for the real welfare and cure of the offender, are the very Prisons that are least expensive to society. This is eminently the case with the Glasgow Bridewell, which, while it is by far the best Prison in Scotland, is also, with one exception (the Paisley Bridewell), the cheapest; the average yearly cost of a prisoner in the Glasgow Bridewell, including his share of salaries, repairs, and all other expenses (except that nothing is put down for rent), being only 3*l.*, or about 2*d.* a day, whereas the average yearly cost of a prisoner in the Glasgow Gaol, where the inmates are idle and disorderly, and where they must necessarily become worse every day of their confinement, is as much as 15*l.* If, indeed, I had to arrange the Prisons of Scotland in the order of excellence, I might, with great general accuracy, place them in the inverse order of expense.—Taking the Prisons at large, the average annual cost of a prisoner, including salaries, repairs, &c., is about 9*l.* 10*s.*; and the whole average annual cost of the Prisons and prisoners of Scotland, exclusive of the cost of new building, is about 14,500*l.*

Best prisons least expensive.

Glasgow Bridewell.

Average cost of a prisoner.

Total average cost.

Number of prisoners.

*Number of Prisoners.*—The present average number of prisoners in Scotland, including those in Lock-up Houses, Police Cells, and Prisons of every kind, is about 1570; namely, about 1460 criminals, about 30 revenue prisoners, and about 80 debtors. Of the criminals, about 930 are males, and about 530 females. The revenue prisoners, and the debtors, are almost all males. Most of the prisoners are between the ages of 15 and 30. The total number of prisoners appears to have diminished somewhat during the last two or three years.

The following Table shows the present cost of the different Prisons in Scotland (except the Lock-up Houses, and some of the smallest Burgh Prisons); the average number of prisoners in each; and the yearly and daily cost of the prisoners per head. In most of the Prisons which I have visited, I have ascertained the average expenditure for the last three or four years, and the average number of prisoners, and in such cases I have given these averages, instead of the amount and number for the particular year. Where particular entries appear, instead of averages, they relate to one of the last two years; and, in some instances (all, however, relating to small Prisons), I have been obliged to estimate the number of prisoners, and the expenditure, as well as I could.

| COUNTY. | PLACE. | DESCRIPTION OF PRISON. | YEAR. | EXPENDITURE.* | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF | | | AVERAGE COST OF EACH CRIMINAL PRISONER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Current Expenses. | New Buildings and Alterations. | Criminals. | Revenue Prisoners. | Debtors. | Yearly Cost. | | Daily Cost. |
| | | | | £. | £. | | | | £. | s. | |
| Aberdeen | Aberdeen | County and Burgh Gaol | Average | 670 | .. | 34 | .. | 7 | 18 | 0 | 1*s.* 0*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto | Ditto Bridewell | 1835-6 | 695 | 39 | 61 | .. | .. | 11 | 0 | 7½*d.* |
| Argyle | Inverary | County and Burgh Gaol | Average | 170 | .. | 9 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 10½*d.* |
| Ditto | Campbell Town | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 30 | .. | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Ayr | Ayr | County and Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 280 | .. | 25 | .. | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7*d.* |
| Ditto | Irvine | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 30 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Banff | Banff | County and Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 88 | .. | 3½ | .. | 3 | 16 | 10 | 11*d.* |
| Berwick | Greenlaw | Ditto ditto | Estimated average | 90 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | Lauder | Burgh Gaol | Ditto | 30 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Caithness | Wick | County and Burgh Gaol | Average | 85 | .. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 7*d.* |
| Cromarty | Cromarty | Ditto ditto | 1834-5 | 13 | .. | .. | 1½ | | | | |
| Dumbarton | Dumbarton | Ditto ditto | 1834-5 | 86 | 3 | 4½ | .. | About 1 | 18 | 0 | 1*s.* 0*d.* |
| Dumfries | Dumfries | Ditto ditto, and Bridewell | Average | 300 | .. | 18 | 0½ | 4 | 15 | 0 | 10*d.* |
| Ditto | Annan | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 25 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | Sanquhar | Ditto | Ditto | 25 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Edinburgh | Edinburgh | County & City Gaol & Lock-up House | 1835 | 2,046 | .. | Gaol 126<br>Lock-up House 29 | 3 | 21 | 12 | 0 | 8*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto | Bridewell | Average | 1,200 | In1835<br>300 | 200 | .. | .. | 6 | 0 | 4*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto (Canongate) | Debtors' Gaol | Estimated average | 130 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | | | |
| Ditto | Ditto | Police Prison | Ditto | 300 | .. | 40 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Musselburgh | Town Gaol | Ditto | 25 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Dalkeith | Ditto | Ditto | 25 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Elgin | Elgin | County and Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 53 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 16 | 0 | 10½*d.* |
| Ditto | Forres | Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 18 | .. | $0\frac{1}{40}$ | .. | 0¾ | | | |
| Fife | Cupar | County and Burgh Gaol | Average | 150 | .. | 11 | 0½ | 1 | 12 | 0 | 8*d.* |
| Ditto | Dunfermline | Burgh Gaol | Ditto | 70 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 13 | 0 | 8½*d.* |
| Ditto | Kirkaldy | Ditto | 1835-6 | 66 | 12 | 2¾ | 0¼ | .. | 20 | 0 | 1*s.* 1*d.* |
| Ditto | St. Andrews | Ditto | Average | 13 | .. | 0¾ | | | | | |
| Ditto | Kinghorn | Ditto | Ditto | 3 | .. | $0\frac{1}{30}$ | | | | | |
| Ditto | Dysart | Ditto | 1835-6 | 5 | .. | 0¼ | | | | | |
| Ditto | Burnt Island | Ditto | Average | 6 | .. | 0¼ | | | | | |
| Ditto | Crail | Ditto | Ditto | 2 | .. | $0\frac{1}{100}$ | | | | | |
| Forfar | Forfar | County and Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 80 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | Dundee | Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 771 | 27 | 77½ | .. | 10 | 9 | 10 | 6*d.* |
| Ditto | Aberbrothock | Ditto | 1834-5 | 84 | .. | 3¼ | .. | 1¾ | 18 | 0 | 1*s.* 0*d.* |
| Ditto | Brechin | Ditto | 1834-5 | 71 | .. | 3 | .. | 0¾ | 18 | 0 | 1*s.* 0*d.* |
| Ditto | Montrose | Ditto | Average | 85 | .. | 3½ | .. | 0½ | 22 | 0 | 1*s.* 2*d.* |
| Haddington | Haddington | County and Burgh Gaol | 1835-6 | 105 | .. | 5½ | .. | 0½ | 18 | 0 | 1*s.* 0*d.* |
| Ditto | Dunbar | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 25 | .. | 1 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirkcudbright | Kircudbright | County and Burgh Goal | Average | 188 | .. | 14 | About 3 | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | New Galloway | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 30 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Maxwell Town | Ditto | Ditto | 30 | .. | 3 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Castle Douglas | Ditto | Ditto | 25 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Lanark | Glasgow | County and City Gaol | 1834-5 | 911† | .. | 68 | .. | 36 | 14 | 0 | 9½*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto | Bridewell | Average | About 700 | .. | About 300 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 1½*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto | Police Prison | Estimated average | 350 | .. | 70 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Ditto (Calton) | Ditto and Bridewell | Average | 37 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 0 | 4*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto (Gorbals) | Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 120 | .. | 8 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Ditto (Anderston) | Ditto | Ditto | 40 | .. | 3 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Hamilton | Ditto | 1836 | About 250 | .. | 22 | 0½ | 4 | 13 | 0 | 8½*d.* |
| Ditto | Lanark | Ditto | Estimated average | 130 | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | Rutherglen | Ditto | Ditto | 30 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Linlithgow | Linlithgow | County and Burgh Gaol | Ditto | 80 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Nairn | Nairn | Ditto | Average | 50 | .. | 1 | .. | About 2 | | | |
| Orkney | Kirkwall | Ditto | 1834-5 | 13 | .. | 0¾ | .. | $0\frac{1}{16}$ | | | |
| Peebles | Peebles | Ditto | Estimated average | 75 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Perth | Perth | County and City Gaol | 1834-5 | 493 | .. | 36 | .. | 9 | 12 | 0 | 8*d.* |
| Renfrew | Paisley | Ditto | 1835 | 311 | .. | 28 | .. | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7*d.* |
| Ditto | Ditto | Bridewell | Average | 65 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1½*d.* |
| Ditto | Greenock | Burgh Gaol | 1834-5 | 400 | .. | 28½ | .. | 6 | 13 | 0 | 8½*d.* |
| Ditto | Port Glasgow | Gaol | Estimated average | 60 | .. | 3 | | | | | |
| Ditto | Renfrew | Burgh Gaol | 1835-6 | 10 | .. | $0\frac{1}{12}$ | .. | 0½ | | | |
| Ross | Tain | County and Burgh Gaol | Average | 77 | .. | 4 | 3½ | 0½ | 14 | 0 | 9*d.* |
| Ditto | Dingwall | Burgh Gaol | 1835-6 | 32 | 130 | 1¼ | | | | | |
| Ditto | Fortrose | Ditto | 1834-5 | 9 | .. | 0½ | | | | | |
| Roxburgh | Jedburgh | County Gaol and House of Correction | 1836 | 360 | .. | 27½ | .. | 0½ | 13 | 0 | 8½*d.* |
| Selkirk | Selkirk | County and Burgh Gaol | Estimated average | 30 | .. | 2 | | | | | |
| Stirling | Stirling | Ditto | 1835-6 | 381 | .. | 31 | 0½ | 1½ | 12 | 0 | 8*d.* |
| Ditto | Falkirk | Ditto | Estimated average | 70 | .. | 4 | | | | | |
| Sutherland | Dornoch | Ditto | Average | 60 | .. | 3 | 1 | 0½ | | | |
| Wigtown | Wigtown | Ditto | Ditto | 45 | .. | 2 | .. | ¼ | | | |
| Ditto | Stranraer | Burgh Gaol | Ditto | 76 | 52 in 1835 | 4 | .. | 1 | | | |
| Ditto | Whitburn | Ditto | Ditto | 28 | .. | 1 | | | | | |
| Zetland | Lerwick | Ditto | 1835-6 | 17 | .. | 1¾ | | | | | |
| | | About 90 Lock-up Houses and very small Burgh Gaols | Estimated average | 500 | .. | 20 | | | | | |
| | | | TOTAL . . . £ | 14,414 | .. | 1,460 | 40 | 151 | £9 | 10 | 6¼*d.* |
| | | | Deduct for decrease in the number of revenue prisoners and debtors since some of the foregoing accounts were made up . . . about | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 70 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 30 | 81 | | | |

* To avoid the entry of shillings and pence in this Account the sums are entered to the nearest pound.

† This sum would have been considerably higher had it not been for fees received on the admission of debtors, and for a profit in selling malt liquor to the debtors and their friends; the first amounting to £98 and the last to £280.

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### *Improvements Effected.*

It will afford your Lordship pleasure to learn that I have met with a cordial reception from the Local Authorities all over Scotland; and that my recommendations have always been received with attention, and, in many cases, carried into effect, sometimes by the Magistrates and Council of the particular Burgh alone, and sometimes (invariably when applied for) with the assistance of the Commissioners of Supply and other leading gentlemen of the County. I have never advised the expenditure of much money, seeing that everything relating to the Prisons of Scotland is at present quite unsettled. But where it appeared that a considerable immediate improvement could be made, either in the building itself, its internal arrangements, or the discipline in use, at a small cost, I have recommended the outlay. Several improvements, too—such as increased attention to cleanliness, restriction of visits, and the discontinuance of a money-allowance for food—have been brought about at little or no expense. The Prisons in which improvements, to a greater or less extent, have been carried into full operation, are at the following Towns:—

Aberdeen (the Bridewell only).
Ayr.
Banff.
Dingwall.
Elgin.
Forres.
Glasgow (the Bridewell and the Calton Prison only).
Inverness.
Montrose.
Stirling.
Stonehaven.

Improvements are going forward, also, at Wick and in Shetland; and similar changes have been determined on at Aberdeen (the Gaol), Brechin (in Forfarshire), Dumfries, Kirkwall, Paisley, and Perth.

An account of these improvements appears in the Reports on the separate places. Some of them are certainly of small amount; but I trust they will all be found useful; indeed, in several instances, where the change has been effected, I have received letters from Provosts and other gentlemen, informing me that good results have already been obtained. The most striking improvement is in the Prison at Ayr. Twelve months ago this Prison was in as disorderly a state as any I have visited: the prisoners were idle, dirty, and noisy; and persons living in the neighbouring houses, or passing by the Prison, were often annoyed and disgusted by the gross language and the ribald songs that assailed their ears. My first examination, however, convinced me that, with a small expenditure, the place might be rendered suitable for the introduction of a good system of discipline; and, finding a strong disposition in many of the leading gentlemen of the County and Burgh to take immediate steps for improving their Prison, I proposed various alterations, and strongly recommended that Mr. Brebner, the able Governor of the Glasgow Bridewell, should be engaged to superintend the changes and the introduction of a new order of things. These proposals were readily adopted, as was also one for pensioning off the old keeper, and engaging an efficient one in his stead. Some delay arose in carrying the measures into effect; but in the course of about four months everything was ready for the change, and the new system was immediately put in action. Some of the prisoners were at first very sullen, and shewed a spirit of insubordination. By a mixture of firmness and kindness, however, on the part of Mr. Brebner and the new keeper, this spirit was soon suppressed, and at the end of a couple of days everything was going on smoothly. That which chiefly excited the hostility of the prisoners was their separation one from another.—I visited the Prison lately, and was highly gratified by the change that had taken place. Industry, order, and cleanliness, had succeeded idleness, confusion, and dirt; and I found no trace of the bad feeling I have described: but, in truth, few of the prisoners who were in confinement at the period of the change were there at the time of my visit. I examined every prisoner in private, and received no complaint whatever; several, indeed, spoke in grateful terms of the treatment they received from the keeper and his wife, the latter of whom has the charge of the females.

Ayr.

All said they liked their work, and no mention was made of the separation. Of course, however, I did not seek for complaints; although I gave every prisoner an opportunity of bringing them forward, informing him, in general terms, that I was ready to hear a statement of any grievance.

Still, much as has been done at Ayr, there is yet room for considerable improvement. Indeed, I purposely omitted many proposals in the first instance, lest, by attempting a great deal, I should accomplish nothing. The results already obtained, however, having been so very satisfactory, at my last visit I proposed several additional measures. Every disposition was shown to adopt them; but, unfortunately, without calling a special County meeting, little can be done before the end of April—the period at which Meetings of the Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace, &c. are held all over Scotland.* At Ayr an energetic committee was fortunately appointed, who carried forward the improvements with vigour; but at some other places, where changes have been determined on, the progress has been but languid; gentlemen who undertake the necessary duties often having other and various business to attend to, which it would be unreasonable to expect them to set aside for the sake of the Prison. So long, too, as improvements are to be effected through others, it will, I fear, be impossible to make them complete; for with every disposition on the part of the Local Authorities to act for the best—and I have almost uniformly found a strong desire to do so—it cannot be expected that those whose attention has not been strongly drawn to the particular subject of Prison Discipline can fully recognize, even when they are described, other than great faults or great advantages. A keeper, for instance, may be a good kind of man, and perform the more evident of his duties with diligence and regularity, and yet be very unfit for his office. But how difficult is it to make this apparent to persons whose inquiries have not led them to see how many qualifications ought to be united in the director of a Prison!

**Delay.**

**Want of knowledge.**

### *State of Crime in Scotland.*

With a view of determining what number of prisoners it will be necessary to provide for, I thought it important not only to ascertain the number of offenders actually in confinement, but to extend my inquiries to the general state of crime in Scotland, and to the probable number of criminals at large. This I was the more tempted to do on account of the peculiar facilities for obtaining such information which exist in Scotland, owing to the system of Local Judges and Public Prosecutors. I was also urged to this examination by the great importance of the inquiry abstractedly, and by a consideration of the few opportunities which arise for obtaining trustworthy information on this head; especially as relates to some of the remote parts into which I was going. I have not, however, allowed these matters to withdraw my attention, to any considerable extent, from the objects specifically laid down for my pursuit; and this necessity for confining my main attention to the immediate business I had in hand will, I hope, be received as my excuse for any errors I may have fallen into on the general subject of crime, and which a more thorough inquiry would have prevented. An examination of the state of crime almost necessarily led also to some other matters strongly bearing upon it; such as the state of the Police, the amount of drunkenness in different districts, the state of education, and the condition of the people. I offer the statements under these heads, however, only as an approximation to the truth.

I am happy to inform your Lordship that the general result of the foregoing inquiries is very satisfactory. I am satisfied that the great bulk of the Scottish people are honest and peaceable; that education has advanced; and that the condition of the people has for a long time been gradually improving, and is now better than at any past period.

**Great bulk of the people honest and peaceable.**

A great decrease has evidently taken place in most kinds of serious offences, and that without taking into consideration a concurrent increase of population. In petty offences, too, when the increase of population is considered, a decrease is almost always observable, and in many instances the decrease is not merely comparative but absolute. Upon the whole, then, bearing in mind the great increase in the population and wealth of the country, the amount of crime appears to have much diminished. I am fully aware that the returns of convictions might, in many cases, lead to a different conclusion; but the increased efficiency in the administration of the laws, and the improvement in the Police also, (feeble and unor-

**Great decrease in crime.**

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* Since my Report was completed, I have received a letter from the Chairman of the Gaol Committee, informing me that they have determined to proceed forthwith with many of the additional improvements.

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ganized as the Police still is in many parts of Scotland,) will explain this discrepancy. But so common is it to confound the number of convictions with the number of offences, that it has happened several times that, on my first putting the question whether there was more or less crime than formerly at a particular place, the reply has been that crime had increased; but on my further inquiring what particular kinds of offences had become more numerous, and whether there was a less feeling of security than used to exist, the respondent has gradually changed his opinion, and declared his belief that crime had diminished, and that he had been thinking entirely of the number of convictions. In many cases, however, even the number of convictions, as respects heinous offences, has fallen off.

Kinds of crime that have diminished.

Kinds of offences now most common.

The following offences have undoubtedly diminished: murder, highway robbery, (which was common 60 or 70 years ago in some of the Highland districts,) housebreaking, (particularly when accompanied with violence,) child-murder, violent assaults, cattle-stealing, and forgery. While these offences have been on the decline no other serious offence, as far as I am aware, has increased, although one species has certainly come into existence, namely, offences arising out of strikes among workmen, which are sometimes of a very serious character. But even of this kind there is, I believe, no bad case of recent occurrence. As to the offences of smuggling and illicit distillation, (which, however, I of course do not rank among serious crimes, although they often lead to such,) they have almost disappeared. The most common kinds of offence at the present time are thefts, (for the most part of a petty character,) assaults, and wanton injury to property, such as defacing mile-stones, &c. In the Highland Counties, indeed, assaults alone constitute the bulk of the offences; though even there the people appear to be gradually adopting a more peaceful and decorous mode of settling their disputes than beating each other with cudgels. They now often appear in their own local Court, and abide by the decision of the Sheriff.

Number of criminals generally small.

Kinghorn.

Inverness.

East Lothian.

I have given it as my opinion, founded on the inquiries I have made, that the great bulk of the people of Scotland are honest and well-disposed. In many places I have been able to obtain, from those connected with the administration of justice and others, what I believe to be a tolerably correct estimate of the criminal population; and the numbers, I am happy to say, are generally very small. In small places the bad members of the community appear generally to be known to a single individual. At Kinghorn, in Fife, for example, the population of which is about 1,500, I was informed that there are exactly nine persons who steal; and it is believed that if these nine persons could be got rid of and vagrants excluded, the Town would be altogether free from crime. To give two or three more examples of the estimated amount of the criminal population in different places, I may mention that at Inverness, (population about 12,000,) there appear to be about 60 resident thieves; 30 of whom are female prostitutes, and from 15 to 20 young boys and girls. At Perth (population about 20,000,) the number of regular thieves appears to be about 30, together with about 20 who occasionally steal, making altogether about 50. About 30 of these are prostitutes, and of the others about six are boys, six or seven are men, (one of them an old man,) one is a girl, and six or eight are old women. In East Lothian I was assured by Mr. List, the efficient Superintendent of Police, that there are not more than about 12 resident thieves in the whole County, the population of which is about 36,000. There are, to be sure, generally several thieves from other Counties, but the whole number is very small. Mr. List says that the ages of the resident thieves run from 10 to 24 years.

Usual age of offenders.

Offenders often of drunken habits.

Few know a trade.

Low in education.

Parents often bad or neglectful.

Many offenders strangers.

I have not been able to form an estimate of the whole number of thieves in Scotland; but it cannot be great, certainly not many thousands; for the examples which I have given, though favourable ones, are not excessively so, as will be seen by an examination of the different Reports. Most of the thieves are from 12 or 14 to 25 or 30 years old; very many being transported, it is believed, before they get beyond that age. Death too probably carries off considerable numbers, especially among the prostitutes. As a class the thieves are much more drunken and dissipated than others in the same rank of life. Comparatively few, too, have a knowledge of a trade, or have been brought up to any regular occupation; and as a class they are almost always reported to be much below others in the same rank of life in education. The parents of juvenile offenders (those of older ones are seldom known,) are generally stated to be at least neglectful of their children, and frequently to be in habits of drunkenness, and often to be themselves addicted to crime. The chief exceptions are cases of widows left with large families. Many of the offenders are strangers at the place

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at which they commit their offences. This is particularly the case with regard to the most serious offences.

Drunkenness the chief immediate cause of crime.

Of all immediate causes of crime and offences in Scotland drunkenness is by far the most potent. A considerable portion even of the thefts are committed under the excitement of whiskey, and the desire of obtaining this liquor is the cause of many others. And again, the means of committing a robbery are often afforded by intoxication in the person robbed. This is particularly the case with thefts by prostitutes—a numerous class of thefts, and one including robberies of large sums of money. As for assaults, they almost invariably spring from drunkenness. On my inquiring of Mr. Henderson, the Procurator Fiscal for Caithness—a county abounding in assaults—on this point, his expressive reply was, "Sir, I never knew a sober assault."

### *Prison Accommodation required.*

Existing provision insufficient.

Probable increase of prisoners.

Having now ascertained the number of prisoners at present in confinement, and given such information as I have been able to obtain relative to the probable number of criminals at large, I come to consider what amount of Prison accommodation is necessary. There is no doubt that the existing provision is quite insufficient even for the present number of prisoners. In the Glasgow Bridewell, for instance, which is calculated for 260 prisoners only, and which does not contain more than that number of cells, there are often upwards of 300 prisoners; destroying, to a certain extent, the principle of separation, one of the leading principles of the establishment. Some of the other Prisons, too, are improperly crowded; and, as I have already stated, there are several which should be abandoned altogether. Again, one of the first effects which may be anticipated from a great general improvement in the Prisons, and the system of Prison discipline, is a considerable increase in the number of prisoners. For so soon as the prisons are changed from places of corruption to schools of reform, the periods of imprisonment (which in Scotland are less regulated by statutes than in England, and depend more on the discretion of the Judge), will probably be considerably lengthened—a step to which the Judge will be urged as well by a desire to protect society from further injury as by a wish to promote the real welfare of the offender himself. It may be expected, too, that many juvenile criminals whose early offences are now passed over to some extent rather than that they should be exposed to the contamination of a Prison, will be apprehended (as it is highly important they should be) in the first stage of their bad career, and before their habits of crime become fixed. Indeed it is much to be desired that the whole criminal population, young and old, should be got within Prison walls; so that society may be literally weeded of its bad members, and these latter placed under the most favourable circumstances for cure. Some persons, indeed, have fears that to withdraw a number of criminals is only to create a void which will call new criminals into existence. But this appears to me to be a great mistake, founded probably on a false analogy between crime and food, or some other thing for which there is a natural demand, the pressure of which would increase with any diminution in the number of producers. Such, however, is not the case with crime; for crime is opposed to the interests and feelings of society; and the community at large would be glad to drive it out of existence; and instead of the expansive power of crime increasing with every contraction, I believe the reverse to be the case, and that the withdrawal of every criminal, inasmuch as it tends to break up organization for dishonest purposes, and to bring each remaining offender more prominently before the public eye, weakens the position of criminals generally, and facilitates the complete suppression of crime. It is this want of a crowd of offenders to afford the means of divison of labour and mutual concealment that, in my opinion, does much to account for the almost total absence of crime in many small places.

Desirable that the whole criminal population should be in confinement.

Three penitentiaries proposed.

Best of present prisons to be still used.

I propose that there should be three chief Prisons or Penitentiaries in Scotland; namely, the Bridewell at Glasgow (enlarged), for the west and south-west; the great military Prison at Perth (converted into a Penitentiary), for the east and south-east; and Fort George* (converted either in whole or in part into a Penitentiary,) for the north. The best of the existing Prisons, however, should be used as far as their accommodation will go; for several of them, though insufficient as the only Prisons of their respective districts, would still be useful as part of a general system; might afford material relief to the great

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* Fort George is in Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the River Ness.

Prisons; and often obviate the necessity of removing prisoners considerable distances. The principal Prisons coming under this description (exclusive of the Glasgow Bridewell) are the Houses of Correction and Gaols at Aberdeen, Paisley, Lanark, Hamilton, and Jedburgh, the Bridewell at Edinburgh, the Prisons of Ayr, Dumfries, Wick, and Kirkaldy, and the new Prison now building at Dundee. Some of the smaller Prisons also will do for temporary purposes, and there are several which can with a little alteration be made to serve, at least for a time.

In order to provide, to some extent, for the first influx of prisoners, without incurring a great expense in building, I should propose that some of the large rooms in the Military Prison at Perth, should, in the first instance, be used for considerable numbers of prisoners placed together; with a view to their being divided into separate cells at a future time. An incidental advantage of this arrangement would be, that it would afford the means of trying the two different principles of separation and congregation, under circumstances the most favourable for testing their respective value. I am, myself, strongly in favour of the principle of separation; but there are many men whose opinion is deserving of much weight, who support the opposite principle.

Saving in construction of separate cells.

In constructing separate cells, a great saving might, I think, be obtained, by making them of various degrees of strength, and of various sizes, instead of having them all on one uniform plan, as is generally the case. In a Prison, as in many places in the outer world, there are commonly a few desperate fellows who set all ordinary means of control at defiance, and who are only to be restrained by physical means. But, under good regulations, the great majority of prisoners are quite tractable, and make no attempt at escape; and a skilful Governor soon becomes acquainted with their different characters. Moreover, when, by a good system of inspection, a prisoner can never feel certain, at any moment in the 24 hours, that the keeper's eye is not upon him, he must (unless he be very wild) give up all idea of forcing his way out. Even at the Glasgow Bridewell, where the means of inspection are far from perfect, the shock of an earthquake would scarcely more astonish the inmates than the escape of a prisoner. Another reason why it is unnecessary to provide such strong cells for all the prisoners is, that many of them are always too young, or too old, or for other causes too weak, to make any great effort at escape, even if they were so disposed. Under these circumstances, I should propose always to have a small number of very strong cells, but to construct the greater portion in a comparatively slight and unexpensive manner.

Future enlargement.

One thing which is frequently overlooked, and which is subsequently productive of great inconvenience and expense, is the necessity of providing for the enlargement of a Prison, if such enlargement should be required. And here arises one of the many reasons which exist for not placing Prisons within towns; for in towns land is dear, and there is, therefore, a strong disposition to limit the allotment. It fortunately happens that at the Glasgow Bridewell (which is in the outskirts of the town), a considerable quantity of land has been retained; and that no valuable property has at present been put up on any of the adjacent ground. At Perth, too, and at Fort George, there is fortunately plenty of land, if it should ever be wanted for additional buildings; which, however, I hope will not be the case.

Small local prisons.

The three main Prisons at Glasgow, Perth, and Fort George being provided, and the best of the other Prisons being rendered suitable for a good system of discipline (which may be done at little expense), nothing would remain but to put up a number of small local Prisons for temporary use; and these might be erected a few at a time, beginning with those places at which they are most wanted.

Prison for lunatic offenders.

A Prison should certainly be provided for lunatic offenders; but some one of the present Goals, which by its construction is unfitted for the introduction of a good system of discipline for ordinary prisoners, would, I should think, do tolerably well for this purpose.

### *Probable Cost of the Buildings required.*

Glasgow Bridewell.

The chief outlay, in the first instance, will be in the enlargement of the Glasgow Bridewell, which I should propose immediately to extend so far as to make it capable of receiving about 600 more prisoners, all in separate cells. By a rough estimate which has been made of the cost of this enlargement, I expect it would be about 37,000*l.*, including the cost of the land, and all other expenses, such as

Perth.

Fort George.

those of beds, work-tools, &c. The expense of the alterations at Perth, including the necessary furniture, &c., I estimate, roughly, at about 12,000*l.* The least expensive changes would be at Fort George; where there is fortunately a great number of strong separate rooms, which would require but little to turn them into very good cells. The only considerable expense, indeed, at Fort George, would be the purchase of furniture and tools; and I should not expect this to exceed 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.*; since the number of prisoners there would be comparatively small. Thus the whole expense of the proposed alterations at Glasgow, Perth, and Fort George, and of the purchase of the necessary furniture, tools, &c. may be put down at about 52,000*l.*; although, when careful estimates come to be made, the sum may certainly prove to be considerably greater or less.

A very few thousand pounds would be sufficient to effect all that I should recommend in other Prisons; the general rule being to turn these Prisons to the best account they are capable of in their present state, but not to enlarge them, or to go to any considerable expense, even in improvement.

Local prisons.

The small Prisons for local and temporary purposes, if they contained rooms for the keeper to live in, as appears very desirable, would, I think, cost about 500*l.* or 600*l.* a piece, but I fear not less. The keeper's rooms, however, would of course stand for some part of his salary. As already stated, these minor Prisons may be erected a few at a time; and experience will probably suggest improvements in their construction, and in the means of reducing their cost.

Ornament should be avoided.

In building several of the present Prisons in Scotland, a good deal of money has been expended for the sake of ornament, or architectural effect. This appears to me to be quite unsuitable to the legitimate objects of imprisonment, and to be worse than waste; but I cannot but consider it highly objectionable that, because a man has done wrong and injured society, the style of his dwelling should be raised from that of an humble tenement to the grandeur almost of a palace. Everything which adds to the *éclat* of crime is, in my opinion, most pernicious, and adds greatly to the incentives to indulge in it. One of the most striking instances of the error under consideration, which I have met with, is at Cupar-Fife; where, walking out early in the morning after my arrival, to look round the neighbourhood, I observed a fine building, with a large portico in front, which I supposed to be the residence of one of the wealthiest men of the town. But when, after breakfast, I desired to be conducted to the Prison, to my surprise, I was led to the building with a grand portico, which proved to be the place I was come to inspect. I may add that, on inspection, I found the internal arrangements as bad as the outward appearance was imposing. Errors such as these, at least, will be prevented by putting the building of Prisons under the direction of those who have other objects in view than the adornment of a town. Not only may great errors be avoided, indeed, but, in building Prisons under one general direction, there will be a security for having them erected on the best known plan, instead of the matter depending, as is often the case at present, on the skill of some local architect, who may never have given particular attention to the subject of Prisons, and who is of course desirous of putting up a building which shall have a pleasing exterior. Nor will there be any necessity of employing a separate architect, however well qualified, for each separate Prison; for there is little need of variation, especially in small Prisons; and (with the exception of the three Penitentiaries) such alone would be required. Working-plans, therefore, having been once prepared, on two or three different scales, they would serve wherever a new Prison was wanted. A considerable saving of expense, also, would be obtained by having the doors, window-frames, &c. cast in large numbers, and according to one pattern; and a like advantage might be secured in the purchase of the hammocks, beds, &c.

No necessity for a separate architect for each prison.

Saving in Purchases.

It fortunately happens that building materials are cheap both at Glasgow and Perth, where the greatest quantity will be required. Few, if any, building materials will be wanted at Fort George; but they might probably be had there also at a cheap rate, owing to the readiness of access by water.

### *Proposed System of Management and Discipline.*

If it be allowed that the legitimate objects of imprisonment are the protection of society and the reform of the offender, that system of course should be adopted which is best calculated to attain these objects; provided that at the same time it does not entail too great a sacrifice of any other kind. Thus, although the reform of the offender is an important object, it would be unreasonable to expect society to provide for its accomplishment, if, by so doing, it would have to expend large sums of money which might be more effectually employed for the prevention of crime, in providing good education, &c. for those who have not become contaminated. There is fortunately, however, no necessity for entering into a comparison of the effect to be produced by the expenditure of money in these two different ways; for, as already stated, a good system of Prison discipline is necessarily economic; since the means of reform, instead of imposing an additional burden upon society. tend (most of them at least) to a saving of expense; partly by keeping down the amount of disbursements, and partly by rendering the prisoner a productive labourer, and thereby enabling him to contribute to the Prison Funds. Thus industry and economy should, in my opinion, be leading features in the management of every Prison; and a great effort should be made to render the Prison *self-supporting;* and I have little doubt that, under favourable circumstances, this object may be obtained—nay, that the prisoners may eventually earn even more than their cost, so as to afford an opportunity for introducing (at least to some extent) the important principle of compensation for injury. To effect this, however, the Prison must be large, well constructed, and placed in a district where there is a demand for labour; and lastly, the prisoners must be sent for longer periods than at present. The experience of the Glasgow Bridewell shows that much may be expected under such circumstances, for that Prison already nearly maintains itself, although there is comparatively but a small number of prisoners, and those prisoners are on an average changed six times every year.

A prison should, if possible, be made self-supporting.

One great advantage of the self-supporting principle is the ease with which it can be ascertained whether the principle is, in fact, carried into operation. With respect to many principles, the effect is so far removed from the cause, that it is often very difficult to trace the connection; but this principle presents a ready test, and one which no Governor could evade. The moment, too, a Prison becomes self-supporting (and is at the same time good in other respects) there is every motive, whether we regard the good of society or the real welfare of the offender, to send every criminal for a sufficient time to effect a cure.

The principle of separation may appear to be opposed to the system of economy, which I so strongly urge; and so, to a certain extent, it is; but not nearly in so great a degree as might be anticipated; while its advantages in promoting the cure of the offender are, in my opinion, great. In point of fact, the Glasgow Bridewell, in which a separate cell is provided for each prisoner, instead of costing much more in its erection than other Prisons of like capacity, was comparatively unexpensive; though this was probably owing to unusual care in the application of the Building Funds. This Prison, which is able to accommodate 260 prisoners, cost about 25,000*l.*; while that of Durham, with a less amount of accommodation, cost about 100,000*l.*; and the Prison of York, also with a less amount of accommodation, cost 200,000*l.*! or more than 1,000*l.* per inmate!

Cost of building the Glasgow Bridewell.

It appears, then, that good economy in building will more than counterbalance the cost of providing separate cells for the prisoners; and this cost may, I am satisfied, be materially reduced in the way I have pointed out.

Some other points in the proposed system of management and discipline, such as an increased attention to education, will be found in the enumeration at the beginning of this Report, of the remedial measures brought forward in my last Report; and most of which I have already had repeated occasion to refer to.

### *General Arrangements proposed.*

**Union of Counties.**

The whole of Scotland to be regarded, as respects Prisons, as one undivided state, instead of a number of separate counties. (Under this arrangement the most convenient Prison would of course be always used, without reference to the particular county or burgh in which it happened to be. Thus, for example, offenders taken up at Maxweltown, which joins the town of Dumfries, although in a different county, would, under the new arrangement, be sent to the Prison of Dumfries, which is close at hand, instead of to Kirkcudbright, a distance of 27 miles; and the witnesses, also, instead of having to travel to Kirkcudbright, would give their evidence close to their own homes.)

**Removal of peculiar burdens.**

The peculiar burdens and liabilities of Royal Burghs, and all other peculiar burdens and liabilities relating to Gaols, and imposed by general or local Acts, to be abolished.

**One common prison fund.**

All expenses relating to Prisons, of whatever kind, whether of building and repairs, of aliment (except that of debtors, to be paid for by the imprisoning creditor, as at present,) of salaries, of removing prisoners from Prison to Prison, &c. &c., to whatever kind of Prison the expenses relate (including Lock-up Houses and Police Cells), to be defrayed out of one general fund; Government, however, on whom the cost of removing certain prisoners has hitherto fallen, to pay into this fund, once a year, a sum equal to the average annual payment for the last three years.

**Mode of assessment.**

The Prison Fund to be raised by a general rate on land and houses all over Scotland, to fall equally on all classes. (Strict justice would perhaps require that a distinction should be made in raising that portion of the Prison Fund which is wanted for building, in favour of those counties which have lately erected Prisons. The whole sum to be raised, however, is so moderate, and there would be so much difficulty in determining how far to go back, and in apportioning the rates, that it is much to be hoped that this distinction will not be pressed for; especially when it is considered that some of the new Prisons are so ill-constructed that they are of little value; that every county requires new small local Prisons which will be paid for out of the general Fund; and that each county will partake of the advantages of the general Penitentiaries.)

**One general direction.**

The entire management of the Prisons of Scotland (including the appointment of the officers) and the control of the Prison Fund, to be placed in the hands of Government; a detailed account being presented every year to Parliament, showing how the money has been applied, the average number of prisoners in each Prison, the value of their productive labour, the clear average cost of each prisoner, and the balance for or against every Prison. (The directing body who may have the management of the Prisons under the arrangements proposed, would in all probability avail themselves of the assistance of the present local authorities, where the Prison is in a good state, if these should consent to continue their services.)

**Fees to be abolished.**

All Fees to be abolished.

### *Probable Yearly Expense of the Prisons under the proposed Arrangements.*

On grounds, several of which I have already pointed out, I think it may reasonably be expected that, under the arrangements proposed, the current expenses would be small; indeed for them to be large would, I think, necessarily argue bad management, and such as under a good system of supervision and responsibility could scarcely exist. The necessary expenses of a prisoner are, with the exception of rent and salaries, trifling; for I have shown that he can be supplied with a plain but sufficient diet for 2½*d.* per day; and that he may be neatly clad for 10*s.* per year, or less than a halfpenny per day. The salaries are certainly heavy at present, but this arises very much from having so many separate establishments, instead of a few upon a large scale. This is at once shown by a reference to the Glasgow Bridewell, the greatest Prison in Scotland; for there, although the corps of officers is more efficient, without reference to the greater size of the place, than at any other Prison, the proportionate expense of salaries is unusually small, being equal, if divided among the average number of prisoners, to about 3*l.* per head. This sum, however, though comparatively small, is really high; but I have no doubt it will be considerably reduced on the enlargement of the Prison; and that the addition made to the salaries in consequence of the introduction of a great number of new prisoners will be found trifling compared with the total amount of salaries now paid at the Prisons which will then be superseded; such as the Glasgow and Greenock Gaols, &c.

**Necessary expenses small.**

**Sources of economy.**

Another source of economy will of course arise from the purchase of food and stores of different kinds in large quantities; while a great increase may be looked for in the receipts for productive labour, by bringing the prisoners near the labour-market, by setting those to work who are now idle, and by the gradual abandonment of the system of short imprisonment, by which, so soon as a prisoner has got into a good train, and begins to work with zeal and success, he is withdrawn from Prison, soon to lose what he has acquired.

**Increase of productive labour.**

**Removal of prisoners.**

*Removal of Prisoners.*—This, as far as I can foresee, is the only expense that can be increased by the changes proposed; and I am doubtful whether, under good arrangements, there will be any considerable increase even here, so expensive is the

Present want of organization.

removal of prisoners under the present system, and so many are the journeys which are now performed, but which will then become unnecessary: for in the first place, as there is no organization at present, it is generally found necessary to send two officers to escort a single prisoner; and these often have to hire a gig or light cart; and it must sometimes happen that different escorts are travelling at the same time, towards the same Prison, along near and parallel roads; whereas, under the arrangements contemplated, the prisoners would be picked up one after another, and conveyed by one and the same escort; this single escort costing less than either of the two escorts on the present plan. Under the head "Perthshire" will be found a detailed account of the travelling expenses now incurred in conveying a prisoner from Alyth to Perth. The distance is only 22 miles, yet the cost is nearly 2*l.*

Carriages for prisoners.

Instead of proceeding on this expensive and isolated system, I should propose that each Penitentiary (and perhaps each of the principal local Prisons also) should be provided with a strong carriage, in which to fetch prisoners; these carriages to be something like those used in London for the same purpose, except that they should be divided in the inside into two rows of small cells (like sedan-chairs), with a passage running between them; so that the prisoners may all be kept separate and out of sight of each other, and yet be under the immediate inspection of an officer. Two or three officers, with a pair of strong horses, may in this way convey a dozen prisoners with more safety, and at but little more expense, than a single prisoner is now taken; and, as there would of course be communication by post informing the Governor of the Penitentiary where prisoners were waiting to be fetched, the carriage would make its round from time to time, and pick them up at the different stations. It should be remarked, too, that although under the new arrangements it will be necessary to convey a greater number of prisoners than is now the case, yet, if the projected improvements lead to the abandonment of the system of short and frequent commitments, no prisoner will have to travel *so many times* as at present, which (as far as it goes) will cause a reduction in the number of journeys. And, lastly, I may observe, that the three projected Penitentiaries will all be so situated as to be readily accessible both by land and by water, and that they will be near the masses of population. And the same may be said, in a less degree, of several of the most important of the local Prisons, such as those of Aberdeen and Dundee. The only important exceptions to this proximity are the towns of Edinburgh and Leith; but there is already easy communication between Glasgow and these places, both by road and canal, and this facility will probably soon be greatly increased by the construction of a railroad.

Diminution in number of journeys.

Proposed penitentiaries readily accessible.

It may then, I think, be fairly presumed that even the expense of conveying prisoners will not be greatly increased, while most other expenses will probably be much diminished; and that, therefore, the whole cost per head of prisoners in Scotland will become considerably less. Indeed, as respects the Glasgow Penitentiary (which will be the largest of the three), there is every ground for believing that the prisoners will soon earn their entire maintenance, including every kind of disbursement. It appears, therefore, that although there will probably be a considerable increase for a time in the number of persons in confinement in the country, little or no increase will take place, even in the first instance, in the current expenses (now amounting to about 14,000*l.* per annum), and that there will ultimately be a great reduction.

Present expense of prisons.

### *Probable Effects of the proposed changes.*

The most important effect to be anticipated or hoped for is, of course, a diminution of crime. Powerful remote checks to crime will, I trust, be afforded; but an immediate one also may, I think, be looked for from the circumstance that the Sheriffs (local Judges in Scotland, and not at all corresponding with officers holding the same name in England) will no longer be deterred from sentencing to sufficient periods of confinement by the fear of exposing the offender to further corruption; and another check may be expected from the circumstance that the authorities in small places will not be prevented, as at present, from apprehending gipsies and other vagrants (the principal law-breakers in the rural districts) by a consideration that the whole expense of guarding and maintaining them would fall upon their particular burgh. After a time, the training in good habits, and the instruction in the means of earning an honest livelihood, which will go on in the Prisons, may be expected to produce a palpable effect on the amount of crime; for many of the children who now get into a course of crime, and who eventually

Immediate checks to crime.

Remote checks to crime.

SCOTLAND.

become hardened offenders, are the offspring of bad or negligent parents, who have given them no education, and taught them no trade; and who have even, in many cases, as well by precept as by example, led them into the commission of crime. Such children can have little or no opportunity of doing well, even if they were so inclined; for, supposing them to be able to perform some kind of work, they have never acquired a character that would induce respectable people to employ them. But the habits of most of them are, from the circumstances under which they have been brought up, so bad, and they have obtained so little self-control, that they must be without the power as well as the will to be industrious and honest; and it would appear as idle to attempt to drive such children into good conduct by dint of mere punishment as by the same means to try to add to their stature. By a good system of training, however, especially if the offenders be placed under it at an early age, there is good ground for hoping that many may be cured and become respectable members of society. This object would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a general House of Refuge, open to all who might chose to avail themselves of it, and which might serve as an intermediate station between a Prison and the world at large; where the inmates might learn the rudiments of agriculture, &c. (at the same time raising their own food), with a view to voluntary emigration to some of the colonies, where the necessaries of life can easily be procured, where they would be exposed to few temptations, and where they would be removed for ever from their former associates and from the scene of their crimes.

House of Refuge.

Nothing has been more clearly shown in the course of my inquiries than that crime is, to a considerable extent, hereditary—crime appearing in this respect greatly to resemble pauperism; which, according to the evidence collected by the Poor Law Commissioners, often proceeds from father to son in a long line of succession. This circumstance is favourable for its gradual extinction. Indeed, if all the criminals in the present generation could be collected and placed in confinement—the young to be cured, and the old to pass the remainder of their days under control—the next generation would probably contain but few thieves. One of the most serious evils, perhaps, of the system of short confinements is, that it allows the perpetuation of the race of criminals. So long as a man is in prison he cannot, at any rate, become the father of future offenders; and as the greatest number of crimes is committed at that age at which the passions are most violent, this consideration is a further and important reason for long and unbroken periods of confinement.

Crime hereditary.

The saving in expense that is likely to arise has already been considered so far as the cost of Prisons and prisoners is concerned; but a great saving may also be looked for, after a time, both to the counties and to Government, by a reduction in the number of prosecutions; seeing that, under the present arrangements, every offender is generally prosecuted several times; short periods of imprisonment doing but little to interrupt a series of offences. A great saving, too, will probably take place, at no distant period, by a reduction in the number of offenders receiving sentence of transportation—a punishment which leads to great expenses, both in the conveyance of the culprit to the distant region of Australia, and in his control and management when there.

Saving in expense of prosecutions.

Saving in expense of transportation.

Owing to the excellent moral condition of the people of Scotland generally, and to the admirable system of administering criminal justice, the results of any great improvement in prison discipline (the want of which at present paralizes, to a considerable extent, the operation of the latter, and conceals the full existence of the former) would, in all probability, be peculiarly striking; while, at the same time, the country presents unusual facilities for carrying it into effect: for, in the first place, it is admitted on all hands that, with few exceptions, the present Prisons are in a bad state—bad in construction, and bad in conduct and management—and that a change of some kind must be made. The Prisons, too, are, most of them, old, so that comparatively little has been expended upon them for many years—a mere trifle compared with what has been laid out in England. Moreover, the mode in which the expenses of the Prisons are at present chiefly paid creates great dissatisfaction; falling, as the burden does, on a particular class. Again, the number of offenders being small, there is no necessity for going to any great expense in providing Prison accommodation; and there fortunately happen to be two large public buildings (Fort George, and the Military Prison at Perth), one of which is at present turned to no account, and the other only

Scotland.

partially occupied, which are suitable for the purposes required; while the good construction of the Glasgow Bridewell, the readiness with which it can be enlarged, and its proximity to one of the greatest labour-markets in the world, afford easy means of converting that building into a third Penitentiary.

The ease of communication, too, in Scotland, owing to the country being nearly sea-girt and much indented, presents unusual facilities for placing its Prisons under one general and combined system; while it, at the same time, increases the necessity for combination; for so long as this ease of moving from place to place exists, it is almost vain for any district to make an isolated attempt to banish crime.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient, humble Servant,

FREDERIC HILL.

*To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell,*
*Secretary of State.*

# REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

## REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

[I have judged it most convenient to arrange these Reports, generally, in the order in which I visited the prisons, partly on account of the similarity which is often to be found in the circumstances of Prisons in the same district.—By reference to the table of contents, however, any particular Report may readily be found.]

### KIRRIEMUIR, FORFARSHIRE.

Population about 4,000.

(Visited July 19th, 1836.)

*Kirriemuir.*

This prison consists of a single vaulted room, on the basement floor of the town-house, and is situated in the middle of the town. The spot appears to be healthy. The room is about 16 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 8 feet high; its cubical contents, therefore, is about 1,500 feet. The prison is now tolerably secure, but there has been much trouble in rendering it so; for, being the prison of a burgh of barony, the old law requires that it should be open to inspection from without, probably as a security against secret and unjust imprisonment. One consequence of the communication with the street is that a prisoner is sometimes supplied with whisky.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of Lord Douglas, the superior of the barony.

*Present State of the Prison.*—The prison is moderately clean and moderately dry, but it is ill ventilated. It is warmed, when necessary, by an open fire; and there must be some danger of the loose straw which is used as bedding taking fire; but the building itself is safe from fire, being built entirely of stone.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were not any prisoners at the time of my visit, and in fact the place is generally empty, the average number of prisoners being equal only to one during a fifth part of the year. Offenders under serious charges are sent to Forfar, which is only five miles off.

*Food.*—Four-pence a day, paid in money.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—No clothing allowed. Loose straw is given as bedding.

*Discipline.*—There is nothing beyond simple confinement.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The usual offences are, getting drunk, breaking the furniture, and attempting to escape. The period of the prisoner's confinement is sometimes lengthened; but generally speaking no punishment is inflicted—corporal punishment never.

*Miscellaneous.*—Debtors are never confined here. Visits and letters are allowed, the gaoler being present when any person is admitted.

*General Observations.*—The prison is considered to form part of the police establishment, and no separate account is kept of the expenses; they must, however, be trifling.

Besides this prison, there are two small cells, used by the police. No one is ever confined in them, however, for more than one night. They are made of wood, and stand in one of the rooms of the court-house. They are neither well ventilated nor very secure.

The Local Police Act has been adopted in this town, during the last 18 months, with great advantage. The total cost it entails is only about 100*l.* a year, while the population of the town is about 4,000.

The corps of police consists of a superintendent and two subordinate officers. The superintendent, who was formerly a serjeant in the artillery, is said to discharge his duties with great intelligence and efficiency.

Before the Police Act was adopted the town is said to have been in a very turbulent state; but it is now generally quiet, and few offences are committed. If the roving tinkers could be got rid of, and about a dozen other troublesome fellows removed, little would probably arise to disturb the order of the town.

The town appears to be much indebted to the baron bailie, who acts as magistrate under the Police Act, and to the procurator fiscal. The former, as usual, renders his services gratuitously; and these services are much enhanced by the circumstance of his belonging to the legal profession. The procurator fiscal also, in this instance, acts gratuitously, in consequence of the poverty of the place.

### BRECHIN, FORFARSHIRE.

Visited 20th July, 1837. (Second inspection.)

*Brechin.*

On my arrival at this town I found that great alterations were in contemplation in the gaol, public attention having, I was told, been directed to the subject, in consequence of the bad report which I had been obliged to make. I advised, however, against any ex-

*Brechin.*

pensive changes, seeing that the present site is very objectionable, and, moreover, that all matters relating to prisons and prison discipline in Scotland are at present unsettled. But it appeared on examination, that the prison might be put into a sufficiently good state to be used, till a new one was provided, for about 40*l.*; and the magistrates determined, provided the Council gave their sanction, to expend this sum in the way I suggested. I find, however, by a letter dated 12th January, 1837, that although the matter has been quite determined on, and the work contracted for, the alterations have not yet been made, owing partly to the continued bad state of the weather.

## MONTROSE, FORFARSHIRE.

Visited 21st July, 1837. (Second inspection.)

*Montrose.*

I proposed various changes in the management of the prison of this town, and these changes, having been adopted by the magistrates, have been carried into effect. By a letter from Mr. Crawford, Provost of Montrose, dated 14th January, 1837, I learn that separation is now enforced as far as possible; that visits to prisoners are much restricted; that personal cleanliness is enforced; that the prisoners are encouraged to work; that they are required to get up earlier in the morning; that a plain dietary has been substituted for a money-allowance, and all supplies of food from without put a stop to; that the female prisoners are placed under the charge of the keeper's wife; and that a chaplain has been engaged, to give the prisoners moral, mental, and religious instruction.

## BERVIE, KINCARDINESHIRE.

Population about 1,100.

(Visited 22d July, 1836.)

*Bervie.*

The prison of Bervie was formerly used as a regular place of confinement both for criminals and debtors, but it was condemned about 12 years ago by the courts of session and justiciary, and it now serves as a lock-up house only. There are two rooms, one of which (and the only one that is tolerably secure) is built of stone, and vaulted over. They are on the basement-floor of the town-house, which stands in the middle of the town. Their dimensions are nearly as follow, viz.—

| | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubical Content. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaulted room . . . . | 15 | 8 | 5½ | 650 |
| Other room . . . . . | 15 | 15 | 7 | 1,550 |

The rooms are dry, but dirty. There is an open fire-place in one of them, which is used sometimes in winter.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit; and there seldom is a prisoner.—Prisoners detained for more than one night are sent to Stonehaven, the county-town, which is 10 miles distant.

A short time before the prison was condemned as a regular place of confinement a prisoner made his escape, and in doing so he stole and carried off the very bars that were placed in the window to secure his detention!

The population of Bervie is about 1,100. Few offences are committed. Many of the inhabitants are hand-loom weavers, and until lately their earnings were scanty, and they were ill off. Their condition is now improved, although their wages are still low. It is believed that most of the inhabitants of Bervie are able to read easily.

## STONEHAVEN, KINCARDINESHIRE.

(Visited 22d and 23d July, 1836.)

*Stonehaven.*

This is a small prison, forming the lowest story of the county court-house, which stands at the foot of a hill on the outskirts of the town. The situation is rather damp, owing, probably, to the neighbourhood of the hill.

There are four cells for ordinary use, and one (which is dark) for refractory prisoners. The dimensions are as follow:—

| Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Height. In. | Cubical Contents. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . . . | 12 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 1,050 |
| 1 . . . . . | 12 | 11½ | | | 1,000 |
| 1 . . . . . | 12 | 10 | | | 850 |
| 1 . . . . . | 17 | 12 | | | 1,500 |
| Cell for refractory . . . | 12 | 7 | | | 600 |

The cells open into a kind of lobby, in which a prisoner is sometimes allowed to walk. There is no airing-yard; the propriety, however, of converting a small court behind the prison into one has been sometimes considered. I have, however, advised against this change at present, and against other alterations which have been in contemplation (particularly the erection of an iron railing in front of the prison), as I think it very doubtful whether the prison can, by any alteration, be rendered a good place of confinement.

The place is moderately secure.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county; but all expenses connected with it must be passed by the heritors.

*Stonehaven.*

*Present State of the Prison.*—Very clean, but not well ventilated. Three of the cells are warmed by open fires, but there is no provision for warming the other two. The cells being built entirely of stone, little or no danger arises from the open fires.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were three at the time of my visit, viz., two men and a woman; which is one less than the average number. One of the men, a Highlander, was rather dirty; the other man and the woman were clean. The means of insuring personal cleanliness are not sufficient.

*Health.*—Generally good. Upon the whole, however, the prisoners suffer in health from their confinement. This the surgeon attributes principally to the occasional dampness of the cells, and to the want of occupation for the prisoners. Ill effects, too, arise from the want of a personal examination of each prisoner on his admittance. The surgeon stated that the itch had sometimes been communicated in consequence. There has been no death in the gaol for several years; but a prisoner was liberated last year on account of illness. No sick-list has been kept. There is no particular provision for the sick; but one of the cells would do tolerably well as a sick-room.

*Food.*—Five-pence a day, paid in money, is the allowance for food. Out of this, however, the prisoner has to pay for his own fuel. Supplies of food from without are permitted.

*Clothing.*—There is no regular allowance of clothing, but a supply is sometimes given on an order from the sheriff.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw, and five single blankets.

*Discipline.*—There is nothing beyond simple confinement, and the partial separation of the prisoners; there being neither work nor instruction. No chaplain is engaged, but the parish clergyman voluntarily attends once a month to perform religious service. There is no regular provision for supplying the prisoners with bibles, but I was assured that whenever a prisoner asks for one it is always given. The gaoler, too, stated that he sometimes lent the prisoners other books belonging to himself.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The conduct of the prisoners is stated to be generally good. Of the offences which do occur, the most common are fighting, injuring the building, using obscene language, and stealing from each other. Punishment is seldom inflicted; occasionally, however, a prisoner is put in the cell for the refractory. Corporal punishment is never employed.

*Female Prisoners.*—They are kept separate from male prisoners, but their treatment is the same. The keeper's wife, who is apparently a good-natured and intelligent woman, attends to them to some extent, but there is no regular provision for female superintendence. The number of female prisoners, however, is very small.

*Debtors.*—Their allowance for aliment is commonly 9*d.* a day, they, as usual, providing their own clothing and bedding. There is no other difference between the treatment of debtors and criminals. The number of debtors is very small.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits to prisoners are allowed in the presence of the gaoler, or of one of his family. Smoking tobacco is permitted. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officer.*—There is only one officer, the gaoler, who lives in the prison. He appears to be active and acute, and to be better qualified than might be expected from the amount of his salary, which (in addition to house-room, and a fee of 1*s.* with every debtor), is only 16*l.* a year.

*Surgeon.*—He has the the medical care of all the sick prisoners, whether criminals or debtors. He attends when sent for.

*Accounts.*—The accounts are kept by the procurator fiscal for the county. They consist of a register of criminals, a description of their persons, a register of debtors, and an account of disbursements.

Abstract of Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1836—an average year:

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of Criminals | | | | 26 | 14 | 7 |
| Clothing | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Furniture and bedding | | | | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| Washing | | | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Straw | | | | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Paid for Prisoners in the Aberdeen Bridewell, as per contract | | | | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| Repairs | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Sundries | | | | 0 | 3 | 4½ |
| *Salaries*—Keeper | 16 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surgeon and Medicines | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Other male officers | 0 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 21 | 5 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of Debtors | | | | £64 | 12 | 11½ |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 3¾; viz., 3½ criminals, and ¼ debtor. The total number of prisoners in prison during the year was 24, viz., 20 criminals (17 males and 3 females), and 4 debtors (males).

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*Stonehaven.*

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year, about 16*l.* 10*s.* Daily cost, about 11*d.*

*General Observations.*—Comparatively little effect can be produced by the prison on its present system. I am satisfied, by the inquiries I made, that, as respects food, the prisoners are better off than many honest people out of prison.

The house of correction at Aberdeen is made use of, to some extent, for prisoners from Kincardineshire; the commissioners who have the management of that prison consenting to receive such prisoners at the rate of 6*d.* a day each.

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October, 1836.—By a letter from the procurator fiscal, I learn that new rules have been drawn up embodying some recommendations I made for the improvement of the system of management; but that these rules can scarcely be said to have come into operation "for want of prisoners." The money-allowance has been abolished, and a plain cheap diet is to be substituted. Fires in the cells are to be discontinued, except in cold weather. The persons and clothes of the prisoners are to undergo a thorough examination at the time of admittance. The prisoners are to be required to wash themselves every day; and to insure this being done, they are not to receive their breakfast until they have obeyed the regulation. Work is to be found for the prisoners; the untried being allowed one-half of their clear earnings.

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*State of Crime in Kincardineshire.*—There appears to be but very little crime in this county. Of the offences which are committed, the most common are assaults and petty thefts. The latter generally take place either under the excitement of partial intoxication, or are committed with a view of getting the means of indulgence in drunkenness. The offences of smuggling and private distillation have nearly gone out of existence; although I was assured that, till within the last few years, no person, whatever might be his rank, ever thought of buying other than illicit spirits.

Most of the offences committed at the present time are on the part of non-residents. The offenders are observed to be generally more ignorant than others in the same class of life.

### *Causes affecting Crime in this District, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is but little drunkenness at Stonehaven.

*State of the Police.*—Feeble and insufficient. There is a subscription in the town to pay a constable to look after vagrants and beggars, with which the place is much infested; but this man and the gaoler are the only police officers.

*Condition of the People.*—There is a good deal of comfort among the people generally, but some of them (chiefly fishermen, whose earnings are precarious) are often in a low state of poverty.

*Education.*—Comparatively good. Almost all the inhabitants, except some of the fishermen and their families, are said to be able to read easily; and I learned that, in fact, there is a general habit of reading among them. There are two subscription libraries, which are much used by the labouring classes; and there are several other libraries, some of which are used by the poorer classes.

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## ABERDEEN BRIDEWELL.

(Visited several times between the 7th and 13th November, 1835, and between the 23d and 30th July, 1836.)

*Aberdeen Bridewell.*

The building is well situated. It is placed on the outskirts of the town, on the western side. The soil is gravelly and dry. There are many defects in the construction, but it is better adapted for its purposes than the generality of prisons, even those of most recent erection. Here, as elsewhere there has been too great a sacrifice to architectural appearance. The land occupied is equal to about two acres and a half, and is surrounded by a wall, the prison standing in the central part. The bridewell was built in the year 1809, and cost between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* There are in the whole 100 cells, all of the same size, and there are two infirmaries. There is also a house for the governor, forming part of the general building, and there is a porter's lodge, &c. The dimensions of the cells and infirmaries are as follow:—

| | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. |
| Cells, 100 . . . . . | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 430 |
| Infirmaries, 2 . . . . | 26 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 3 | |

*Security.*—The prison, though tolerably secure, is not perfectly so. The stones which form the floors of the cells are small, and can easily be loosened, and the cells are arched over with bricks instead of stone. The outer wall, too, is only 12 feet high, and could in some places be easily got over. The last successful attempt at escape happened eight years ago. It was made by a man who, on account of illness, real or feigned, had been allowed to walk in the grounds by order of the surgeon. There was another attempt, which was nearly successful, about five years ago. One of the prisoners, after being locked up for the night, forced off part of his bedstead, which was of iron, and using the fragment as a tool, made an opening in the door of his cell, through which he crept. He then got up part of the floor of the passage near his cell, and let himself down into the story beneath, and, in like manner, got down to the next story, which is on the ground-floor; and

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*Aberdeen Bridewell.*

placing himself by the prison door, he stood ready to force his way out, when the turnkey (who did not reside within the prison) should come in the morning to open it. The turnkey, however, grappled with the prisoner, and the governor, hearing his calls for assistance, came to his help, and after a severe struggle, the prisoner was forced back into confinement. There is now but little danger of a similar occurrence, as a watchman is on duty throughout the night, and hammocks are being substituted for the iron bedsteads.

The prison affords the means of complete separation of prisoner from prisoner, of employing the prisoners in productive labour, and of inspecting them.

*Jurisdiction.*—The management of the bridewell is in the hands of 14 Commissioners, appointed under a Local Act of Parliament. They consist of the Members of Parliament for the county and city, the sheriff and convener of the county, the provost of the city, the convener of the incorporated trades of the city, four justices of the peace for the county, elected triennially by the freeholders and justices of the peace, and four burgesses of the city, elected triennially by the magistrates and city council.

*Present State of the Prison.*—The prison is clean, dry, tolerably well ventilated, and of moderate temperature. Half of the cells are heated by steam, conveyed by cast-iron pipes. The remaining cells, which till lately were used as night-cells only, have no provision for artificial heat, except what little is obtained from the gas-lights which are now burned in them. The great thickness of the walls, however, must prevent the temperature ever being very low.

### *State of the Prisoners.*

*Number.*—The present number of prisoners (July 30, 1836) is 60 (45 males and 15 females), which is about the usual number. The average number last year was 61, the greatest number 70 (53 males and 23 females), and the least, 52 (41 males and 11 females).

*Cleanliness.*—The prisoners are tolerably clean. They wash themselves, however, only once a day, which, although not frequently enough, is as often as in most prisons. Orders have now been given for the prisoners to wash themselves in the evening as well as in the morning.

*Health.*—Good. Upon the whole, the health of the prisoners appears to improve during the time they are confined, their bodily functions acquiring greater vigour and regularity of action. The most prevalent diseases are itch and venereal complaints, contracted, of course, before entering the prison. It is several years since there was any epidemic disease. Some of the prisoners, especial butchers, and others accustomed to eat a good deal of meat, and those, also, who are in the habit of spending much of their time in the open air, suffer in health ; from their confinement probably, and from the loss of animal food. No other connection can be traced between the illness that occurs and the diet, and other circumstances of the prison. A sick-list has been kept from the time of my first visit (in November last), and when opened, entries were made from recollection, for the two previous months. In this list are recorded the name, age, and usual occupation of the invalid, the day on which he became ill, the nature and probable cause of his disease, the medical treatment adopted, and the result ; also the day on which his name is struck off the sick-list, and the number of days he has been withdrawn from his work. The number of entries during the last eleven months is 29 ; and the number of days during which prisoners have been off work on account of illness is equal to 266 for an individual ; which gives an average of about five days in the year for each prisoner. There have been two deaths during the present year ; although the whole number of deaths from the time the bridewell was first opened (in 1809) is but four. Of the two prisoners who died lately (both of whom were females), one entered the prison with a broken constitution, and expired a few days after her arrival, and the other was an old woman, more than 90 years of age, who at different periods had passed the greater part of the last 20 years of her life in the bridewell.

There are two infirmaries ; but it very rarely happens that either of them is used, the prisoner's own cell generally serving as a sick-room.

*Food.*—The prisoners are divided, as regards food, into five classes, depending in some degree on age and industry. Most of them generally stand in the second class. The following is the Dietary :—

| Classes. | BREAKFAST. | DINNER. | SUPPER. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st . . | Three ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and half an imperial pint of butter-milk. | Two ounces of barley, made into a chopin (an English quart) of soup, thickened with vegetables, and 5 ounces of bread. | None. |
| 2d . . | Same as above. | Same as above. | Half an imperial pint of milk, and 5 ounces of bread. |
| 3d . . | Six ounces of oatmeal, made into a chopin of porridge, and an imperial pint of milk. | Four ounces of barley made into a Scottish pint (two English quarts) of soup, thickened with vegetables, and 5 ounces of bread. | An imperial pint of milk, and 5 ounces of bread. |
| 4th . . | Same as Class 3d. | Same as Class 3d. | An imperial pint of milk, and 10 ounces of bread. |
| 5th . . | Same as Class 3d. | Same quantity of soup as Class 3d, with 10 ounces of bread. | Same as Class 4th. |

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*Aberdeen Bridewell.*

On Sundays the prisoners in the first and second class get half a pound of potatoes made into a chopin of soup, and four ounces of good meat for dinner; or the same quantity of potatoes and four ounces of salt fish boiled together. The prisoners in the three highest classes get double these allowances. Prisoners sentenced to be fed on bread and water only have 15 or 20 ounces of bread per day, according to their behaviour and the length of their imprisonment.

The average daily cost of the food, including cooking, &c., is about three-pence per head. No supplies, in addition to the ordinary prison diet, are allowed from friends or associates outside the prison.

*Clothing.*—The whole of the clothing is supplied out of the funds of the Bridewell, the prisoner's own dress being taken off on his entrance, and restored to him when he leaves. The following is the prison dress:—

For males—jacket, trowsers, shirt, shoes, bonnet, and apron.
For females—gown, shift, petticoat, shoes, flannel cap, and apron.

The clothing appears to be sufficient, and of strong and good quality. The average yearly cost of each prisoner's clothing is about 8*s*.

*Bedding.*—Alike for all, viz., one double blanket, one sheet, a rug, a straw mattress, and a hammock. The bedding is very clean. The allowance of blankets may appear insufficient, but I received no complaint from the prisoners; and it should be observed, that a less quantity of bed-clothing is required with a hammock than with a bedstead.

### *Discipline.*

*Allotment of Time.*—The prisoners rise in summer at a quarter before six, and in winter at a quarter before seven, and are allowed a quarter of an hour for dressing, washing, &c. After this they begin their work, the quantity of which is apportioned so as to occupy them till eight in the evening, allowing an interval of an hour for breakfast, and another hour for dinner. At eight o'clock they have their supper, and after that they are at liberty to go to bed when they choose. The appointed times for rising, &c. appear to be punctually observed.

*Labour.*—The prisoners work twelve hours in summer and eleven hours in winter. The chief employment is picking oakum, though some are engaged in work of a more productive kind, as weaving, making mats, &c. There is a good deal of difficulty in providing other than the simplest kinds of labour for many of the prisoners, owing to the general shortness of the period of imprisonment and to the circumstance that most of the prisoners have no knowledge of a trade when they first come to prison. Still, I think, more might be done than is at present accomplished, and some steps have been taken with a view to amendment in this particular.

*Separation.*—When I was last at Aberdeen many of the prisoners were associated two and two, working together in one cell by day, and sleeping together in another cell by night. I recommended a change in this arrangement, and the commissioners of the bridewell readily adopted this and some other suggestions, and ordered that the prisoners should be separated, one half to occupy the night-cells continually, and the other the day-cells; and in order that they might have room to work, hammocks (which are removed during the day) were substituted for the fixed bedsteads. Since that time, excepting for a short period, when the prison was unusually full and when the number of hammocks was insufficient, the prisoners have, for several months, been in a state of complete insulation; and the commissioners having now ordered additional hammocks, I trust that the evil even of temporary association will not again occur.

*Instruction.*—The provision for instruction has hitherto been quite insufficient. A clergyman, who has many other duties, has been in the habit of attending five hours each week to perform religious exercises with the prisoners in their separate cells, and a young man has attended *three hours each week* to give instruction in reading and writing, which is all that has hitherto been done by way of instruction: but the commissioners of the bridewell, and the provost and bailies of the town, have, with readiness and liberality, acceded to my recommendation to engage a competent person to give the whole of his time to the elementary instruction of the prisoners in the bridewell and gaol, the chaplain attending as usual, in addition.

*Punishments.*—There is but little punishment in the bridewell—on an average less than one case per day. The punishments usually consist of the stoppage of part of the food, and occasionally of confinement in a dark cell; sometimes, too, though rarely, the prisoner is put in irons. Corporal punishment is never inflicted.

*Treatment of the Prisoners.*—Apparently kind. I received no complaints.

*Effects of the Discipline.*—Good order is observed throughout the prison, and the habits of the prisoners must certainly be improved during their confinement. The prisoners appear generally to feel the justice of their punishment, and not to entertain any ill-will towards the officers. Most of them look upon their work as an alleviation of punishment.

There are no untried prisoners or debtors, the prison never being used as a gaol.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer to take charge of them. A female officer is about to be engaged at the gaol; and it would be a great advantage if the female prisoners in the bridewell could be sent there, to be under her care; male prisoners coming in their stead from the gaol to the bridewell. The female prisoners are treated in every way like the males, except that they are never put in the highest class for food.

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*Miscellaneous.*—Visits are allowed once a month, on an order from a magistrate. The prisoners go down, one at a time, and speak to their friends through a grated door opening into the area round the prison. Letters may pass at any time, subject to the governor's inspection. Smoking tobacco is not allowed. There is no regular provision for enabling a prisoner to return home on his liberation; but the governor is empowered to give him a small sum of money if he think fit. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There are five regular officers, viz., the governor, two turnkeys, a watchman, and a porter. There are also a chaplain (with an assistant) and a surgeon. The governor and one of the turnkeys reside within the prison, and the porter's lodge is also within the grounds. The governor appears to be well qualified for his duties; indeed, much more so than could be expected, considering the limited scale of the prison, and the consequent moderate remuneration afforded. He is active, intelligent, well informed, and of a kind, though firm, disposition.

None of the officers receive any fees in addition to their salaries. Prisoners are never employed as officers.

*Accounts.*—There is an unusually comprehensive set of accounts, and they are kept with admirable neatness and perspicuity. The only thing to be regretted is, that the present complex system of assessment for the maintenance of prisoners should render such a number of accounts necessary. The following is a list of the accounts, all of which are kept by the governor:—

1st. *Alphabetical List of the Prisoners*—with the dates of their different commitments, and the names of the courts by which tried.

2d. *Daily progressive state of Prisoners*—Showing the dates of commitments and liberations; the names and ages of prisoners; how often committed; by whom committed; whence committed; offences; sentences; numbers from "City," "County," "Courts-Martial," and "Circuit Courts of Justiciary;" number of males and females under 17, and above 17 years of age; dates of previous commitments; and state of accounts at liberation.

3d. *Prisoners' Earnings*—In which an account is opened for each prisoner, showing the nature, quantity, and value of the work performed by him every month.

4th. *Town Journal*—In which the names of the prisoners from the city are inserted, with the expense of their food, and the amount of their respective earnings monthly.

5th. *County Journal*—Similar to No. 4.

6th. *Town Ledger*—In which an account of debit and credit is opened for each city prisoner, and to which the amount of his food and earnings is posted monthly from No. 4.

7th. *County Ledger*—Similar to No. 6.

8th. *General Account of Town Prisoners*—Containing date of commitment; name; offence; by whom committed; sentence; number of days imprisoned; when last liberated; how often committed; age; sex; where born; height; employment; behaviour; expense of food; amount of earnings (the last two posted from No. 6, at expiry of sentence); folio of ledger; date of liberation; balance due to prisoners.

9th. *General Account of County Prisoners*—Similar to No. 8.

10th. *Cash Book.*

11th. *Day Book.*

12th. *Cash Journal.*

13th. *Cash Ledger.*

14th. *Receipts by Prisoners' Earnings.*

15th. *Expenses*—Containing particulars under different heads.

16th. *Annual Balance.*

17th. *Letter Book.*

18th. *Record of Punishments for offences within the Bridewell.*

19th. *Surgeon's Journal.*

20th. *Provision Book*—Showing the daily number of males and females, the number in each class of the dietary, the quantities of provisions served out daily, and the stoppages for misconduct. (At the end of each month the average number of prisoners is shown, the cost of the provisions during the month, and the average daily expense of each prisoner's food.)

In addition to the foregoing, small books are kept for the different manufacturers who send work to the bridewell, which are all checked monthly with the prisoners' work-tickets, and transferred to the proper accounts.

Two portions of No. 2 are circulated monthly amongst the Commissioners, with an abstract of the expense of food and amount of earnings, and a statement showing how the different prisoners are employed.

The following is an Abstract of the Expenditure for the year ending 1st September, 1836:

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of Criminals | 229 | 16 | 7 |
| Extra allowances by order of Surgeon | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Clothing | 48 | 2 | 6½ |
| Furniture and Bedding | 82 | 12 | 11 |
| Soap, gas, fuel, &c. | 75 | 1 | 1 |
| Stationery, books, &c. | 8 | 17 | 3 |
| Washing and cooking | 34 | 16 | 9 |
| Work-tools, &c. | 16 | 17 | 3½ |
| Ground-rent | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs | 23 | 15 | 1½ |
| Sundries | 42 | 14 | 3 |
| Alterations and additions | 39 | 11 | 8 |
| Carried forward | £640 | 7 | 7½ |

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*Aberdeen Bridewell.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brought forward . . . | | £640 7 7½ |
| *Salaries*—Governor . . . . . | £200 0 0 | |
| Chaplain . . . . . | 20 0 0 | |
| Surgeon, and Medicines . . . | 30 17 9 | |
| Clerk to Commissioners . . . | 30 0 0 | |
| Schoolmaster . . . . | 10 0 0 | |
| Two Male Turnkeys . . . | 59 4 0 | |
| Porter . . . . . | 31 4 0 | |
| Watchman . . . . . | 29 3 0 | |
| | | 410 8 9 |
| | | 1,050 16 4½ |
| Clear profits of the labour of the prisoners (deducting £7 17*s.* 4*d.* paid to prisoners themselves) . . . . | 264 18 3½ | |
| Received for support of prisoners under contract, and of military prisoners . . . . . . . | 51 9 6 | |
| | | 316 7 9½ |
| | | 734 8 7 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 61—*viz.* 46 males and 15 females. (The total number of prisoners in prison during the year, 335—*viz.* 223 males and 112 females.)

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year, nearly £13. Daily cost, about 8½*d.*

*General Observations.*—Now that the principle of complete separation has been carried into effect, I consider the management decidedly good; and it will, of course, be yet better when the new provision for instruction has come into operation. Still, no very decisive effect can be looked for, so long as the bulk of the prisoners are committed for such short periods as at present. The average period of imprisonment does not exceed 80 days; and that system of discipline, whether in or out of prison, must indeed be admirable, and far superior to anything that human talent has yet devised, which can, in so short a time, eradicate bad habits and create good ones.

It is not possible to say to what extent the fear of this prison has hitherto acted upon the criminal population of the district; but it is believed that, in consequence of the recent changes, the deterring effect is increasing. During the last year there were 120 re-commitments.

It is much to be regretted that two separate prisons have been built at Aberdeen. A single prison, large enough to receive all the prisoners, would have been much less expensive in the original construction, and much less costly in manangement. One governor, one set of accounts, one contract for the purchase of food, and one arrangement for providing the prisoners with useful labour, would have sufficed. Even under present circumstances it would, in my opinion, be an improvement to place the two prisons under one governor, and assimilate the arrangements as far as possible. In that prison in which the governor did not reside, however, there should be an officer superior to an ordinary turnkey.

January, 1837.—The following are extracts from a letter received from Mr. Watson, sheriff-substitute of Aberdeenshire, and one of the commissioners for the management of the bridewell, showing which of my last recommendations have been carried into effect.

"1st. Forty additional hammocks have been procured, and now every prisoner has a separate bed and a separate cell.

"2d. One hundred foot-mats have been made out of old bed-mats, and they tend greatly to the comfort of the prisoners.

"3d. The hour of shutting-up in summer is to be eight, as usual; but in May, June, July, and August, work is to commence at five in the morning instead of six. [This is a modification of what I had proposed, which was for the prisoners to go to bed at nine instead of eight, rising, as at present, at six.]

"4th. The commissioners and the magistrates have appointed a teacher at a salary of 50*l.* He is to give seven hours' attendance daily between the bridewell and the gaol. He has only been employed about ten days; but both Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Cockburn (the two governors) speak highly of him, and say that the prisoners appear to value his instructions.

"The commissioners have *not raised* the walls near the entrance. For some reason, which I forget, they thought it inexpedient to do so; but I have no doubt they will soon consider it proper to render the grounds more secure, as two prisoners who were employed at out-door work lately made their escape, but in what way it is not ascertained.

"I am much pleased with the alterations that have been made, which, in my opinion, are all decided improvements; and I have no doubt that good effects will soon be apparent."

### *State of the City and County of Aberdeen as respects Crime.*

*Amount of Crime.*—Less apparently than the average amount in other districts which are equal to it in population. Notwithstanding the increase of population in this county there are fewer crimes of great magnitude than formerly. This applies particularly to the most heinous of all offences—murder. Another kind of offence—that of uttering forged bank-notes, which was once common here, has wholly disappeared; although the circulation of paper money (including one-pound notes) appears to be at least quite as great at the present time as at any previous period. There is another offence, however, which has

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*Aberdeen Bridewell.*

come into existence of late years, namely, robberies by farm-servants, committed on each other. It is now a common practice among the farmers in this neighbourhood (most of them, I believe, holding small farms only) to hire young unmarried men as labourers, and to lodge them in out-houses called *bothies;* and it is after the men have received their wages (which they generally put in their boxes in the bothy) that these robberies take place. Under the system of bothies, also, the offence of bastardy has increased among farm-servants. No decided change appears to have taken place latterly as regards petty offences; but, upon the whole, I am inclined to believe, that the number even of these has decreased, when compared with the amount of population.

Among other causes which have acted beneficially on the moral character of the inhabitants of this county (and the same observation will apply to the inhabitants of most other parts of Scotland) may be mentioned that measure of the legislature which, by reducing the premium on smuggling and illicit distillation, has caused the downfal of a nursery for crime. A similar observation may be made respecting the practice of stealing dead bodies, which used to be common here as elsewhere.

*Usual state of Prisoners when they enter the Aberdeen Bridewell.*

*Age.*—Generally from 15 to 30.

*Drunkenness.*—The prisoners appear to be decidedly more addicted to drunkenness than persons generally in the same class of life.

*Knowledge of a Trade, &c.*—Comparatively few know a trade, or have any regular means of getting a livelihood.

*Character of Parents.*—Where known, generally bad.

*Intelligence, Education, and Knowledge.*—Inferior to people in the same rank of life. Not more than one-half of the prisoners are able to read easily; whereas it is estimated that among the poor classes generally about five in six can read easily. This estimate, however, can be looked upon as some approximation to accuracy.

*To what extent Inhabitants of the District.*—At present about five-sixths of the prisoners are inhabitants of the district. This proportion, however, is greater than usual.

*Causes affecting Crime in this District, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is much drunkenness in Aberdeen, although not more, it is believed (in proportion to the population), than formerly; and certainly much less among the richer classes. All whom I have had an opportunity of consulting, connected with the administration of justice in Aberdeen, consider drunkenness the cause of the greatest part of the offences.

*State of the Police.*—Much improved of late, and now vigilant. Till within the last seven years the police establishment was quite insufficient. It is now, however, on a good footing, although the number of men employed, especially in the day-time, might probably still be increased with advantage.

*Condition of the People.*—Aberdeen partakes of the general prosperity of the country; and though the wages earned by some classes of the community are still low, it is believed that there are few, if any, families who are at the same time industrious and tolerably sober and provident, and who, nevertheless, are unable to procure the necessaries and some of the comforts of life.

*Education.*—Improved, though still in an unsatisfactory state. Public efforts are now making for increasing the provision for popular education. Considerable effect, too, is expected in the county generally from the operation of the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Dick, amounting to upwards of 100,000*l.*, the interest of which is to be applied "to encourage active schoolmasters, and gradually to elevate the literary character of the parochial schoolmasters and schools" in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin. The trustees of this fund, who possess large discretionary powers, appear to be discharging their duties with great zeal, and acting upon enlightened principles. There has not, however, yet been sufficient time for any marked effect to be produced; and it should be observed, that the town of Aberdeen itself, together with a few others of large size, is excepted from any participation in the bequest.

*Miscellaneous.*—More than 3,000*l.* have been subscribed for establishing in Aberdeen a house of refuge for the destitute, and active measures are taking for opening one without delay*. It is hoped, also, that a savings' bank, under the Act of last year, will be shortly opened.

## OLD ABERDEEN.

(Visited 30th July, 1836.)

*Old Aberdeen.*

The prison at Old Aberdeen is a mere lock-up house, and consists of a single room (built of stone), 9 feet long, 7 feet broad, and about 8 feet high. It is tolerably secure, dry, and well ventilated. There are no means of warming it, but the walls are thick, and no one is ever confined in it more than a single night.

As is generally the case in small prisons, the window opens upon the public street; and as the room is on the ground-floor, a constant communication can go on with persons on the outside.

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* This house of refuge was opened some months ago, and is going on tolerably well.—January, 1837.

The short distance of Old Aberdeen from New Aberdeen (about a mile) makes the inconvenience arising from the want of a good lock-up house much less than it otherwise would be. Still there would be an advantage in having a good small prison here, in which persons might be confined for a short time.

## OLD MELDRUM, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population about 1,000.

(Visited 2d August, 1836.)

**Old Meldrum.**

The small prison of Old Meldrum consists of a single room on the ground-floor of the town-house, which is 10 feet long, 10 feet broad, and about 6½ feet high. It is built of stone, and has a vaulted ceiling. An escape was made about five years ago, by means of tools which were handed in at the window; but the place is now tolerably secure, although the window is as much exposed as formerly. Adjoining this room is another of larger size, which is used whenever there are a male and female prisoner at the same time.

Old Meldrum is a burgh of barony, and the prison is under the jurisdiction of Mr. Urquhart, the superior of the burgh.

The prison is remarkably clean, and the bed and everything about it in the neatest order, doing much credit to the keeper*.

There is no fire-place in the room that is usually occupied, but there is one in the adjoining room. Both rooms are dry and tolerably well ventilated.

I found no one in confinement; and I was informed that the place was not used generally more than about 20 or 30 times a year, and then chiefly for vagrants.

*Amount of Crime at Old Meldrum.*—Much diminished, and now but little. There are fewer thefts than formerly, and illicit intercourse between the sexes is much less common. This neighbourhood has been much relieved lately by the transportation of two notorious thieves, against one of whom there were no fewer than 11 separate charges of robbery.

*Causes affecting Crime at Old Meldrum, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Certainly decreased among the farmers and others of the richer class; and probably somewhat decreased also among the poorer classes, although these are still a good deal addicted to it.

*State of the Police.*—There is but one officer, namely, the man who has the care of the prison. He appears, however, to be intelligent and active, and to be quite equal to the performance of the duties of both offices.

*Administration of Justice.*—There is a want of a resident magistrate here. The clergyman of the parish is in the commission; but he said that it was with great reluctance that he ever acted, as he considered the exercise of the magisterial power calculated to weaken his influence as a pastor.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved, and now, upon the whole, tolerably good.

*Education.*—Extended latterly. Most of the inhabitants can now read easily.

## INVERURY, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population about 1,500.

(Visited 2d August, 1836.)

**Inverury.**

The prison of Inverury is on the ground-floor of the town-house, which, as usual, is in the central part of the town, with an open area in front. There are two rooms, one of which, however, is used only in case of need. It is sometimes necessary to confine prisoners in the town-hall also.

The room generally employed is built entirely of stone, and is 11 feet long, 7 feet wide, and about 8 feet in average height. Until the present magistrates came into office the place was insecure, the window being quite exposed to the street, and the floor unpaved; and a prisoner made his escape a few years since, by making a hole under the door. The floor is now paved with large stones; and communication from without, though still practicable to some extent, is rendered much more difficult.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of the burgh.—I found the place only moderately clean. It is, however, dry, and tolerably well ventilated. There is no provision for heating the room which is generally used, but the walls are thick, and the temperature can seldom be very low.

There were no prisoners at the time of my visit.—Loose straw and three rugs are allowed for bedding.

*Amount of Crime at Inverury.*—Little, and much less than formerly, when the increase of population is taken into account. The offences now committed are generally by people attending the markets, and almost always proceed from drunkenness.

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* I was afterwards informed that the keeper's merit in this matter was of small amount, and that the good state of the prison was the result of a manœuvre; for that having heard that I had arrived in the village, he set to work with his mops and brooms, and brought things into the admirable condition in which I found them, contriving that I should receive a message in the mean time to the effect, that he had gone out to work in the country but had been sent for.

Inverury.

*Causes affecting Crime at Inverury, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Diminished. It is stated that there is but little drunkenness now, except on the market-days, and that it is then chiefly on the part of strangers.

*Police.*—Not in a good state: an active and intelligent police-officer is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Speaking generally, the condition of the people appears to be tolerably good. Inverury is increasing in size and wealth, owing to the establishment of an export trade in corn, a considerable quantity of grain being now sent from Aberdeenshire to London *.

*Education.*—It is stated that most of the inhabitants can read easily, and that there is in fact a good deal of reading among them, particularly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. The instruction of the children, however, at the present time appears to be in an inefficient state.

The inhabitants of Inverury appear to be very orderly and industrious. The provost remarked that the place is distinguished by the circumstance that people are seldom seen loitering about the streets, or standing in knots, spending their time in gossip; and on returning to the inn from the provost's house, the truth of this remark was confirmed by my own observation as far as that went. I noticed that even in the inn-yard, and near the gates—the great rendezvous of idlers—not a single person was to be seen except those who were engaged in cleaning the horses and carriages.

## KINTORE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population about 1,200, or, including the population of the whole Parish, 1,800.

(Visited 2d August, 1836.)

*Kintore.*

This prison consists of a single room on the ground-floor of the town-house. It is built of stone, and is about 18 feet long, 6½ feet broad, and 8½ feet high. The window is of the ordinary kind in Scottish lock-up houses, being a narrow unglazed aperture in a thick wall, secured by iron bars; as usual, also, the window looks out upon a place to which the public have access, and whence communication can be carried on with any person confined. Some time ago a man, who had been put into prison for being drunk, procured a fresh supply of whisky while there, and soon got into such a state as to render his former condition, in comparison, one of sobriety.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of Lord Kintore, as superior of the burgh.

I found the place in a dirty state, but dry. There is an open fire-place. The clergyman of the parish, who accompanied me in my inspection, said that he had never observed the place damp, and that he did not think it ever was so. The prison is tolerably secure. Loose straw is supplied as bedding.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the prison was seldom used, and, except for vagrants, seldom required.

*State of Kintore and its Neighbourhood, as respects Crime.*—There is but little crime; and most of the offences that do occur are committed by vagrants, or by persons who are not permanent residents.

*Causes affecting Crime at Kintore and its Neighbourhood, independent of Prison Discipline.*

There is but little drunkenness.—The police is inefficient.—The general state of the people is one of comfort.

*Education.*—Comparatively good. The clergyman, who has lately been making minute inquiries into the state of the parish generally, with a view to the new Statistical Account of Scotland, now in course of publication, told me, that he did not think there was a single person who had been brought up at Kintore who could not read easily; and that, in point of fact, there is a good deal of reading in the place. There is a library, which was set on foot by the late schoolmaster, and some members of the poorer class (by the latter of whom it is still managed), now containing about 400 volumes, including many of Sir Walter Scott's novels and several standard works of history. The subscription is 2*s.* a year, and there are between 30 and 40 regular subscribers, and from 10 to 20 more who subscribe during the winter. The whole income is about 5*l.* a year; and with this sum the books are kept in repair, and the library gradually enlarged.

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* Till within a recent period, this county, I was told, did not produce corn enough for its own consumption; but such have been the improvements in agriculture, and such the extent to which waste land has been brought into cultivation, that the county is now able to produce, not only enough for its own consumption, and that with a considerable increase of population, but a large quantity for exportation.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Peterhead.*

## PETERHEAD, ABERDEENSHIRE.

(Visited 4th and 5th August, 1836.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Population:—Resident, about | 6,000 |
| Usual number of seamen in the town, about | 1,000 |
| | 7,000 |
| Additional number of inhabitants during the herring season, about | 2,000 |
| | 9,000 |

For several years there has been no accommodation whatever for prisoners at Peterhead. There is, indeed, a cell in the town-house, called the black-hole, in which people were once confined, but this has been out of use for a long time. There is also a room which was once employed as a watchhouse; but at the time of the cholera it was converted into a kitchen, to supply the poor with food, and it has remained ever since in the state in which it was then put. Thus, in point of fact, there has not for a considerable time been any place in which a person could be confined; and in case of an arrest, the only resource has been to put the offender in the town-hall, under the charge of an officer. This room, however, not having been intended to serve as a prison, is quite insecure, there being neither bars nor shutters to the windows. The detention of the prisoner, therefore, depends on the constant vigilance of the officer; and during the last 12 months two men, taken up on rather serious charges, have made their escape.

Fortunately, the inhabitants of Peterhead appear to be an orderly body of people, and very few of them to be addicted to crime. Were this not the case, the evil arising from the want of a prison would be unbearable; and as it is, serious inconvenience arises, and impunity is given to many petty offences; for, the county gaol (that at Aberdeen) being at a distance of 35 miles, a person cannot be sent there without considerable trouble and expense. Moreover, as the magistrates of the burgh have no power to award punishment, however slight, unless the imprisonment take place within their own town, it is necessary to send witnesses also to Aberdeen, in order that the case may be tried by the sheriff. These obstacles, together with a reluctance to subject a person charged with a slight offence to the disgrace of being publicly conveyed to a considerable distance, as a criminal, necessarily cause offences to escape with impunity, and thus a check is wanting to the first steps on the road.

The present magistrates of Peterhead are fully alive to the evil arising from the want of a prison, and would probably ere this have supplied the deficiency, had they had the control of the town-funds, but those who formerly had the management of this property have never given up the possession, and, at the present time, no part of the income is applied to any purpose, nor will it be, until it shall be decided who are the rightful trustees; the money is consequently accumulating.

As an immediate measure, I have advised the construction of a small prison out of the room which was formerly used as a watchhouse. This I find can be divided into two cells with a passage between them, at an expense of about 35*l*., including the cost of everything necessary for fitting them up; and at a very small expense, also, the old cell, called the black-hole, can be rendered suitable as a place for refractory prisoners. The magistrates told me they should raise the funds necessary for these alterations by private subscription.

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*State of Peterhead and the Neighbourhood, as respects Crime.*—I have already said, that there is but little crime here; and the amount appears to be becoming less and less, especially as regards heinous offences, these being now of rare occurrence. Assaults too, which used to be common, now seldom take place; and riots on account of the price of food have long since totally disappeared. When the great increase of population is taken into account, the decrease in the amount of crime is very considerable. The apparent causes of the change that has taken place are an increase of lucrative employment for the people; a decrease of drunkenness; the discontinuance of smuggling and private distillation; and the employment of an officer to keep vagrants out of the town.

*Usual state of Criminals and other Offenders.*—Most of them are between 14 and 30 years old. They are more addicted to drunkenness than others in the same class of life. They are, as a class, inferior in intelligence and education, though most of them can sign their own names. It is observed, that many of the offenders are butchers. About one-half of the offenders are inhabitants of the town or parish.

### *Causes affecting Crime in this District, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is a general habit of drinking whisky to a certain extent; but it is seldom carried far enough to produce intoxication; except indeed, when the whalers come into port, at which time there is generally some excess. Upon the whole, however, there appears to be but little drunkenness at Peterhead, and less than formerly. There is a Temperance Society in the town.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There is only one officer on constant duty, and his sole business is to keep vagrants out of the town. He is paid by a voluntary subscription. There is no night-watch.

*Administration of Justice.*—To a considerable extent paralysed for want of a prison.

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Peterhead.

*Condition of the People.*—Gradually improving, and now generally comfortable. The wealth of the town has been considerably increased of late years, owing to the increase of the export trade in grain and cattle, and to the establishment of the herring-fishing, which took place about eight years ago, and which has been so successful, that there are now but few places at which a greater number of herrings are caught than at Peterhead. Last year the number of barrels taken was about 40,000, worth, when cured and packed, about 40,000*l.*; and this year the number will probably be greater, as there are many more boats employed. There is a savings' bank at Peterhead, but not under the provisions of the new Act. The rate of interest is 2½ per annum, which is the same as at most of the Scottish savings' banks, established before the advantages of the English savings' banks were extended to Scotland. The amount of the deposits is about 2,200*l.*, being an increase of about 500*l.* in the last two years. The number of the depositors is nearly 300.

*Education.*—In a tolerable good state as regards elementary instruction; but the means of obtaining a superior kind of education are much wanted, and even in elementary education the provision has not kept pace with the increase in the size of the town. It appears by a recent examination from house to house, that there are about 100 children between the ages of 6 and 15 who are not going to school. It is believed that almost all the adult inhabitants can read easily, and, in point of fact, there is a good deal of reading among them, particularly of newspapers, and other cheap periodicals (especially Chambers' Edinburgh Journal) and religious tracts. Several of the chapels of the town have libraries connected with them. A society has lately been formed, having similar objects to those of a mechanics' institution, and it is at present going on successfully.

## FRASERBURGH, ABERDEENSHIRE.

(Visited 5th August, 1836.)

*Fraserburgh.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Population, generally about | 2,500 |
| But in the herring season, about | 5,000 |

Fraserburgh is in a similar situation to Peterhead with respect to a prison. There is, indeed, a room which is used as a lock-up house for vagrants, and for others who are not likely to make much effort to escape; but in all other cases the usual plan is to hire a room at one of the inns of the town, and for an officer to remain with the prisoner until he is sent to Aberdeen, which is even farther from Fraserburgh than from Peterhead, the distance being 42 miles.

The room which is used as a lock-up house is 26 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 11½ feet high. It is dry and moderately well ventilated. There is an open fire-place, which is sometimes used in winter; and the door, bedstead, and ceiling, being made of wood it must be in the power of a prisoner to set fire to the place. I found the room in rather a dirty state. There was no one, however, in confinement.—The prison is under the jurisdiction of Lord Saltoun, the superior of the burgh.

*State of Fraserburgh as respects Crime.*—There has been a very considerable decrease of crime, even without regard to the increase of population. The offences now committed consist for the most part of petty thefts. Most of the offenders are young, their age being generally from 12 to 16. Very few of them know a trade, or have any regular occupation, and most of them are strangers to the town. Their parents, when known, are generally found to be of bad character, or at least to have neglected their children.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Fraserburgh, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—The town does not appear to be distinguished either for drunkenness or sobriety. As at most other fishing stations there is a great deal of dram-drinking; but, except during the herring season, there is not much positive drunkenness, there not being more than three or four persons in the town who, except on rare occasions, are ever seen in a state of intoxication. There is a Temperance Society, but it does not flourish much.

*State of the Police.*—Very inefficient. Mr. Chalmers, the baron-bailie, and only acting magistrate, is of opinion that there should be two men on constant duty; whereas, except occasionally during the herring season, the only provision for a police is such little service as can be obtained from three men by paying them each about one pound a year.

*Condition of the People.*—The place has a poverty-stricken and comfortless appearance; but I was told that I saw it at a disadvantage, owing to the presence of so many herring-fishermen and their families. There is no doubt that the condition of the people is improving. The town has been greatly benefited by the construction of a good harbour, which has assisted in increasing the export trade, and has rendered the port an asylum, even for ships of great burden. There is a savings' bank in the town, and it succeeds well.

*Education.*—Good, as regards elementary instruction. Every inhabitant, I was informed, has an opportunity of getting his children taught; bequests having been made for the purpose of paying the school-fees of the children of indigent parents. The town appears, too, to be fortunate in its parish-schoolmaster. It is believed that almost all the adult inhabitants can read easily, though it does not seem that they are much given to reading. There is a parish-library open, I believe, to all, but it is supported by subscriptions from the richer classes only.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Banff.

## BANFF.

### Visited August 8th and 9th, 1837. (Second inspection.)

It would not be wise to attempt to do much by way of improvement in the prison of Banff, its general construction being very bad; but I found every disposition in the magistrates to make such alterations, both in the building and the system of management, as, under all circumstances, I could recommend. By a letter, dated 10th January, 1837, from Mr. Cameron, the provost, I find that the following alterations have been completed and have been in operation for some time:—

1st. A communication with the street has been cut off, and hopper-blinds have been put up before the windows.

2d. The prisoners are supplied with suitable privy accommodation.

3d. The prisoners are encouraged to work.

4th. Visits are restricted to once a week to untried prisoners (excepting the legal adviser), and to once a month to convicted prisoners.

5th. Separation is enforced as far as possible.

6th. Personal cleanliness is enforced.

## TURRIFF, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Population about 2,700.

(Visited 8th August, 1836.)

Turriff.

This small prison was built about three years ago, and consists of two cells, each 9 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 6 feet 9 inches high; the cubical content of each being about 360 feet. The windows look into a narrow passage, accessible to the public; but in other respects the place is tolerably well suited to the purpose to which it is applied, viz., detention for very short periods, no one ever remaining in it more than a day and night. Though seldom required, the prison has been found very useful, especially at the time of the markets or fairs which are held here eight times a year, and which are attended by people from the whole surrounding district. Except at these periods the place is not made use of more than twice or thrice a year. The prison is situated in the principal street of Turriff, and was made out of part of a cabinet-maker's shop, the remaining part being still used as a work-shop. It is under the jurisdiction of the trustees of the late Earl of Fife.

I found the prison clean, except as regards the bed-clothes. The place is dry and tolerably well ventilated. There is no provision for warming it, but little or no evil can result therefrom, the period of detention being always so short. The bedding consists of a mattress (containing chaff), two blankets, sheets, and a counterpane.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit.

*State of Crime at Turriff.*—There is very little crime here. During the last 30 years there has been only one instance of an inhabitant of Turriff appearing before the justiciary court, and this person had not lived there long. This would be saying little, had the state of the police and the administration of justice been lax, but such does not appear to have been the case. Violent assaults were formerly very common here, but they have now quite disappeared. At that time the general occupation of the inhabitants was shoemaking, and "the sutors of Turriff" were known through the country as a fighting, quarrelsome set of people. How far a change of occupation (their pursuits are now chiefly connected with agriculture) has led to an improved state of morals, I know not; but certain it is that since the people gave up the wax, crime has been in the wane.

*Usual state of Criminals and other Offenders.*—They are more drunken than others, and they seldom know a trade or have any regular occupation. Most of them are either tinkers or hawkers, and in each case the employment is generally a pretext, petty thefts being the real means of getting a livelihood. Very few, indeed, of the offenders are inhabitants of Turriff.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Turriff, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is much less drunkenness among the farmers and others of the richer classes than formerly, and certainly no increase of drunkenness among the poorer classes. As yet there is no Temperance Society at Turriff.

*State of the Police.*—Tolerable efficient, Here, as at many other places, there is an officer constantly on duty to look after vagrants, and who is paid by voluntary subscription. This custom arose at the time of the cholera, and was found to be so useful in preserving the public peace and preventing depredations and thefts, that it has been generally kept up.

*Administration of Justice.*—Efficient.

*Condition of the People.*—Generally tolerably good. There are commonly about sixty families receiving relief to some extent; the whole sum thus dispensed being about 150*l.* year, including 30*l.*, the proceeds of bequests to the poor. No difficulty is found in raising the other 120*l.* by voluntary donations, principally at the church-door. Any person receiving relief is also allowed to have a badge, authorizing him to beg through the streets, but only three persons make use of this privilege. There is a savings' bank in

*Turriff.*

the town, attended with the most beneficial effects. There are about 180 depositors, and they have together about 2,000*l.* A man in the service of the minister of the parish has alone accumulated no less a sum than 200*l.*, and this has enabled him to apply for a farm at a rent of 100*l.* a year. The savings' bank is at present on the old system, and the rate of interest consequently low; but the parish-minister, who has effected great good at this place by the benevolent and active interest he takes in the welfare of the inhabitants, is about to make arrangements for adopting the provisions of the late Act of Parliament.

The general appearance at Turriff shows that the people are in a comfortable state. The houses are neatly built and most of the streets wide and clean; and I observed very few ragged or dirty children.

*Education.*—In a good state, especially as regards the rising generation. Nearly all the adult inhabitants too can read easily, and can write, and they are represented as being generally shrewd and well-informed. A library has lately been opened, and several of the labouring classes have become subscribers to it, some at the rate of two shillings, and others at the rate of four shillings a year, according to a varying scale of privileges. This library contains many standard works of literature, and Mr. Cruickshank (the parish-minister) pointed out to me a young man (driving a cart) who is passing his evenings at this time in the perusal of Robertson's History of Charles V. The chief reading, however, in addition to the Bible, consists of the Aberdeen newspaper, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and the Scottish Christian Herald.

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## PORTSOY, BANFFSHIRE.

Population about 3,000.

(Visited 11th August, 1836.)

*Portsoy.*

This prison consists of a vaulted room on the ground-floor of a warehouse near the harbour, with a rising behind. I was unable to examine the inside for want of the key, which no one could find, and which was believed to be in the possession of a man who acted as a police officer at the time of the cholera, and who lives 10 miles off. The prison, I was informed, had not been used since that time; not, however, from the circumstance of no offences having been committed. I learnt that the place is very damp in winter, and I could see that it must be very ill ventilated. There are no means of warming it. The room, I was told, is about 18 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 6 feet in average height; the cubical content consequently must be about 1,300 feet. It is tolerably secure. The prison is under the jurisdiction of Colonel Grant, the superior of the burgh.

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*State of Portsoy and the neighbourhood, as respects Crime.*—The amount of crime is moderate and less than formerly. The usual offences at the present time are petty thefts, such as stealing poultry, and linen left out to dry. Few of the offenders know a trade or have any regular occupation. They consist principally of tinkers, hawkers, and other vagrants.

*Causes affecting Crime at Portsoy, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Less than formerly, and now not at all general. There is a Temperance Society, but only thirty persons have joined it.

*State of the Police.*—Very inefficient. Three persons are said to hold the office of constable, but the appointment appears to be merely nominal. The man who is considered the head constable, and whom I sent for to question about the key of the prison, did not appear to have a clear conception whether he was in fact a constable at all. The person who acted as police officer at the time of the cholera (chiefly to look after vagrants) was active and efficient; but after the fear of the distemper had died away, the subscription by which he was paid fell off, and he was consequently discharged. Since then, there has been but little security for public order beyond the general disposition of the people.

*Administration of Justice.*—A vigilant resident magistrate is much wanted. The only gentleman in the neighbourhood who acts as a magistrate lives at a distance of two miles from Portsoy; and his numerous engagements withdraw him a great deal from home.

*Condition of the People.*—There is an appearance of poverty in the place, which is enhanced by the dirty state of the streets, and a general air of neglect. I was informed that there are many poor, but that a good deal is done towards their relief. Here (as I suppose at most other sea-ports), there is a considerable number of widows, owing to the frequent loss of life among the sailors. The condition of the people, though not satisfactory, is not considered to be worse than formerly. The usual wages for a man are from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a week. As most of the work is connected with the business of the port, there is but little occupation for females. There is no savings' bank at Portsoy.

*Education.*—Improved (owing, to a considerable extent, to the exertions of the parish-minister), and now in a tolerably good state. Most of the inhabitants are believed to be able to read easily. There is a library for the working classes, which was formed at first, principally, by contributions of books from the richer inhabitants, but which is now maintained from its own resources. The subscription is a penny a week, and there are from 50 to 60 subscribers. The library contains about 300 volumes.

799

## KEITH,
## AND THE ADJOINING VILLAGE OF FIFE KEITH, BANFFSHIRE.

Joint Population about 2,600.

(Visited 11th August, 1836.)

*Keith.*

The prison at Keith (which serves for the two places) consists of a vaulted room, 19 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 8 feet in average height. It is on the ground-floor of the town-house, which is situated in the middle of the town, with a large open area in front. The place is tolerably secure, but it is in other respects ill-suited to its purposes. There is an aperture at one end (serving as a window) which communicates with a butcher's shamble; and the place is dark and ill-ventilated. It is, however, dry; and though there is no fire-place, it is probably seldom very cold.—The prison is under the jurisdiction of Colonel Grant, the superior of the burgh.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit, and I was told that the place is seldom used; indeed, that it was not used once during the last year. This, however, does not proceed from any extraordinary virtue in the town and neighbourhood, but arises partly from the bad state of the prison itself, and partly from the want of an efficient administration of justice and an active police. It is in contemplation, I was told, to appoint a sheriff-substitute for Keith and the neighbourhood.

Loose straw, without a bedstead, is the only bedding allowed.

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*State of Keith, and the neighbourhood, as respects Crime.*—There is a good deal of crime at Keith, consisting principally of thefts. Last year, however, a gang of thieves was broken up (some having been transported), and since that time the town has been comparatively free from crime. Most of the offenders are young, being generally from 12 to 20 years of age. In many cases their parents are known to have neglected them. Many of them are inhabitants of the place, but many also are strangers.

*Causes affecting Crime at Keith, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Less than formerly, and now not very common. There is a Temperance Society, but it is not in a flourishing state.

*State of the Police.*—Very inefficient. There is, in fact, scarcely anything deserving the name of a police.

*Administration of Justice.*—There is no municipal authority; but there is a gentleman who, being in the commission, acts as a justice of the peace. He told me, however, that he found the duties burdensome; for, owing to old age and other circumstances, none of the other justices act. He stated, moreover, that for want of a prison (the present one has never been legalised), he cannot confine a person even for a single day; and has no alternative, except allowing an offender to go away, with a mere admonition, or sending him to Banff, a distance of about 20 miles.

*Condition of the People.*—Not good. There is much poverty in the place. Formerly an extensive manufacture of linen was carried on here, but it has died away. At present, the occupations of the inhabitants are almost entirely connected, directly or indirectly, with agriculture. The average wages during the present year (an advance upon preceding years) are from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a week. There is a savings' bank, containing about 1,000*l.*

*Education.*—Greatly improved of late, and now general; but the kind of education given is still meagre. Most of the inhabitants are believed to be able to read easily, although they do not at present appear to be much given to reading. There are two retail tradesmen in the town, who sell books, among other goods; but I trust that their other business is on a more extensive and lucrative scale than the book department appears to be in. There is a library for the poorer classes, but it does not contains many books.

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## DUFFTOUN, BANFFSHIRE.

Population (including the whole parish) nearly 800.

(Visited 12th August, 1836.)

*Dufftoun.*

This small prison is in an open and airy situation in the middle of the village, and stands apart from other buildings. It was built by voluntary subscription, at the time of the cholera, the immediate object being to frighten vagrants away, in which it is said to have been successful. Since that time it has been legalised as a regular gaol, but it is not well-suited for such a purpose, as communication can be kept up between prisoners and people on the outside. The cost of the building was about 85*l.*, exclusive of the land, which is held as a feu under Lord Fife. There are two rooms or cells, the dimensions being as follows:—

| Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubical Content. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 7 | 9 | about 500 |
| 15 | 5 | 8½ | „ 640 |

The place is not very secure, as the apertures which serve for windows open into the street, and the cells are upon the ground-floor. The prison is considered to be under the jurisdiction of Lord Fife, as superior or proprietor in chief of the land on which it stands.

Dufftoun.

*Present state of the Prison.*—I found the prison dry, and it appears to be always so; it was tolerably clean also, and it appears to be sufficiently ventilated. There is no provision for warming the cells; and as the apertures which serve for windows are not glazed, the place must sometimes be cold, notwithstanding the thickness of the walls, which is considerable. It must be remarked, however, that no one is ever confined in it more than 24 hours together.

A quantity of loose straw is the only allowance for bedding.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the prison is not used more than ten or a dozen times a year.

Notwithstanding its many defects this little prison is believed to be of good service in keeping away vagrants, and in preventing tumults at the markets which are held seven times a year.

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*State of Crime, &c. in the Parish of Dufftoun.*—Crime has decreased considerably, and there is now very little. The most common offences are petty thefts, quarrels in the streets, and petty assaults. The improvement is attributed chiefly to the suppression of smuggling, the erection of the prison, and the appointment of a police officer.

The offenders are of various ages. Few of them are inhabitants, many of them being tinkers. It has not been observed how they compare with others in the same rank of life in education and intelligence. Many of the offences are committed under the excitement of whisky.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Dufftoun, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not distinguished from other places. Drunkenness has decreased since smuggling and private distillation were put a stop to; which is partly explained by the circumstance, that when the people made their own whisky they constantly had it at hand, and in sight, and were, therefore, always under temptation to drink.

*Police.*—In a good state. There is always one man in readiness to act, and at the time of the markets there are three.

*Condition of the People.*—Rather low. There are many poor, considering the amount of population, the number receiving regular relief to some extent being no fewer than 60, besides 12 who have occasional relief. There are, moreover, a good many beggars. A member of the kirk-session (a working carpenter) told me that at the present time, and generally at this season of the year, four or five beggars come to his house every day. There are not many, however, in winter; and but few of the beggars belong to the parish. It appears to be a general custom in this district, and probably elsewhere also, for a person given to begging to leave his home in summer and to wander about where he is not known. He is supposed to be sometimes urged to this by pride, but more frequently by the reflection that his difficulties are owing to his own idleness, or dishonesty, and that he could get little or nothing from people who know him.

The chief occupation of the people in this parish is connected with agriculture. A man's wages average about sixteen-pence a day, throughout the year. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Improved, and now very general. It is believed that none of the children are growing up without some kind of education, and that most of the adults are able to read easily, and many to write. The extent of reading appears to have increased a good deal within the last few years, owing partly to the kindness of the parish-minister, in establishing, at his own expense, a small library for gratuitous circulation, and to the spirited conduct of a retail tradesman, in opening a circulating library, containing a considerable collection of useful, amusing, and attractive works, including some of the periodicals. The average number of subscribers to this library is about 120, the yearly payment being 5*s.* by some, and 8*s.* by others, according to the privileges enjoyed. The library belonging to the parish-minister contains about 120 volumes, most of them, but not all, on religious subjects. On an average, about 100 of these volumes are at all times in use.

*Popular Amusements.*—The people do not join much in games, and there is no public provision to promote them.

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## ELGIN.

Visited 12th August, 1836. (Second inspection.)

Elgin.

The prison of Elgin is so old, and on so bad a construction, that it would be a waste of money to try to improve it. Indeed, an Act was obtained some time ago, to raise money for building a new prison at Elgin, and another at Forres, and a portion of the money has been collected; but owing to the general subject of prisons and prison discipline having been taken up by Government, the project has been wisely deferred for the present.

At my second visit to Elgin, I proposed such improvements (chiefly in the system of management) as I thought practicable, and by a letter from the provost, dated 23d September, 1836, I learn that the following among them, have been carried into effect:—

1st. The prison has been lime-washed, and the lime-washing is to be repeated once every two months.

2d. Personal cleanliness is enforced.

Elgin.

3d. Luxuries and improper amusements are prohibited.

4th. Visits to prisoners are much restricted.

5th. A person has been engaged to give instruction to the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the clergyman of the town have been invited to give them religious instruction.

I also strongly recommended, that the money-allowance for food should be abolished, and that work should be procured for such of the prisoners as wished for employment; but a difficulty having arisen in effecting these matters, the recommendation has not been acted upon.

## FORRES.

Visited 13th August, 1836. (Second inspection.)

*Forres.*

The wretched place in use when I was last at Forres, and described in my first Report, has been abandoned, and I had the pleasure of seeing workmen employed in pulling it down. In place of this, a small house belonging to the burgh, and which was built as a cholera hospital, has been converted (at a small expense) into a temporary prison; and for which it will serve very well. It is outside the town, apart from other buildings, and has an inclosure in front, which separates it from the road. The rooms which serve as a prison, form the first floor, the ground-floor being used as the keeper's house. There are three of these rooms, two of a large size, and one that is small; and they are perfectly clean, dry, and well ventilated. There are so few prisoners, that it will seldom, if ever, be necessary to put more than one in the same room. The only prisoner at the time of my visit was a debtor; and this man can at any time obtain his liberation, on consenting to give up property which he has in his possession.

## NAIRN.

(Visited in November, 1835, and again 13th August, 1836.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Population about . . . . . | 2,000 |
| Remaining part of the county, about . . | 7,500 |
| | 9,500 |

*Nairn.*

This prison forms part of the town-house, and is the middle of the town. Although of recent erection (it was built in the year 1818) it is very ill contrived, and in every respect very badly suited to its purposes. It originally consisted of two cells only, both of them close and damp, and without any provision for warming. A large room, however, designed for a magistrate's court, and until lately used as such, has been given up for the use of the prisoners; as has also another room, of considerable size. The two cells, therefore, are seldom used, except for drunken persons put in for a single night, and for refractory prisoners.

The two rooms which have been converted into prisons, although free, or nearly so, from the objections belonging to the two cells, are still very ill-suited to the purposes to which they are applied. The windows overlook the street, the prisoners confined in them cannot be inspected, and they are not very secure. The dimensions of the several rooms and cells are as follow:—

| Rooms and Cells. | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Feet. |
| 1 | 20 | 0 | 19 | 0 | about 16 | about 6,000 |
| 1 | 16 | 0 | 10 | 4 | „ 16 | „ 2,700 |
| 1 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 3 | „ 6 | „ 1,000 |
| 1 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 3 | „ 6 | „ 750 |

There is no airing-yard.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the provost and bailies.

*Present state of the Prison and Prisoners.*—I found the prison clean, and in other respects in tolerably good order. There were two prisoners, which is about the usual number. One of them, a lad 16 or 17 years old, was in one of the lower cells on account of refractory conduct. He was still unsubdued, and the state of the cell showed the violent attempts he had made to get out. He had broken his bedstead, and using one of the boards as a lever, had forced up part of the pavement and loosened many of the stones near the door. Both prisoners were tolerably clean in their person.

*Health.*—Generally tolerably good. According to the report of the surgeon, the prisoners, taken as a body, are generally about as well as they would probably be if out of prison. The usual complaint is derangement of the bowels. Illness sometimes arises from the close, damp, and cold state of the lower cells. There has not been any epidemic in the prison for many years, or any death. In some instances, however, debtors and Excise prisoners have been released on account of illness. No sick-list has been kept; but it appears that, on an average, a prisoner is ill about a week in the year. There is no infirmary, or other special provision for the sick.

*Food.*—The allowance for food is paid in money, and is sixpence a day. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

Nairn.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw and two double blankets.—Clothing is not provided.

*Discipline.*—None exists; there being no labour or instruction, and frequently but little separation: for example, when I was last here I found four prisoners in the same room, some debtors and some criminals.

There is not any regular chaplain, but two clergymen of the town kindly attend on alternate Sundays to perform divine service. Some of the prisoners are provided with Bibles, but not all; and no other books are supplied.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The conduct of the prisoners appears to be generally tolerably good. The usual punishment is confinement in one of the lower cells; sometimes, too, hand-cuffs are employed. There is not any corporal punishment.

*Treatment of the Prisoners.*—This appears to be kind. I did not receive any complaint.

*Female Prisoners.*—Treated like the others. No female superintendence is provided.

*Debtors.*—The average number is now less than one. The usual allowance for aliment varies from six-pence to ten-pence a day. Additional supplies of food from without are permitted. Visits are freely allowed at breakfast and dinner-time. The debtors attend public worship.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between untried and convicted prisoners. Intercourse with friends and associates goes on to a very objectionable extent. Visits are allowed twice a-day, and letters generally pass without restriction or inspection. Smoking is allowed. There is not any insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There is only one, the keeper, and he does not reside in the prison. He appears to be an intelligent, well-conducted man, and qualified, under good arrangements, to fill his office satisfactorily.

There is a surgeon who, has the medical care of all the prisoners, whether criminals or debtors. He attends when required.

*Fees, &c.*—The jailor receives a shilling, on the admission of every debtor, from the imprisoning creditor. There are no other fees or emoluments in addition to the salaries. At the time of my last visit fees were exacted on the liberation of a debtor; but they have been abolished with the free consent of all parties.

*Accounts.*—The town-clerk keeps a register of imprisonments, containing the name, age, offence, &c. of each prisoner, and an account of disbursements.

*General Observations.*—Very little good effect can be produced by the gaol, under its present regulations, either on the prisoners or on the criminal population of the neighbourhood. There is scarcely a possibility of any one being improved during his confinement, and he is generally so well off—in food at least—that he is probably an object of envy rather than commiseration to many out of prison.

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*State of Crime, &c. in Nairnshire.*—There does not appear to be much crime, and I was informed that the amount had decreased, particularly within the last eighteen months. Petty assaults and other breaches of the peace (almost all arising from drunkenness) are the most common offences. The chief apparent causes of the improvement that has taken place are the increased civilization of the people and the rise of a feeling of self-respect among them, a greater decision in enforcing the laws, and the suppression of smuggling. It would tend much to the peace and comfort of the county if a few persons who are constantly committing some offence, and who make themselves a nuisance to society, could be withdrawn altogether. The offenders are of various ages; many of them are habitual drunkards; and most of the offences are committed under at least the temporary excitement of liquor. Few of the offenders have a knowledge of a trade or any regular occupation. They are much below the generality of others in the same rank of life in education and intelligence. The character of their parents is not known. Many of them are hawkers and jobbers. They are, to a considerable extent, inhabitants of the district.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Nairnshire, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Diminished. There are still some habitual drunkards, but they are few in number. There is a Temperance Society, but it has greatly fallen off.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There are only two good officers in the county, and these are partly engaged in civil business.

*Administration of Justice.*—The provisions of the Police Act not having been adopted the proceedings in the Bailie Court are long and tedious, in trials even for the slightest offences. The consequence is an obstruction to the administration of justice, so far at least as the burgh is concerned.

*Condition of the People.*—Depressed. There is much poverty. In the parish of Nairn, with a population of about 3,000 only, there are no fewer than 200 on the poor-roll. The sheriff-substitute, the surgeon attending the gaol, and a member of the kirk-session, all of whom I consulted as to the condition of the lower classes, stated that there is much suffering amongst them from poverty; but they agreed that the condition of the able-bodied labourer had improved lately. There is no savings' bank at Nairn, but there is one in the neighbourhood.

**Scotland.**

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Nairn.*

*Education.*—I was informed that most of the adult population can read easily, and that most of the men can write also. The people do not, however, appear to be much given to reading. Many of the children of the fishermen are not able to read.

## SHETLAND.

Population about 30,000.

(County Gaol, Lerwick. Visited several times between the 17th and 31st of August, 1836.)

*Shetland.*

With the exception of a small lock-up house, which is also at Lerwick, this is the only prison in the Shetland Isles. Lerwick, however, is by far the largest town, its population being about 3,000; and it is so situated as to be accessible from all other parts of Shetland. And if, in addition to a good prison at Lerwick (with a provision for sending prisoners confined for long periods to a penitentiary in Scotland), there were a lock-up house at Scalloway (a port and fishing-station about eight miles from Lerwick) there would be sufficient prison accommodation for all the islands.

The present prison at Lerwick is a very bad one, but I trust that long before this report is presented to Parliament it will have been altogether abandoned, permission having been granted by the Board of Ordnance to convert a military fort near Lerwick into a temporary prison; and the commissioners of supply for the Shetland Isles having readily consented to raise the necessary funds for this purpose *.

The prison now in use forms the basement and second story of the town-house, which stands on the harbour-side of the long street, of which the town of Lerwick chiefly consists. The lower cells are almost close to the water's edge, and being also partly below ground, are very damp. The construction of the prison is as bad as its site, and in no one respect is the place suitable, or capable of being rendered suitable, for the purpose to which it is applied. It was built about 70 years ago, and it serves as a specimen of the ignorance of the times on the subject of prison discipline. There are four cells, two on the basement-floor, and two in the second story; and their dimensions are as follow:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feet. | Feet. | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. |
| Basement, 2 cells each, | 10 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 520 |
| Upper floor 2 rooms each, | 14 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 1,070 |

The prison is very insecure, particularly the upper rooms, which are the only rooms that can be looked upon as at all habitable. About twelve years ago six prisoners made their escape at one time; and one escape has taken place within the last two or three years; and there is no doubt that, although there have been but few prisoners, there would have been many more escapes had the inmates of the prison been very desirous of leaving it; but such has been the laxity of the gaoler in the performance of his duty, that the prison must frequently have been looked upon rather as a lodging-house with free board, and a constant power of egress and ingress, than a place of strict confinement and stern discipline. Communication, too, can readily be carried on with persons outside; and prisoners have been seen hauling up packages from their friends below. There are no means of inspection or employment, and none of separation beyond the use of four rooms, two of which are so damp as to have been regarded as unfit for any prisoners except those convicted of serious offences, and they are in point of fact unfit for a human being, be his crime what it may. During the last twelve months two prisoners (a man and a woman) have been placed in these dungeons, and kept there many weeks.

*Present State of the Prison.*—The gaoler acknowledged that he had cleaned the prison some time ago in expectation of my visit. Had he kept his own counsel I never should have suspected the fact, as there was nothing in the appearance of the cells that marked the recent use of the mop or broom. The two upper cells are dry, but all of them are ill-ventilated, and the two lower ones are as cold as they are damp. There is indeed no means of warming these lower cells.

*State of the Prisoners.*—During the first part of my stay at Lerwick there were two prisoners, a criminal and a debtor. Before I left there was only one, namely, the criminal. The usual average of prisoners is less than two. The criminal prisoner was rather dirty in his person, and appeared to be out of health.

*Health.*—The medical gentleman who generally attends the prison (gratuitously) states that the health of the prisoners is usually tolerably good, notwithstanding the circumstances mentioned. He says, however, that their health certainly falls off during confinement; that they generally lose flesh and strength, and become pale. The number of prisoners is so small that he finds it difficult to specify any diseases as particularly prevalent among them, except perhaps rheumatism and diarrhœa, which are brought on in part by the state of the prison. There has been no death in the prison for several years, and no epidemic disease. It needs scarcely be stated that there is no infirmary, or other provision for the sick.

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* The alterations have taken more time than was anticipated; and they are not yet completed (January 1837), although they are in a forward state. When they are finished, one of the best, instead of one of the worst, small prisons in the country will be in Zetland.

*Food.*—The gaoler receives four-pence a day for each criminal prisoner; and for that sum he undertakes to supply them with food; but the quantity and quality depend on himself. I did not, however, receive any complaint about the food, nor did the surgeon recollect hearing any. Supplies from without are allowed.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—Clothing is sometimes allowed in cases of destitution, but not at other times. For bedding each prisoner has a pair of blankets and coverlet (those I saw were very dirty), and a quantity of loose straw or shavings.

*Discipline.*—None exists. The prisoners get up and go to bed when they like. They are not required to do any labour; they receive no instruction; and they never appear to be punished for misconduct.

I have already spoken generally of the lax observance, even of the nominal regulations of the prison, feeble and insufficient as these are. The following examples of subversion of everything approaching the name of discipline almost stagger belief. I have no doubt, however, of their truth. I received most of the information from the chief magistrate of the town; and much of it was confirmed, while none of it was contradicted, by others. About a year ago this gentleman proposed to a fellow-magistrate and some other friends to go and visit the prison, that they might have an opportunity of judging of the accuracy of his statements as to what was going on; and before setting out he told them that in all probability they should meet some of the prisoners before reaching the gaol; for that he and others had often met a particular prisoner, whom he mentioned, and who had lately been under sentence of imprisonment for horse-stealing. No prisoner, however, appeared until they reached the stairs (which are open to the street) when they met a woman who was under sentence of imprisonment for child-murder; and on asking her what she did there, she said that some of the neighbours were in her cell *washing clothes!* They then asked her where the other prisoner, a debtor, was; and she replied by unbolting the door of his cell and showing them in. Another time the magistrate who gave me this information met a boy on the prison-stairs carrying away a basket of empty bottles; and this circumstance leading to a little inquiry, he found that one of the prisoners, a debtor, was in the habit of buying a quantity of ale, and retailing it out to a set of worthies who came to play at cards and make merry in his cell; and the boy, who was laden with bottles, was going to the wholesale dealer for a fresh supply. I heard of an occurrence of a worse description even than this, but as the evidence respecting it is not perfectly clear I shall not record it, although I have very little doubt that it really took place.

*Untried Prisoners.*—No difference is made between these and convicted prisoners.

*Female Prisoners.*—They are separated, nominally at least, from males, but they are not under the charge of a female officer, or distinguished in any other way.

*Debtors.*—It is seldom that there is a debtor-prisoner. The allowance usually granted for aliment is nine-pence a day. This is paid to the gaoler who supplies the debtors with food in the same way as he does the criminals, giving the former, however, food of a better quality. The debtors usually provide their own clothing and bedding.

*Officers.*—The only officer is the keeper; and after what has been mentioned it is needless to say that he is quite unfit for his situation. It ought, however, to be remarked that the salary is exceedingly low, being only five guineas a year, exclusive of fees, and these do not yield much. The gaoler, indeed, is considered as having a claim to a Scotch merk (1*s.* 1⅓*d.* sterling) on the admission of every prisoner, whether debtor or criminal; and half a merk for every day the prisoner remains in confinement; but as he has no sufficient means of enforcing payment he seldom gets more than a small part of the full claim, and often nothing at all. It appears, in fact, that a bargain is generally struck between the gaoler and prisoner; each trying to make the best terms. The gaoler indeed assured me that, during the last 12 months, he had not received anything from any criminal prisoner, but I found out a case, which happened in March last, in which he received 5*s.* Whether the misstatement of the gaoler arose from a wish to deceive or from bad memory (he is more than 80 years old) I cannot say.

*Accounts.*—An account of disbursements is kept by the collector of cess, and the register of imprisonments partly by the sheriff's clerk (for the gaoler) and partly by the town-clerk. In this register, however, I found some omissions. No other accounts are kept.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 30th April 1836—about an average year:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of Criminals | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Furniture | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Fuel | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Repairs | 0 | 14 | 4 |
| Keeper's salary | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of Debtors and Revenue Prisoners | 16 | 19 | 2 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 1⅔.
Average yearly cost of each Prisoner, about 10*l.* Average daily cost about 6½*d.*

*Lock-up House.*—The room used for this purpose is on the basement-floor of a building erected by private subscription for a news-room, assembly-rooms, &c.; and the town pays a small rent to the proprietors. The room is about 18 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 10 feet high. It is damp and rather insecure. I found the place in a dirty state, and unprovided with bed or bedstead.

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*Shetland.*

As soon as the fort is prepared as a prison this lock-up house will be given up.

Both the gaol and the lock-up house are under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

*State of Crime, &c. in the Shetland Isles.*—Many offences are committed in Shetland, though fewer than formerly. At Lerwick assaults are common, and petty thefts very common; and the crime of child-murder is of rather frequent occurrence throughout the islands. In the country districts there are very few robberies of the usual kind, as is shown by its being the custom in many places to leave the doors unfastened all night; but the old practice of seizing on shipwrecked property, which, were the moral standard higher in Shetland would be looked upon as stealing, has by no means gone out of use.

A bad spirit has manifested itself at Lerwick during the last two or three winters. Many of the inhabitants have had their windows destroyed by crackers, as they are called. These are of formidable construction, each consisting of a considerable quantity of gunpowder, tightly bound up in the form of a ball, with a long match running into the centre. The cracker is generally placed on the ledge of the window, and the match being lighted, the person firing it disappears, and he can get to a considerable distance before it explodes. The concussion is often so violent as to break not only the glass of the window near which the cracker is placed, but the glass in all the windows of the house. A widow-lady had all the glass in her windows broken in this way three separate times last winter; and she became so alarmed that she endeavoured to sell her property in order to quit the place. She appears to have done nothing of a positive kind to excite this hostility; and the only reason given for it was, that she refused to contribute to a fund for the purchase of fireworks, &c., and that she is somewhat penurious in general character. The procurator fiscal, who exerted himself a good deal to detect the offenders (though without success) became marked for their attack, and his windows were broken several times.

Another act may be mentioned, which, though perhaps more of the nature of an idle frolic than of a deliberate attempt to do an injury, still shows a strange state of things in the town. A number of fellows one night built a low wall across the main street, and then going to the town-house, began to ring the bell violently, in expectation that the inhabitants, alarmed by such a noise in the middle of the night, would come hurrying along to the town-house, and stumble over the wall; and this actually occurred.

Bad, however, as these things are, they are trifling compared with the tumults that used to happen in the time of the war. At that time the crews of the whalers touching at Lerwick sometimes proceeded to such lengths as to throw the whole town into consternation, and overawe the inhabitants; and it was not until a garrison had been sent to Fort Charlotte that there was anything like public security. The men employed in the whale-fishery of late years, however, have been much more sober and respectable. (About 1,000 of them are inhabitants of Shetland.) To the alarms produced by the crews of the whalers were added those caused by the press-gangs; and these latter, though not so formidable to the richer inhabitants, were yet more terrible to the poor sailors and fishermen, who used to fly to the hills and undergo the greatest privations of hunger and cold, rather than remain exposed to be torn away from their families and home.

One cause of contention and disturbance, and, one indeed, which appears to require the interference of the Legislature, is the division of whales that are driven ashore. A few days after my arrival in Shetland some fishermen succeeded in driving a shoal of about 80 small whales up one of the voes or bays, and these whales being left in shallow water, on the ebb of the tide, the people in the neighbourhood succeeded with their knives, pitchforks, &c. in killing most of them. There being in this instance a great many whales to divide, each man, in helping himself, got so large a quantity of blubber that he was under but little temptation to quarrel with his neighbour; but the probability is, that had the spoil been much less there would have been a serious disturbance.

Most of the offences in Shetland are committed by persons between 20 and 30 years of age. It has not been remarked that the offenders are distinguished for habits of drunkenness, or for deficiency in intelligence and education. Almost all of them are resident inhabitants.

### *Causes affecting Crime in the Shetland Isles, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Whisky-drinking, to a certain extent, appears to be the common practice, but it is not often carried to intoxication; and those occasions on which people of all classes used formerly to indulge in deep drinking now seldom occur. Till within the last few years, for example, it was the invariable practice for a funeral, in whatever grade of society, to end in a general scene of inebriety; but this custom is now fast disappearing. There is a Temperance Society in Lerwick, containing about 140 members. A practice which is general at other stations of the herring-fishery has been discontinued here, with great advantage. I allude to the custom among the curers of allowing a certain quantity of whisky to the men in each boat, in addition to the money-payment for the herrings. Messrs. Hay and Ogilvy, however, the principal herring-curers at Lerwick, aware of the pernicious effects of this practice, have abolished it, and have made a corresponding increase in the payment in money; and it is found, that now that the fishermen are left to their own choice, most of them have left off taking spirits out with them, and that they provide themselves with some other refreshment—frequently coffee. It is to be hoped that the excellent example set by Messrs. Hay and Ogilvy will be followed by others.

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*Shetland.*

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There is no officer on constant duty. The people, however, are found to be willing to act as special constables, and of those who are enrolled at Lerwick one-third always hold themselves in readiness to be called out. The assistance thus obtained is generally found sufficient to suppress any great disorder, but is not available in the prevention or detection of petty offences, nor, as we have seen, of some offences which cannot be considered petty.

*Condition of the People.*—Gradually improving; and now generally tolerably good. In the country districts, indeed, the people appear generally to enjoy an unusual degree of comfort, though they are occasionally exposed to severe hardships. There was a good deal of suffering, for example, last winter, owing to the failure of the crops last year, and what is far more important in Shetland, the failure of the fishing; and it is feared that similar causes will produce a like effect next winter. Upon the whole, however, the condition of the people, as I have already stated, appears to have improved.

Unfortunately the habit of saving has not yet been formed to any considerable extent, the people having increased their expenditure almost as fast as their means. Besides eating much more animal food than formerly, they lay out a great deal more in dress; and there is one luxury—tea—in which many of them appear to indulge excessively. The islands have been much benefited by the establishment of the herring fishing, which has been introduced within the last few years; and great advantage has also accrued from the relaxation that has taken place during the last twenty years in the old feudal system on which the land was held. When the change that is going on in this latter particular shall be completed, and the plan of letting the land on leases generally introduced, the people will probably lose much of that indolence which at present characterises them, and which is to be attributed, probably, in a great measure, to the circumstance of their not having formerly enjoyed many of the fruits of their own industry. As an example of the rate of wages, I will give that of female domestic servants. Even in Lerwick these generally receive only £3 a year, and in the country not more than from 30*s*. to 40*s*. They do so little work, however, that it is probable that the services of an English servant are really quite as cheap as those of a Zetlander.

There is a savings' bank at Lerwick, but it is not in a flourishing state, especially when it is considered that it is the bank for all the islands. The present amount of deposits is between £200 and £300 only. There is, however, a trade society at Lewick (a kind of friendly society), the funds of which amount to between £1,200 and £1,300, and in which there are between 300 and 400 members. There is a society also among the fishermen of Lerwick, but it is not in a flourishing state.

*Education.*—Until lately education has been in a very backward state, especially as regards the cultivation of the intellect. In some of the schools, however, abler masters have now been engaged, and better instruction is afforded; and it is expected that the rising generation will imbibe a taste for reading and a desire for improvement, which are not to be found among the older inhabitants. Very few children, if any, are growing up without some kind of education; and, among other improvements, the opening of an infant-school at Lerwick may be mentioned. This school contains about 100 scholars, and among them are to be found children from almost every grade of rank in the town.

The Zetlanders appear to be naturally shrewd and intelligent, and there is no doubt, that, with proper education, they will be found equal to the people in any part of the kingdom. Parochial libraries are forming in several districts, the usual subscription being a shilling a year. In the parish of Cunningsburg, where the population is about 1,000, the number of subscribers to the library is between 30 and 40, and the number of volumes between 200 and 300. In addition to the regular subscriptions to this library, a gentleman in the neighbourhood gives £1 a year; but the whole income is not more than £3 a year.

*Amusements of the People.*—The people of all classes visit each other a good deal in the winter, and about Christmas foot-ball is played at; but generally speaking the Zetlanders do not appear to be fond of active games.

## ORKNEY.

Population about 30,000.

(Gaol at Kirkwall. Visited several times between the 1st and 8th of September, 1836.)

*Orkney.*

The circumstances of Orkney are in many respects similar to those of Shetland, already described. Besides the geographical resemblance between the two places, their population is about equal, and their chief towns—Kirkwall and Lerwick—are similarly situated, and are about equal in size, each containing about 3,000 inhabitants. In each cluster of Isles, too, there is but one gaol; and of these gaols it is difficult to say which is the worst.

The gaol of Kirkwall, like that of Lerwick, forms the basement and second story of the town-house, which stands in a corner of an open area in the middle of the town, and at the foot of a hill. The building is about 80 years old. The part which is at present used as a prison consists of three cells on the basement-floor, and a large room (formerly a mason's lodge) in the second story; the court-room, &c., forming the intervening or first story. The upper room is generally reserved for debtors; but occasionally, on an order from the surgeon, a criminal prisoner is removed into it. This room is very insecure. The gaoler declared that any one could get out it in half an hour, and he showed how this could be done. In wet weather the rain comes in, in considerable quantities, through the ceiling,

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*Orkney.*

and so frail is the tenement generally, that during one of the nights of my stay at Kirkwall, one of the sashes was blown into the room, although the wind was not unusually high.

Bad, however, as is the state of this room, the place is a region of comfort compared with the under cells. These are cold and damp, even at the present time, when summer has scarcely closed: but it is shocking to think that people should ever be immured in them in winter. At that season the floors are often covered with water; and the gaoler told me that during one stormy night, feeling sure that a great quantity of rain must have come in, he got up and went to the prison (he does not reside in it) and found the water a foot deep! He immediately, on his own responsibility, took the prisoners who were in confinement out of the lower cells, and put them into the debtors' room; and in the morning applied to the magistrates for authority to keep them there for a short time; which they, under the circumstances of the case, of course readily granted. On one side of the gaol the ground rises three or four feet above the floor of the lower cells, which, of course, is partly the cause of their dampness; but on all sides the floor is somewhat below the level of the ground. Until within the last few years, these lower cells were, like the upper one, very insecure, owing to the public having easy access to the prison-windows; and about six years ago a man charged with forgery made his escape by means of tools which were handed in to him. A wall has lately been built round that part of the prison in which the windows are placed; and the intercourse from without has, thereby, been much checked. As this wall, however, is only about six feet high, it can be easily got over; and, in point of fact, communication still goes on, though to a much less extent than formerly.

I found the prison tolerably clean, but ill ventilated. It is under the jurisdiction of the burgh magistrates.

*State of the Prisoners.*—The only prisoner at the time of my visit was a young woman of drunken habits and bad character, who had been in two or three times before. She is confined in one of the lower cells. The place is so insufficiently lighted that I could not see her very distinctly; but I observed that she had a dirty and forlorn appearance. I asked her when she washed herself last, and her answer was "last week." The surgeon told me that he generally found the prisoners dirty.

The number of prisoners is generally very small, being seldom more than two or three. Indeed the prison is often quite empty, and the average number last year was less than one. At the time of the Kirkwall annual fair, however, there are sometimes 8 or 10 prisoners.

*Health.*—Frequently bad, and much below the average enjoyed by people in the same class of life out of prison. The confinement commonly brings on a general debility. The most prevailing diseases are catarrh and acute rheumatism, caused in a great measure by the dampness of the prison. About 12 years ago a woman, charged with poisoning her husband, strangled herself in prison, and about five years ago another woman, who had been put in prison as a maniac, died within a couple of days after admission. These are the only two deaths which have occurred for several years; but this is readily accounted for, by the circumstance of the number of prisoners being so small, and by the fact that on the certificate of the surgeon a prisoner is sometimes liberated or removed on account of illness. The magistrates are in a dilemma at the present moment, in consequence of a charge of stealing a watch having been brought against a woman who is at the present time ill, and who, the surgeon says, will certainly die, if she is put in the prison.

The medical gentleman, who kindly attends the prison as surgeon, does so gratuitously.

*Food.*—The allowance to criminals varies from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a day, according to the order of the sheriff. It is generally placed in the prisoner's hands in the form of money. Out of it he has to provide food and fuel. The debtors generally receive about 10*d.* a day. Additional supplies of food are allowed from without, both to criminals and debtors.

*Bedding.*—Two blankets and some loose straw—an insufficient allowance. Clothing is not supplied.

*Discipline.*—None exists. The prisoners get up and go to bed when they choose. They are entirely without occupation, and when there are several of them they are generally put together, except that males are kept apart from females, and, when possible, debtors from criminals.

*Instruction, &c.*—There is no provision for instructing the prisoners; but the gaoler sometimes, of his own accord, teaches them a little reading and writing himself. The prison is seldom visited by a clergyman, and the prisoners are not supplied with bibles or books of any kind, except what are occasionally lent by the gaoler.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The conduct of such of the prisoners as belong to the islands is generally tolerably good; but the tinkers and the other vagrants are often turbulent. The keeper has been several times knocked down by them. He sometimes punishes according to the *lex talionis*; but generally offences go unnoticed.

*Female Prisoners.*—They are not under the charge of a female officer, and no difference is made between them and male prisoners.

*Debtors.*—There was no debtor in prison whilst I was at Kirkwall, and there seldom is one. Debtors supply their own bedding and clothing as usual; and, as usual, visits from their friends are freely allowed.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits from friends and acquaintances are generally permitted. Letters are submitted to the inspection of the sheriff, when the gaoler has any reason to suspect that their contents are improper.

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Smoking tobacco is allowed. There is no insane prisoner at present; but a woman who is subject to periodic attacks of madness is allowed the constant use of one of the rooms.

*Officers.*—The gaoler is the only officer. I am told that he is kind-hearted, but that he wants firmness and energy.

*Fees.*—No fees are exacted of criminals, but the gaoler makes a claim of 2*d.* a night from debtors. This fee, however, is but seldom paid. The gaoler's regular salary is only 5*l.* a year, in addition to 3*l.* which he receives as town-officer.

*Accounts.*—The only accounts kept are a register of imprisonments and an account of disbursements; both under the charge of the town-clerk. The following is the expenditure for the year ending 15th October, 1835:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of Criminals | 7 | 13 | 8 |
| Repairs | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Gaoler's salary | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | 12 | 16 | 2 |

Average number of prisoners, during the year, ¾, including a debtor during one-sixteenth part of the year.

Yearly cost of a criminal prisoner at Kirkwall about 10*l.*—Daily cost about 6½*d.*

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*State of Crime, &c. in Orkney.*—There appears to be but little crime in Orkney; and there is no doubt that the amount has decreased of late years, even without regard to the increase of population. In particular, there is less stealing from wrecks than formerly, and fewer assaults. Among the apparent causes of the improvement which has taken place may be mentioned the better condition of the people, the smaller number of shipwrecks, and the decline of smuggling. Notwithstanding the general orderly conduct of the inhabitants, however, an outbreak occasionally takes place, for which there is but little provision, either as respects civil force or secure place of confinement. A disturbance of the kind took place at the time of the last general election.

It is not observed, that the offenders are generally of any particular age; but it is remarked that they are more given to drunkenness than others in the same rank of life, and that they are much less intelligent and less informed. Some of their parents are known to be of bad character, and many of them to be neglectful; and many of the offenders have not been brought up to any regular occupation. To show how much crime sometimes runs in the same family it may be mentioned that there is a family in these islands, in which the father, mother, and two sons, have all been convicted of stealing, and an aunt hanged for murder. It is estimated that more than one half of the offences are committed by strangers, consisting chiefly of tinkers and other vagrants. Many petty thefts, however, are committed by the children of some of the poorest resident inhabitants.

A small prison is much wanted at Stromness, the principal port of Orkney. There is a considerable resident population there; but the prison is chiefly required for the crews of the whalers and other vessels which touch at Stromness, and for vagrants (not inhabitants of Orkney) passing through the place. There are sometimes as many as 50 vessels in the port at once, and then 200 or 300 strangers will be seen walking about Stromness at once. Having nothing to do till the wind changes, many of these indulge freely in drinking, and this leads to quarrels and assaults; and as there is no place of confinement the magistrates are compelled either to pass by an offence or to send those concerned to Kirkwall, a distance of 14 miles. There is no town property at Stromness with which to build a prison, nor is there any power to assess the inhabitants; and indeed it would be unreasonable to expect that they should be at the expense of building a prison, seeing that it is wanted almost entirely for strangers who visit their port without paying any dues.

I have spoken of the annoyance to which the inhabitants of Stromness are subject from the number of vagrants who at some seasons of the year infest the neighbourhood. A few days before my visit a sturdy beggar of this kind was parading the streets armed with a club, and asking alms in a way that was almost equivalent to levying contributions. Copper would not content him, and several persons—chiefly females I believe—being frightened, gave him silver.

There is a great want of a lunatic asylum in Orkney. The only place in which lunatics are ever confined at present is the prison at Kirkwall; which, as I have already shown, is quite unsuitable for any such purpose. The number of lunatics and idiots in Orkney is extraordinarily great, considering the amount of population. The reverend Mr. Barry, minister of Shapinsha, who is trying to raise subscriptions for building a lunatic asylum, has obtained returns of the number of lunatics and idiots in the different islands, by which it appears that there are altogether no fewer than 90. Many of these are at present wandering about without any provision, and depending on charity. A few years ago, an idiot woman in Kirkwall had a bastard child, and a mad woman at Strona had two bastard children. When the hereditary nature of madness is taken into consideration, such occurrences as these are most lamentable. In the island of South Ronaldsa (the population of which does not exceed 1,000) there have been six cases of suicide committed by lunatics during the last 17 years.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Orkney independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There are a great many spirit-shops at Kirkwall, and the habit of dram-drinking is very common through the islands; as in Shetland, however, drinking is seldom

*Orkney.*

carried far enough to produce intoxication; and upon the whole the habit appears to be on the decline. Here, as in Shetland, the practice of drinking to excess at funerals has almost died away. There is no temperance society at Kirkwall, but there is a small one at Stromness.

*Police.*—Inefficient. An active police officer on constant duty is much wanted. There are, at present, no fewer than seven officers, but they have other occupations also.

*Condition of the People.*—There are a great many poor people in the islands, but abject poverty is by no means common. Upon the whole the condition of the people appears to have gradually improved, and to be now generally tolerably good. Here, as in Shetland, a motive to industry among the farmers has been wanting, owing to the cumberous and bad system on which the land has been generally let. The tenure, however, has been much simplified, and leases are coming into use, though slowly. The chief occupation of the people is fishing and farming—the same as in Shetland. A labouring man usually receives from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. a day, and a farm-servant from 4*l*. to 6*l*. a year, with board and leave to attend the herring-fishing. Female domestic servants get from 3*l*. to 4*l*. a year. There is no savings' bank in Orkney.

*Education.*—Improved, and now in a tolerably good state. Most of the people can read easily, and in fact there is a good deal of reading among them. In the country the reading is chiefly confined to religious books, although small libraries containing works of general literature have lately been opened in a few parishes. In Kirkwall, besides a library for the richer classes, there is one for those in the humbler walk of life, containing between 400 and 500 volumes. The subscription is one shilling a year, and there are about 300 members. There are also two libraries connected with the public schools and one belonging to a Sunday school. There is a good deal of reading of newspapers, too, and other cheap periodicals, and, upon the whole, the habit of reading may be said to be common at Kirkwall, and more so than in most other places of the same size. At the present time most of the children, even of the poorer classes in Orkney, learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; and many also learn the elements of navigation. It is believed, that very few indeed are growing up without some kind of education.

*Amusements of the People.*—The Orcadians, like the Zetlanders, are not much given to active games. Foot-ball used to be common in winter, but it has fallen off very much of late.

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A meeting of the heritors and commissioners of supply was called when I was at Kirkwall, to hear my report on the prison, and to consider some recommendations which I made for providing a temporary prison immediately, engaging a good keeper, and introducing a good system of discipline. It was resolved to adopt these recommendations, and for this purpose a negotiation was opened with the Lords of the Treasury for obtaining possession of an old manse constructed out of part of the bishop's palace, and now uninhabited. Various delays have arisen, but there now appears to be a good prospect of the matter being brought to a close, and of the resolutions being carried into effect. In the mean time such improvements have been made in the regulation of the old prison as the place will admit of. The allowance in money for example has been abolished.

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## THURSO, CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Population about 3,500.

(Visited 9th September, 1836.)

*Thurso.*

The only place of confinement in this town is a small room used as a lock-up house, and which forms part of a building hired by the county for general purposes. This room is about 14 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 9 feet high. It is but ill-suited to the purpose to which it is applied; for it is so insecure that when any one is placed in it charged with a serious offence it is judged necessary to have a guard all night. The ground towards which the window looks is separated from the street by a low wall merely, which any one can easily get over; and, as the room is on the ground-floor, communication can readily be carried on with a person in confinement. The iron-bars and frame work of the window too, are not strong; and some time ago the town-officer, who has the charge of the place, happening to look towards the window saw that the prisoner within had just forced the window-frame and bars out of their place; and it was only by giving an instant alarm that the man was prevented from making his escape. About five years ago a woman who had been put in, in a state of raving madness, actually succeeded in forcing out the window and getting away.

The room is dry and tolerably well-ventilated; but I found it in a dirty state, and half filled with lumber. The walls, too, were almost covered with writing and rude drawings. There is an open fire-place which I believe is sometimes used; but when it is there must be a danger of the room catching fire. A heap of loose straw is the only provision for bedding.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the place is not in general used more than about 10 times a year.

This lock-up house is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

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*State of Crime, &c. at Thurso and in the immediate neighbourhood.*—There has been a great decrease of crime in the last 50 years, particularly in aggravated cases of assault.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Thurso.

Minor assaults, are still the most common offences, and, next to these, petty thefts. whole number of offences, however, is now but small, and they are committed by a few persons.

The offenders are of various ages, except that there are a few boys from 12 to 15 years old. There are also 5 or 6 habitual tipplers in the town who commit petty thefts. Few of those who steal have been brought up to any regular occupation; and, as a class, they are below others in the same rank of life in education and intelligence. Their parents are often of bad or at least negligent character.

Not more than half the offenders are resident inhabitants, many of them being vagrants, with whom the town is much infested.

*Causes affecting Crime at Thurso independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—The people are much improved in this respect. Twenty years ago the day of the weekly market was one of general drunkenness; but this is no longer the case. There is a Temperance Society, which is considered to be in a flourishing state; it contains about 60 members.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There is in fact nothing deserving the name.

*Administration of Justice.*—A resident magistrate, with power to try in a summary way, is much wanted. It would also be a great advantage if the sheriff substitute could hold his court here as well as at Wick.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved and still improving; and now tolerably good. There are in all about 30 paupers in Thurso; that is, 30 in a population of 3,500. The people live in better houses than formerly, dress better, and eat more nutritious food. Their chief pursuits are connected with agriculture; though there is a good deal of fishing going forward also.

*Wages.*—Masons and carpenters earn from 14*s.* to 20*s.* a week: their work, however, being liable to interruption, they cannot count on these wages all the year round. A blacksmith, who can work at any season, gets about 14*s.* a week. Female servants have from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a year. Farm-labourers in this neighbourhood receive most of their wages in kind, including a small house. The total value of a regular farm-servant's earnings varies from 16*l.* to 25*l.* a year. In addition to this, however, he has the advantage of being able to go out in his boat in the evening and catch fish for his family.

There is not any savings' bank at Thurso.

*Education.*—Improved, and now very general It is believed that very few children are growing up without some kind of education, and that most of them, both boys and girls, are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed too that most of the adult population (except the very old) can read easily. There is a library for the working classes, supported chiefly by their own subscriptions; the annual payment is 4*s.*, and the number of members about 50. The library contains about 200 volumes, of various kinds of literature, excepting novels, which by an order of the committee are wholly excluded.

*Amusements of the People.*—None of the men appear to join in athletic games.

## WICK, CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Population of the Town, between 5,000 and 6,000; of the whole Parish, about 10,000.

(Burgh Gaol. Visited several times between the 8th and 14th of September, 1836.)

Wick.

This prison was built about 8 years ago, at the joint expense of the burgh and county; the burgh, however, paying much the greater share in proportion to its population, &c. It cost about 1,200*l.* It stands at the back of the county buildings (erected at the same time), but it is quite separate from them. It is within the town, but there is not much other building near it at present. The site appears to be healthy. The prison consists of two separate buildings; one for criminals and the other for debtors. These buildings are of the same size, and built on the same plan, each of them containing 2 rather large rooms, and 4 small rooms or cells. The dimensions are as follow:—

| Debtors' Rooms or Cells. | Criminals' Rooms or Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubical Content. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 15½ | 10 | 10 | 1550 |
| 1 | 1 | 15½ | 10 | 9 | 1400 |
| 2 | 2 | 10½ | 7 | 10 | 730 |
| 2 | 2 | 10½ | 7 | 9 | 660 |

Each of the two buildings has a separate airing-ground, about 55 feet long, and 30 feet broad.

The prison is built entirely of stone, and in a substantial manner; the ceilings being all arched, and the floors laid with large flags. The number of cells, however, is too small to admit of the principle of separation being always carried into effect; and there is no cell for refractory prisoners. Had the two buildings been united, and some other alterations made in the plan, it is probable that at a small additional expense a sufficient number of cells might have been provided. Greater facilities for the inspection of the prisoners, too, could have been obtained. If, however, the plan of large district penitentiaries should be adopted, the present accommodations of this prison will be sufficient (with some slight alterations) for the purposes for which they will be wanted.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of the burgh.

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*Wick.*

*Present State of the Prison and Prisoners.*—Some of the debtors' rooms are rather dirty; the others are tolerably clean. The prison is dry and moderately well ventilated. Eight of the rooms are warmed by open fires; the other four are not heated artificially, but they can seldom be very cold, owing to the thickness of the walls.

The prison is unusally crowded at present, there being 22 prisoners; whereas the average number is not more than about 10. Of these 22, 9 are in for debt, 3 for offences against the Excise laws, 3 for resisting the Custom-House officers, 6 for theft, and 1 on a charge of forgery. Most of the prisoners are tolerably clean, but it depends principally on themselves whether they be so or not. I asked one of them who was dirty (a boy) when he last washed himself? He said, "On Sunday" (it was on Tuesday that I put the question); and on my inquiring when he washed himself the time before, he replied, "Last Friday:" the latter answer, however, was given with much hesitation; and, from the dark colour of his skin, I should doubt the truth of either statement.

*Health.*—As there is no regularly-appointed and responsible surgeon, I have some doubt of the accuracy of the information I obtained under this head. The health of the prisoners, however, is said to be generally tolerably good, but upon the whole to fall off somewhat. Slight fever is said to be the prevailing complaint. There has been no death in the prison for several years; but there have been several instances of liberation of debtors and revenue prisoners on account of severe illness. Most of the illness that takes place is said to be among the debtors, who are stated to be more careless than the criminal prisoners about keeping their cells clean, and to be in the habit of lying longer in bed, and of taking less exercise in the open air.

*Food.*—The allowance for food is 4*d.* a-day, paid in money: out of this sum, however, the prisoner has to pay for fuel, and occasionally some little for washing. The allowance to debtors is generally 8*d.* or 9*d.* a-day, also paid in money. Revenue prisoners get the usual allowance of 4½*d.* a-day from the Board of Excise or Customs. All the prisoners are allowed to receive additional supplies of food from without.

*Bedding.*—A double blanket, coverlet, and straw mattress. The blanket and coverlet are washed only once a-year; nor is the straw in the mattresses changed more frequently. No clothing is supplied.

*Discipline.*—None exists. The prisoners pass their time in each other's company, and in idleness.

*Female Prisoners.*—The females are of course separated from the males, but they are not placed under female superintendence.

*Debtors.*—The debtors as usual provide their own bedding and clothing. Many irregularities have arisen from the daily visits which are permitted from the friends and acquaintances of the debtors; particularly in the supply of whisky, which has sometimes been smuggled in mixed with milk. About 18 months ago the debtors got a supply of files and other instruments for escape; but they were discovered in time to prevent their being used. The magistrates have been very desirous of restricting the intercourse that goes on between the debtors and people outside the prison; but they have hitherto taken no steps in the matter, being fearful of exceeding their authority.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between untried and convicted prisoners. Visits and letters from friends and acquaintances outside the prison are allowed, with but few restrictions. Smoking tobacco, &c., is permitted.

*Officers.*—There are two officers, a gaoler and a turnkey, who both reside in the prison. Each of them, however, being a town-officer, has additional duties to perform. They appear to be desirous of doing their duty, and to be as well qualified as can reasonably be expected, considering the amount of their salaries.

There are no fees of any kind.

*Accounts.*—The only accounts hitherto kept are a register of imprisonments (containing a few particulars only) and an account of disbursements. In future, however, the register of imprisonments will be much more comprehensive; and there will be a register of prison offences and punishments, a journal, and a sick-list.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1835, which is below that of an average year by about a quarter:—

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | | | | 25 | 10 | 6 |
| Washing | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Repairs | | | | 1 | 15 | 7 |
| Whitewashing and sweeping chimneys | | | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| *Salaries*—Gaoler | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Turnkey | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Woman to clean the prison | 5 | 17 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 35 | 17 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | | | | 64 | 18 | 1 |

Average number of criminal prisoners during the year, 4.

Average number of prisoners of all kinds, 8.

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year, about 11*l.*; daily average about 7½*d.*

*General Observations.*—This prison, managed as it has hitherto been, can have had but little effect in checking crime, and none in reforming the offender. With the exception of the restraint on their liberty, many of the prisoners must be more at their ease

Wick.

in gaol than at home; for they are well lodged, well fed, not required to do any work, and have always a number of companions with whom to gossip and idle away their time.

At a meeting of the magistrates and council, convened whilst I was at Wick, I proposed several alterations in the management of the prison, and some in the building. These were readily agreed to; and the following extracts from a letter of the town-clerk, dated 18th January 1837, show how far they have been carried into effect:—

"I beg to inform you that the system of feeding the prisoners in the criminal gaol here, recommended by you, has been in practice ever since your inspection, and I am happy to state that the result shows a great improvement in the discipline and economy of the gaol expenditure.

"The plan of separation of the prisoners has likewise been carried into full effect: and the bedsteads in use when you visited the gaol have been removed, and hammocks provided, agreeably to your suggestion.

"Hitherto, owing to the want of skill on the part of tradesmen, the other improvements have not been carried into effect; but the heritors of the county having, at their last general meeting, agreed to contribute 25*l.*, (being the one-half of the estimated expense of completing the whole,) I doubt not that it will soon be in my power to report to you that the work has been fully performed, and the whole of your suggestions duly attended to."

*State of Crime, &c., at Wick.*—There is but little deliberate crime; but there are many assaults of rather a serious kind, and there are some petty thefts. At the time of the herring season, also, there is a great deal of female prostitution, though principally, it is believed, among strangers.

Assaults, which form the bulk of the offences, are generally committed by young men between the ages of 16 and 30, and almost invariably take place under the excitement of whisky. The procurator-fiscal said he "never knew a sober assault." Serious thefts are mostly committed by vagrants unacquainted with any regular occupation; and petty thefts are committed by the same class, and by boys belonging to the town, who also have not been trained to any honest calling. Many of the parents of these boys are of dissipated character.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Wick, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is a good deal of drunkenness among the poorer classes, but not much among the other classes. The habit of morning dram-drinking, among the latter, has almost disappeared. There was a temperance society, but it has been dissolved.

*State of the Police.*—The sheriff-officers, who act only when directed, form the only police. An active and intelligent police-officer, to be on constant duty at Wick and in the neighbourhood, is much wanted.

*Administration of Justice.*—Uniform and efficient; being left almost entirely in the hands of the able sheriff-substitute of the county.

*Condition of the People.*—On the whole, much improved. The people, however, are exposed to a good deal of suffering, owing to occasional failures in the herring-fishing; the great abundance of one year not compensating (especially while there is so little general providence) for the deficiency of another. Thus, though the last herring-fishing was tolerably successful, the people do not appear to be prepared for the present bad one. It must be remarked, too, that there is a great want of productive labour out of the fishing season, and a want for females at all times. There is no savings' bank at Wick.

*Education.*—Much improved. It is believed that very few, if any, are now growing up without receiving some kind of education; and the quality of that education is improving. The British Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, which has done much in various ways for the town of Wick, is now building a public academy, intended for the reception of about 600 pupils, in which an enlarged education will be given at very small charges. Almost all the adult population are believed to be able to read easily, and most of the males to write also. The taste for reading, however, though spreading, does not appear to be yet very general. There is a library for the working classes, containing about 1,000 volumes, consisting for the most part of religious works and books of voyages and travels. The subscription is four shillings a-year, and there are 180 members.

*Amusements of the People.*—There are very few at present. The sheriff-substitute and procurator-fiscal think that much good would result from their introduction.

## CAITHNESS.

Population about 37,000.

*Caithness.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—A prison at Wick and a small lock-up house at Thurso.—(See the separate Reports.)

*Prisons wanted.*—A small one is wanted at Lybster, a port and fishing station, 13 miles south of Wick. (The population, seven or eight miles round this village, is between 6,000 and 7,000.) A good small prison is wanted at Thurso also, instead of the present one.

*State of Crime in Caithness.*—There is but little crime in Caithness, especially in the rural districts. The most common offences are assaults, petty thefts, and petty acts of mischief. In the island of Stroma, however (which forms part of Caithness), and in some of the Highland districts, there is still a good deal of smuggling and private distillation; indeed, these offences are believed to have increased rather than diminished during the last three or four years, which is partly attributed to a frequent change of the Revenue-officers, who, by the time they have obtained the necessary local knowledge, are, it is said, removed, probably from an apprehension of their forming connexions with the inhabitants. Forging small bills of exchange, too, is becoming rather a common offence.

The assaults are generally of rather a serious kind, and sometimes very formidable: one occurred a short time ago, attended with the loss of a life; but such an event is now very rare; and, upon the whole, the people are much less addicted to fighting and quarreling than formerly. Forty years ago the old feeling of clanship existed in such force that a fair or market seldom passed over without a battle and severe bodily injury. The people at that time, indeed, appear to have been in much the same state as the Irish, in some districts, are described to be at the present day, with this aggravation, that the lairds often considered themselves bound in honour to take part with their tenants, without any regard to the question of justice. Though much subdued, and gradually dying away, this feeling of clanship still exists; and, when a tumult does arise at a fair, the Sinclairs will still range themselves against the Gunns, as in times of old. These outbreaks, however, are becoming less and less frequent, and are much more easily subdued than formerly by the civil power; they are, too, no longer countenanced to the slightest extent by the landed proprietors; nor do the people ever engage in them according to a preconcerted plan, or continue them from market to market, as formerly. Such affrays almost always now spring from the impulse of the moment, and from the excitement of whisky. That love of contest which used to display itself in broken heads is now chiefly manifested in the more peaceful form of lawsuits, which, it is to be hoped, is the last stage of its existence. During the year 1835 there were upwards of 3,000 cases decided in the Small Debt Court, arising principally, it is believed, from a pugnacious disposition. Comparing the number of cases with the population, it appears that, during the last year alone, on an average, rather more than one person in every three families in the county must have come into court either as plaintiff or defendant.

There is a much more willing obedience to the laws than formerly. A general feeling of security, in the rural districts, is shown by the custom of leaving the doors unlocked at night.

Almost all serious thefts in this county are committed by tinkers, hawkers, and other vagrants, not belonging to the district.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Caithness, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is still a good deal of drunkenness, particularly at fairs, sales, funerals, and other meetings. There is less, however, than formerly.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There is no officer on constant duty. It is thought that three good officers and a good superintendent would be sufficient for the whole county; one of these officers to be stationed at Wick, another at Thurso, and another at Lybster; each to have the care of his particular town and the surrounding district; and the superintendent to move about from place to place, and be responsible for the whole county. The want of an efficient police is particularly felt during the herring season, when great numbers of strangers come to the different stations.

*Administration of Justice.*—Very much more efficient than it was 50 years ago, and considerably improved even within the last few years. Seven years ago the procurator-fiscal for the county never took a precognition unless he had previously obtained the consent of two freeholders. The administration of justice has been much promoted, here as elsewhere, by the operation of Sir William Rae's Act (passed in 1828), giving the sheriff summary power of trial to the extent of six months' imprisonment; a power which might now probably be enlarged with advantage. A resident magistrate is wanted at Thurso; and it would be a great advantage if the sheriff-substitute could hold a court there periodically.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved, and still improving, especially as regards those engaged in agriculture. The people live in better houses than formerly, and are less dirty in their habits; they dress better, and eat better food. Fifty years ago the labourers and tenants of this county were little better than serfs, performing all the laird's menial offices by turn, and constantly at the command of the grieve or bailiff to till the laird's ground and gather in his crops, &c., sometimes to the injury or even loss of their own crops. This system of forced labour, however, is now entirely at an end; and the servile demeanour and habits of deception which it fostered have also in a great measure disappeared. With increased motives to industry, and with a better system of agriculture, the people have rendered the land much more productive than formerly, and have brought a great deal of waste land into cultivation.

The chief occupations of the men are farming and fishing; in the former of which the women also take a part; and, indeed, in the latter also, so far as relates to the curing of the herrings. Productive labour, however, is still wanted for the women, and, at the end of the fishing season, for many of the men also. An attempt is now making to establish the straw-plait manufacture at Wick, which, it is hoped, will be successful: if so, it will afford occupation for females; while the working of the excellent flag-stone quarries which abound in this county, and the preparation of the stone for use, (employments which can be carried on at all seasons of the year,) are already finding occupation for a considerable number of men. And, as the demand for the stone is increasing, and is at present beyond the supply, it is

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*Caithness.*

hoped that this source alone will, after a time, give employment to all who desire it, and afford a counterbalance to the fluctuations of the herring-fishing, which, during the last three or four years, have been great.

*Wages.*—The farm servants generally receive the greater part of their wages in kind, and are furnished with a house. Their total income, including 7*l.* or 8*l.* in money, varies from about 16*l.* to 25*l.* a-year; and they have the opportunity of going out in the evening to fish. Their condition appears to be very comfortable. Female domestic servants receive from 3*l.* to 4*l.* a-year; of course, in addition to their board.

There is no savings' bank in Caithness; but, in one instance which came to my knowledge, a landed proprietor has himself established a kind of savings' bank among his tenantry and workpeople. Regular savings' banks however are much wanted.

*Education.*—Much improved, and now very general. At the present time, indeed, it is looked upon as a disgrace to allow a child to grow up without education. A better kind of education is given, too, than formerly; most of the children, girls as well as boys, now learning reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. Most of the adult population are said to be able to read, and the males to write also; but the taste for reading, though increasing, is not yet widely spread. Most of the reading consists of religious works and newspapers. There is a library, however, for the working classes at Wick, and another at Thurso; supported, in both instances, by the members themselves.

*Amusements of the People.*—The young have their usual games, but their elders have but few out-door amusements.

I am indebted for much of my information on the state of Caithness in former times, and on the improvements that have taken place, to Mr. Traill, of Castle-hill, near Thurso, (for a long time Member of Parliament for Orkney,) who, for 50 years, held the office of Sheriff of Caithness; and who, in that capacity, as in all others, has obtained the respect and esteem of all classes in the county.

## DORNOCH.

Population about 500. (The population of the whole parish is about 3,000.)

(Visited 16th and 17th September 1836.)

*Dornoch.*

The prison of Dornoch was constructed about 20 years ago out of part of the ruins of the old bishop's palace. It consists of a tower with four stories, of which the lower one, however, is used as a court-house. Each of the three stories which form the prison is divided into a day-room and two small sleeping-rooms. One of the stories has been but lately prepared for the reception of prisoners, and has not yet been brought into use, nor can it be so with safety until the windows are made more secure. The tower stands in the middle of the town, but the situation is open and apparently healthy. Until lately the place was far from secure; and even now there must be some danger of escape. The last successful attempt at escape happened about two years ago, and was effected by means of tools with which the prisoner had been supplied through the window. An attempt, which nearly proved successful, was made about 12 months ago. Four men were concerned, and they did, in fact, force their way out of the prison, but they were recaptured just as they crossed the threshold. During the last few months the doors of the prison have been strengthened.

The means of separation are very limited, the rooms on each story being divided from each other by wooden partitions only, and the sleeping-cells being too small to allow of their being used during the day, even if they were well insulated. At the time of my visit I found a man, a woman, and a boy (all the prisoners at the time), in the same day-room, using the same privy, (the door opening into the day-room,) and separated only by a thin wooden partition at night. As no keeper resides in the gaol, of course no superintendence can be kept up.

Besides the rooms enumerated there are two below ground, which were formerly in common use, but which are now seldom employed. These cells are rather cold and damp.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is a burgh gaol, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

*Present State of the Prison and Prisoners.*—I found the prison clean and dry, and tolerably well ventilated. I was informed, however, that, when the wind is in a certain quarter, there is a stench from the privy. The prison is warmed by open fires; and, as the floors and partitions are of wood, and there is no resident keeper, there must be a danger of the building taking fire, the consequences of which might be terrible. Though the floors, &c., are clean, some of the rooms want whitewashing.

The present number of prisoners (three) is smaller than usual. All the prisoners appeared clean, and in moderately good health.

*Health.*—I was unable to obtain a report from the surgeon, as he lives at a considerable distance; but I learned from other persons that the health of the prisoners is generally good, except during the first few weeks of their confinement, when they are often troubled with constipation of the bowels, owing, probably, to the change of diet and the loss of exercise. No diseases can be specified as prevalent. The last appearance of an epidemic was in the spring of 1835, when three prisoners out of nine were attacked with the small-pox. None of the cases, however, were fatal; indeed, there has been no death for several years. As a sick-list has not been kept, it is impossible to speak of the average amount of illness with any degree of certainty.

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*Dornoch.*

*Food.*—The allowance for food is 4½*d.* per day, paid in money; the prisoners paying for their own fuel and washing, as is almost always the case when there is a money allowance. Additional supplies of food from without are permitted; another usual accompaniment of a money allowance. The allowance to Excise prisoners and smugglers is 4½*d.* a-day, the same as to other prisoners; but a delay of several weeks often takes place before an order arrives from the Board, during which time the prisoners are dependent on charity. The allowance generally awarded to debtors varies from 6*d.* to 1*s.* a-day, and is paid in money.

*Bedding.*—Two double blankets and a straw mattress. The blankets are washed and the straw changed twice a-year.—Clothing is not supplied.

*Discipline.*—None. The prisoners pass their time in each other's company, and in idleness, and without instruction of any kind.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and the female prisoners are treated in every way like the males.

*Debtors.*—Very few debtors are sent to this prison. I found only one; and the average is much less than one. As usual, debtors provide their own clothing and bedding, and are freely allowed to receive visits from their friends, and supplies of food from without.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between untried prisoners and convicts. Visits from friends and acquaintances are freely allowed; and the gaoler does not remain in the cell while a stranger is there. Letters, however, are inspected. Smoking tobacco and the use of snuff are allowed. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There are two gaolers, of equal authority: they appear to perform their present duties tolerably well, but I cannot say how far they are qualified to carry a good system into effect. I received no complaint against them from the prisoners.

There is no chaplain; and the prison is seldom visited by a clergyman. The surgeon attends when sent for, and generally inquires also once a-week into the state of health.

*Fees.*—A claim is made by the gaolers of 4½*d.* a-night from every debtor, but the money is seldom obtained, no compulsory means being ever resorted to to enforce payment. There are no other fees.

*Accounts.*—The town-clerk keeps a register of imprisonments, according to the form prescribed by Act of Parliament, except that the age of the prisoners has not been entered till lately. The town treasurer and the clerk of supply keep an account of the expenditure. There are no other records.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1835:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | 26 | 18 | 7½ |
| Repairs and whitewashing | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| Alterations | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Salaries.—Two gaolers | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| | 83 | 10 | 9½ |
| Deduct cost of alterations | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | £65 | 10 | 9½ |

Average number of prisoners during the year:—Criminals, 3¾; Revenue prisoners, 1¾; Debtors, ¼;—Total 5¾.

Average yearly cost of each criminal prisoner, about £14.—Average daily cost, about 9*d.*

*General Observation.*—The system in use can do nothing towards reforming the prisoners, but it is believed that the fear of the disgrace of imprisonment has an effect among the surrounding population.

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Population about 27,000.

*Sutherlandshire.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—The only one in this large county is the prison at Dornoch, which is at the south-eastern extremity of the county. (See the foregoing Report).

*Prisons wanted.*—A small prison is wanted at Tongue, a fishing station on the northern side of the county; and another at Scourie, a fishing station, and the centre of a populous district on the western side.

### *State of Crime, &c., in Sutherland.*

There appears to be but very little crime in this county, and less than formerly. Almost the only offences now committed are assaults, and petty offences against the Excise laws, consisting almost entirely of illicit malt-making in small quantities. Smuggling and private distillation are quite at an end in the greater part of the county; and the offence of stealing is looked upon as so disgraceful, that a thief, it is said, is shunned by every one, and is glad to withdraw from the neighbourhood. Except in the towns and villages, it is stated to be the general practice to leave the doors unlocked at night; and even in the most populous places I was informed that linen left out to dry is never stolen. Robbing gardens, however, is carried to some extent at these places.

In Mr. Loch's interesting account of the improvements on the estate of Sutherland, a table is given of the number of sheep lost and stolen (as was believed) during several years, beginning

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with 1810. It appears by this table that the offence of sheep-stealing was very common at that time, although the number of thefts rapidly decreased in the following years, occasioned, apparently, by the removal of more and more of the cotters from the glens among the sheep farms to the neighbourhood of the sea-coast. The following is extracted from a letter from Mr. Sellar, the distinguished farmer of Sutherlandshire, to Mr. Loch; and which appears in the appendix to the work just referred to. Mr. Sellar is describing the state of things when he first came to the county, and is speaking of two other farmers (Messrs. Atkinson and Marshall), who were the first to begin the improved system:—" Under any other proprietors than the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and but for the prompt attention afforded by them, I am convinced that, *rent free,* the concern had proved a very ruinous one. In truth, the thefts committed on their property, and the damage done by the disturbance of their flocks and by vermin of every description, exceeded the highest rent paid in Britain. But these days are past,—their effects beginning to be forgotten." In another place Mr. Sellar, speaking of the objects of an association of the farmers in Sutherlandshire, mentions, as one of them, " the prevention and suppression of theft, which went on in the first years of sheep-farming to an extent almost incredible. In Sutherland this sort of theft must, if it had not been checked by the discreet measures of the proprietors, have soon proved quite ruinous to those whose whole capital was embarked in sheep."

Smuggling and poaching were stopped chiefly by its being made a stipulation, in all leases of land granted by the Duke of Sutherland, that the lease should be cancelled if the tenant was convicted of either of these offences; and, as this estate (now held by the Duchess of Sutherland) includes the greatest part of the county, such an ejectment is equivalent to banishment. The same power of removal is exercised over the tenants-at-will for gross misconduct of any kind.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Sutherland, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Very little, and much less than formerly. It is thought, indeed, that there is as much whisky consumed as ever; but that it is now taken in small quantities, though more frequently. A person is very seldom seen in a state of intoxication. There is no temperance society in Sutherland.

*State of the Police.*—Good. An active and intelligent officer, named Stewart, has charge of the whole county; and, extensive as is his district, he appears to be competent to the performance of his duties. It should, however, be remarked, that the factors and ground-officers of the Duchess of Sutherland keep up a constant superintendence over the people, and aid very much in checking and suppressing crime.

*Condition of the People.*—There is a considerable difference of opinion on this point, and my opportunities of inquiry were not sufficiently extensive to enable me to form a decided judgment. From the best evidence I could collect, however, I am inclined to believe that the condition of the people has greatly improved during the last 30 years; that they live in better houses, are better clad, and live on better food; that they have become much better workmen, and that they obtain a higher remuneration for their labour; and, lastly, that the demand for labour is become more steady. In some of the western parts of the county, however, where the people are dependent almost solely on the fisheries, a good deal of suffering still occurs sometimes.

The " Account of the Improvements on the Estate of Sutherland," already referred to, speaks of a great amelioration in the condition of the labouring classes. It may be objected that this statement proceeds from one who took an active part in effecting the changes, and whose mind is likely, therefore, to be biased. This is certainly true; but a similar objection lies against the statements of the opposite side: while Mr. Loch's high public character, and the clear and detailed nature of the account which he gives, afford a title to confidence which, so far as I know, is not possessed by the adverse party.

The improvements which are manifest to the eye are striking. I am informed that thirty years ago there was literally no road in the whole county, paths being merely marked by a few stones placed along their side. At the present time the county is intersected in every direction by excellent roads, measuring in the whole about 600 miles, and made, to a considerable extent, at the expense of the late Duke and of the present Duchess of Sutherland. By an enlightened liberality these roads have been thrown open to the free use of the public, there not being a single toll-bar in the whole county. Much land, formerly lying waste, has been brought into excellent cultivation, and presents a smiling appearance; the fishing too is now carried on on a scale and with an industry far beyond everything that could be boasted of in past times.

The people are chiefly occupied in tending sheep, in agriculture, and in fishing. A day-labourer gets from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. a-day, except in the herring season and harvest time, when he gets more. A mason, carpenter, wheelwright, &c., earn from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. Female domestic servants receive about 4*l*. a-year. There is a savings' bank, with branches over the whole of the Duchess's estate, and the depositors are allowed four per cent. interest. It was established about two years ago. The general account not having been made up lately, I could not learn the amount of deposits or the number of depositors.

*Education.*—Considerably improved on the eastern side of the county, which is the most populous. In this district education appears now to be in a tolerably good state, very few of the children growing up without learning reading and writing at least; and the reading is taught upon the improved system, by which the child is made to understand what he repeats. In some parts of the county, however, education is still in a backward state. It is said that some of the parochial schoolmasters are very inefficient. Most of the old inhabitants in the county are unable to read, and there are at present no libraries for the poorer classes.

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*Tain.*

## TAIN.

Population about 2,000. (The population of the whole parish about 3,000.)

(Visited 19th September 1836 and the two following days.)

The prison of Tain is a very old one, having been built about 200 years ago. It is in the form of a square tower, and stands in the middle of the town. There is no objection to the site, however, on the ground of health. There are only four rooms, with a dungeon below ground, which is now never used. Each room forms a story of the tower, and is 15 feet square (one corner being taken off for the staircase); two of them are between six and seven feet high, the other is 12 feet high. Each room contains only one small window, and they are all oppressively close.

About 11 years ago an additional prison and a new court-house were built by the side of the old prison, at an expense of about 1,500*l.* The ceilings and floors, however, in this new prison were made of wood; and about three years ago the whole building, including the court-house, was burnt down. The fire took place in the night, and three persons (one of them the wife of a prisoner who had come from a distance to see him) were burnt alive. The keeper lives at some distance from the prison, and when an alarm was given, and some one ran to him to come and unlock the doors, he supposed the summons to be a mere trick to procure the release of the prisoners. This produced some delay, and when at length he arrived on the spot he was so much agitated and confused that it was some time before he could find the right key. In the meanwhile the fire had got to such a head that it was no longer possible to rescue the prisoners, and the poor creatures were seen at the windows calling for help till the whole building became a mass of fire and fell in.

It is to be hoped that, after this frightful accident, no new prison will be built with combustible materials, or without accommodation for a resident keeper.

From some expressions that were heard to drop from one of the prisoners, who was in a state of nervous excitement bordering on madness, it is supposed that he wilfully set fire to the gaol; if he did so, he paid dearly for the act, for he was one of the sufferers.

In the old gaol (the only one now in use) the ceilings are made of wood, but the floors are laid over with stone; still a person bent on setting fire to the place might certainly effect his purpose. This is an additional reason, were such wanted, for abandoning this prison as soon as possible. Among its many defects must be mentioned its insecurity. About eight years ago a man escaped by making a rope with his blankets, and letting himself down from the top of the tower, the door to which had been left open through the negligence of the person who then held the office of gaoler, and who was dismissed in consequence. About five years ago three men escaped by making an opening in the wall at the back of the chimney. The wall is now made more secure, but it is very possible that some other plan of escape may be devised, notwithstanding that, in its general construction, the prison is very strong and solid; the greater part of the outer wall being nearly four feet thick. The experience of Tain, like that of many other places, shows that the only real securities against escape are the separation of the prisoners, their employment, and the existence of means for overlooking them at all hours without their knowledge. At present there can be neither separation nor inspection; and, hitherto, the prisoners have passed their time in unbroken idleness. Conversation, too, can be kept up, not only among those in the same cells, but among all who are in the gaol; and two untried prisoners, charged with the same offence, were lately overheard communicating with each other respecting the plea to set up at their trial. The prisoners can talk also to persons in the street; and such conversation frequently takes place.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is a burgh gaol, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

*Present State of the Prison and Prisoners.*—The floors and bedding are tolerably clean, but the walls are very dirty. The place is dry and warm, but it is wretchedly ventilated.

There are, at present, 11 prisoners, which is about the average number. Of these, five are in prison for assaults, two for poaching, three for offences against the Excise, and one for debt. Some of the prisoners looked tolerably clean, but others were dirty; and the question of cleanliness is evidently left with them. On inquiring respecting two boys who were dirty, I found that the other prisoners sometimes take them in hand, and force them to wash themselves. Altogether, the prisoners had a miserable appearance; one of them, particularly, who had been in the gaol six months, looked very ill; and, on my asking the surgeon about him, he told me that there was little doubt that his illness was brought on by the extreme closeness of the prison, and that he greatly feared that he would die unless liberated in a short time, and without waiting for the expiration of his term of imprisonment, which would not be out till next April.* One of the Excise prisoners had a large tumour on his foot, and another had a contraction of some of his fingers; and the surgeon was of opinion that both these men ought to be sent to some place where they could undergo an operation. One of the poachers also looked ill.

Since the new prison was burnt the old one has often been very much crowded; for, owing to the bad state of the prison of Dingwall, an order was made (in the year 1830) to send all prisoners, from the western as well as from the eastern division of Ross-shire, to Tain; and this order continued in force even after the new prison was burnt down; and, though lately annulled as respects criminal prisoners, continues in operation at the present moment as regards debtors and prisoners under the Revenue laws. The consequence is that there have been sometimes more than 20 prisoners in confinement, at one time, in this wretched gaol; and, if there

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*** A representation of this prisoner's case having been made to Lord John Russell, an order for his liberation was immediately forwarded.**

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*Tain.*

happened to be a female, who of course required a separate room, the other rooms were crowded almost to suffocation. All attempt at classification even, to say nothing of separation, was vain under these circumstances; and about two years ago there were, in the same room, a woman who had been found guilty of child-murder, and a young girl charged with an offence against the Excise, but who, as it at length turned out, was entirely innocent. Alarmed at the sight of a number of Revenue officers, who had appeared near her father's cottage, this poor girl had taken flight; and this circumstance being construed into evidence of guilt, she was pursued and captured; and, being taken before a justice of the peace, a warrant was obtained for her committal to prison, and she was carried 80 miles from her home, and placed in the gaol of Tain. When the real facts came to light, she was of course set at liberty; but I was informed that she had nearly lost her intellect before her liberation took place. The foregoing statement is on the authority of Mr. Ross, the provost of Tain.

Even those who enter the gaol in a sound state of health, in a few weeks generally lose their strength, and grow pale and emaciated. The most prevailing diseases are affections of the chest (tending to consumption) and rheumatism. No death has occurred for some time; but many of the Excise prisoners have been liberated on account of illness. No sick-list has hitherto been kept.

*Food.*—The allowance for food is paid in the form of money, and is 6*d.* a-day to criminal prisoners (excepting boys, who get 4*d.*), and generally 1*s.* a-day to debtors. Excise prisoners receive 4½*d.* a-day after an order has been obtained from the Board in London; but this is often attended with a delay of several weeks, during which time the prisoners, if unable to support themselves, which is generally the case, are dependent on charity. Sometimes their fellow-prisoners share their food with them; sometimes the gaoler helps them, though he is but a poor man; and sometimes a collection is made for them from door to door. At the time of my visit there were two Excise prisoners who had been in confinement more than a month, but who had received no regular aliment until the previous Saturday. There were also two men in prison for poaching, who were not receiving any allowance; these men, however, had a small supply of money with them when they came.

*Bedding.*—A double blanket and some loose straw.—The prisoners are not supplied with clothing.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither separation, employment, nor instruction. The conduct of the prisoners, however, is said to be generally tolerably good. Punishment is seldom awarded; when it is, it consists generally of chaining the prisoner to the floor by one of his legs.—I received no complaint of unkind treatment.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female superintendent, and the female prisoners are treated in every way like the males. It is not often, however, that there is a female prisoner.

*Debtors.*—There are seldom more than one. Debtors supply their own bedding and clothing, as usual.

*Miscellaneous.*—Tried and untried prisoners are treated alike. Intercourse with friends and associates is freely allowed to all. Letters are allowed to pass without inspection; but, as few of the prisoners can read or write, this does not lead to much abuse. Smoking tobacco and taking snuff are allowed. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There are two gaolers, who also act as town-officers. Neither of them resides in the prison. They appear to be better qualified than could be expected from their salary, which is only 10*l.* a-year each.

There is a surgeon, who attends when required; but there is no chaplain, though the prison is visited by a clergyman about once a-month.

*Fees.*—The town-clerk receives a fee of 2*s.* for each debtor on his admittance, and 3*s.* from him when his petition for aliment is presented. The gaolers also claim 4*d.* a-night from the debtor for the time he is in prison; but this claim has not been enforced for several years. There are no other fees.

*Accounts.*—The accounts are kept by the town-clerk, and they consist of a register of imprisonments (according to the form prescribed in the Act of 9 Geo. IV. cap 29), and an account of disbursements.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 15th of October 1835:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | 42 | 11 | 3 |
| Straw | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Sundries | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Salaries:— | | | |
| Two gaolers, each 10*l.** | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| A man for cleaning | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| A woman for carrying water, &c. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | £71 | 14 | 9 |

Average number of prisoners during the year:—Criminals, 4¾; Excise prisoners, 5¼; debtors, ¾;—Total, 10¾.

Average cost of each criminal prisoner, during the year, about 12*l.*—Daily cost, about 8*d.*

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* Once a year the gaolers go round the town and make a collection; by which they probably add about £1 each to their salaries.

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*Usual State of the Prisoners at their Entrance.*—The criminals are generally from 20 to 30 years of age; the others are of various ages. Most of the assaults (the prevailing offence) are committed under the excitement of whisky. Those who commit thefts have seldom any regular occupation, being chiefly vagrants, calling themselves tinkers, hawkers, &c. The prisoners, as a class, are below others in the same rank of life in education and intelligence. Little is known respecting the character of their parents. Those imprisoned for assaults are chiefly villagers. Very few farm servants or fishermen are sent to prison. Most of the assaults and offences against the Excise laws are committed by the inhabitants of the county; but the thefts are chiefly by vagrants, by whom the county is much annoyed.

## CROMARTY.

Population about 2,600.

(Visited the 22nd September 1836.)

*Cromarty.*

The prison of Cromarty consists of the ground-floor of the town-house, (built about 50 years ago,) which stands in the middle of the town, and at the foot of a hill. The ground, on one side, is higher than the floor of the prison by three or four feet; and, as the soil abuts against the wall, the rooms are damp. The place is also very insecure, and the accommodation quite insufficient. The windows open, on one side, upon an area to which the public have easy access. The ceilings are of wood; and a prisoner could, without much difficulty, make an opening into the court-room above, the windows of which are without bars or guard of any kind. Whenever, therefore, there is a prisoner in the gaol who is likely to try to escape, a constant watch is kept in the court-room. The last successful attempt at escape happened about 20 years ago.

There are only three rooms; and although, generally speaking, the number of prisoners is very small, the gaoler is sometimes compelled to put prisoners in the same room who ought by no means to be associated. Last April it was found necessary to hire a room at a public-house for a criminal prisoner, owing to the crowded state of the gaol, and to the circumstance that a debtor prisoner threatened to bring his action against the magistrates if they put any criminal into the same room with him.

The dimensions of the three rooms are as follows:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One debtors' room, and<br>One criminals' room } each . . . . . | 19ft. | 13ft. 10in. | 7ft. 10in. |
| One cell, used chiefly for drunken men, &c. . . . . . . | 11ft. 4in. | 8ft. | 7ft. 10in. |

There is no airing-ground.

A woman who was lately in the gaol, charged with the reset of theft (receiving stolen goods), is believed to have escaped conviction owing to the witnesses having the means of communicating with her through the prison-windows, and of settling what they should say when called into court.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is a burgh gaol, and is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The expenses, however, are defrayed by the county at large.

*Present State of the Prison and Prisoners.*—I found the prison damp, rather dirty, and not well ventilated. Two of the rooms can be warmed in winter by open fires, but there are no means of warming the third. There is no security against the building taking fire.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit. The average number of prisoners is about two. I found, on inquiry, that there is no regulation for compelling the prisoners to wash themselves, and that they are often dirty.

*Health.*—The usual state of health among the prisoners appears to be tolerably good, although it falls off during their confinement. No diseases can be specified as particularly prevalent. There has been no epidemic in the prison for a long time; and no death has occurred lately.

*Food.*—The allowance to criminal prisoners is 4½*d.* a-day, paid in money; to debtors, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a-day, also paid in money. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw only.—No clothing is supplied.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither labour, separation, nor instruction. The conduct of the prisoners is stated to be generally good. There are no punishments.

*Female Prisoners.*—No female superintendence is provided; and no difference is made between females and males. The two classes, however, are kept separate.

*Debtors.*—They provide their own clothing and bedding; as, indeed, all the prisoners in this gaol are expected to do. Visits are freely allowed.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits from friends and associates are allowed at the discretion of the gaoler; but, as has already been mentioned, communication through the windows can never be prevented. It would also be impossible to prevent smoking; and it would therefore be useless to forbid it.

*Officers.*—The gaoler is the only officer, and he is not qualified for his situation, as he is old and evidently in the habit of drinking freely. No clergyman is engaged to attend the prison, and there is no regular surgeon, but one is sent for when required.

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*Fees.*—The greater part of the gaoler's salary consists of fees, paid, however, for the most part, by the county. His regular salary is only 3*l.* a-year; but he is allowed 1*s.* on the admission of every prisoner, and 4*d.* for every night of his stay. If the prisoner be a criminal, or offender under the Excise laws, this fee is paid by the county; but, if a debtor, then the prisoner himself is expected to pay it; though I was informed that, in point of fact, debtors seldom pay anything. The town-clerk receives 2*s.* 6*d.* from the imprisoning creditor, and 3*s.* from the debtor, if the latter petitions for aliment.

*Accounts.*—No other account has hitherto been kept than a record of disbursements; the original warrants of imprisonment, however, have been preserved.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 30th April 1835:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keeper's salary, 3*l.*; fees, 10*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* | 13 | 1 | 4 |
| Repairs | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of Revenue prisoners (the only prisoners this year) | 13 | 6 | 4 |

Average number of prisoners during the year:—Criminals, 0; Revenue prisoners, 1½; debtors, 0; —Total, 1½.

*General Observation.*—This prison can have but very little good effect, either on the prisoners or the population generally.

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*State of Crime, &c., at Cromarty.*—There are but few serious crimes; but there are many petty thefts. On the whole, however, there has been a decrease of crimes and offences, although there are more petty thefts than formerly. There are fewer assaults; family feuds, which were once common, being now at an end.

Most of the offenders are from 25 to 45 years old. They are more frequently of drunken habits than the generality of people in the same rank of life; though they are about equal to others in education and intelligence. Little is known respecting the character of their parents. Most of them are inhabitants of the town; and most of the petty thefts are said to be committed by sailors' wives, after they have spent the allowances which their husbands (out at sea at the time) had made them before leaving.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Cromarty, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is much drunkenness among the seafaring part of the population. Upon the whole, however, there appears to be less drunkenness than formerly. There is not any temperance society.

*State of the Police.*—There cannot be said to be any regular police at Cromarty. An efficient officer is much wanted; and, at the last meeting of the heritors of the county, it was determined to engage one; but, as yet, no appointment has taken place.

*Condition of the People.*—Tolerably good. The bulk of the people appear to be much better off than formerly; but the shopkeepers are less thriving, owing to Cromarty having been superseded, to a considerable extent, by Invergordon, as a port and market for Easter Ross. A large hemp manufactory has been established at Cromarty, and is believed to have done much towards bettering the condition of the people. The chief occupation of the people is fishing and curing pork. Masons, carpenters, and workmen in the hemp manufactory, earn from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day; day-labourers, about 1*s.* 6*d.* There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Very much improved of late, and now in a comparatively good state. There are still some children growing up without any education, particularly among the families of the fishermen; but the number is not large. It is believed that most of the adults are able to read easily, the reading consisting for the most part of religious works, and newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There is not any library for the working classes.

There are very few popular amusements.

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## FORTROSE (ROSS-SHIRE).

Population, including the neighbouring village of Rosemarkie, about 900.

(Visited 23rd September 1836.)

*Fortrose.*

The Fortrose prison is a wretched place, quite unfit for use. The authorities of the town have applied several times to have it condemned, but in vain, and prisoners still continue to be put into it, not only from Fortrose and Rosemarkie, but from part of the county also. The prison consists of a single room, formed out of part of the ruin of an old cathedral: it is damp, cold, dirty, and insecure; and, moreover, is infested with rats. Till within the last two years another room above this was also used as a prison; but, a debtor having escaped from it, it was abandoned; and since that time every prisoner, whether debtor or criminal, has been confined in the lower room, which, though very insecure, is less so than the upper one appears to have been. The last instance of escape from the lower room took place about three years ago, when the same man twice got out within a short period, assisted by some one outside, who supplied him with a saw and other tools through the window. Since that time the door has been strengthened somewhat, but communication from without remains as open as ever. The room is about 17½ feet long, 11 feet broad, and 9 feet high; it has an open fire-place, but the walls and floor are so damp that I should think it would be impossible ever to warm it thoroughly, even supposing the prisoners could afford to have a large fire. The building stands in the middle of the town, on one side of a public green.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is a burgh gaol, and under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There are fortunately but few prisoners, the average number being about two. At the time of my visit there was only one,—a man, who had a dirty and comfortless appearance.

Mr. Grant, the sheriff-clerk of Inverness-shire, told me that, happening to be at Fortrose one morning, in the summer of last year, and passing near the prison, he looked in through the window, and saw four men, all of them completely naked, some walking about and some lying on the bed. In answer to his inquiry why they had no clothes on, they said that they had thrown them off to get rid of the vermin. All these men were in prison for offences against the Excise, and they complained to Mr. Grant that they were not allowed any aliment, and were depending on the charity of the inhabitants of Fortrose—chiefly of Dr. Tulloch, the provost—for their subsistence; and, on inquiry, Mr. Grant found this statement to be correct. So that, had not private charity stepped in, these poor fellows were doomed not only to confinement in a damp, filthy gaol, but to actual starvation.

*Health.*—There is no surgeon; and a prisoner is sometimes ill without receiving medical attendance. From the gaoler I learned that the prisoners generally become pale and thin, and that they suffer from long-continued constipation of the bowels, and from affections of the chest. There has been no death in the prison for many years, but prisoners have sometimes been liberated on account of illness.

*Food.*—Criminals, whether before or after trial, receive 6*d.* a-day in money; debtors from 6*d.* to 1*s.* a-day. Additional supplies from without are allowed; indeed, they could not be prevented. Prisoners under the Revenue laws have the usual allowance of 4½*d.* a-day, but here, as at many other places, there is often a delay of several weeks before an order for aliment arrives from the Board. An instance of the consequences of this delay has just been given.

*Bedding.*—All the prisoners are expected to provide their own bedding. In cases of complete destitution, however, the town hires bedding (if the prisoner be a criminal) at the rate of 2*d.* a-night.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither labour, instruction, nor separation. I was told that the prisoners generally behave well, but that when they are unruly they are threatened with handcuffs.

*Female Prisoners.*—It need scarcely be stated that there is no female officer. Female prisoners, however, are never put into the cell when there is a male prisoner.

*Debtors.*—The average number is about one. Visits from their friends are freely allowed.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between untried and convicted prisoners. Intercourse with friends and associates is freely allowed; it would, indeed, be idle to forbid it, as the window of the prison is as public as that of a retail shop.

*Officers.*—The only officer is the gaoler, and as he receives only 3*l.* a-year, he can of course give but little time to the management of the prison. I have already stated that there is no surgeon; and the prison is seldom, if ever, visited by a clergyman.

*Fees.*—The only fees paid are on an application of a debtor for aliment; these, however, amount to no less a sum than half-a-guinea, if the imprisoning creditor do not happen to reside in the immediate neighbourhood. As the allowance usually awarded to a debtor is from 6*d.* to 1*s.* a-day, these fees must generally eat up the whole sum granted for a fortnight's aliment.

*Accounts.*—The only record hitherto kept is an account of disbursements; and here, as at Cromarty, in order to find out how many prisoners there had been, and what were the circumstances of their committal and the length of their imprisonment, it was necessary to examine the original warrants; and some of these having been lost, owing to the town-clerk having been changed, I found it impossible to make up the account.

The following is an account of the expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1835:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | 5 | 18 | 0 |
| Gaoler's salary | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | £9 | 2 | 6 |

*General Observations.*—It would not be right to cast blame on the magistrates and inhabitants of Fortrose for the miserable state of their prison. It is the general system which is in fault, in throwing a burden, borne for the public good, on a small class of the community, without regard to justice, or even to the pecuniary ability of those who are selected. Any property that might once have belonged to the burgh of Fortrose had been alienated before those now holding office came into power, and the general poverty of the town makes the inhabitants ill able to raise money, even for objects strictly confined to their own use. I have mentioned an instance of the escape of a debtor, which happened about two years ago; the amount of the debt for which he was imprisoned was 35*l.*, and this sum the magistrates had to raise and to pay to the creditor. A similar instance of escape, followed by similar consequences, took place some time before; and, although debtors are now confined in the cell for criminals, which is less insecure than that which they formerly occupied, it would still be no

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*Fortrose.*

bad speculation (and for aught I know such a scheme has already been devised and acted upon) for two swindlers to get up a fictitious case of debt, and one of them to agree to go into the prison of Fortrose, in the expectation of making his escape, and thereby of compelling the magistrates to pay the amount of the debt to his accomplice.

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*State of Crime, &c., at Fortrose and Rosemarkie.*—Notwithstanding many unfavourable circumstances acting at these places, there appears to be but little crime, and less than formerly. The only particular change that was mentioned is the disappearance of brutal assaults.

### *Causes affecting Crime, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not much.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There are three town officers who act when directed, but there is no one whose duty it is to keep constantly on the alert.

*Condition of the People.*—This appears upon the whole to have fallen off somewhat. There is certainly a great deal of poverty at the present time. There used to be a busy linen-trade, and a good deal of shoemaking, at Fortrose, but these branches of industry have both declined; and the people are now dependent, to a considerable extent, on the herring-fishing, which is precarious, and which during the last three years has not been successful. Their chief occupation is fishing, and making brogues (a coarse kind of shoe or small boot). A labouring man gets 1*s.* 3*d.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, but he cannot obtain nearly constant employment. Female domestic servants receive from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 3*l.* a-year. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—In a very poor state. This is the first place I have visited in Scotland in which there is not a parochial school; there is, indeed, a public school, called the Academy, but the fees are too high for the poorer classes. I am informed that there was once a burgh school, supported out of the town funds, but that it fell into decay some years ago, and has not been re-established; indeed, as has already been mentioned, the town no longer possesses funds for any purpose. A Sunday school has been opened, but that is on a limited scale. It is believed that three-fourths of the children in this neighbourhood are growing up without any education. There are many of the adult population who can read easily, but there are also many who cannot. There is no library for the working classes.

The people are not much given to amusements.

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## INVERNESS.

Population about 12,000; or, including a district five miles round, about 15,000.

(Visited for the first time on the 22nd of November 1835, and again from the 23rd to the 30th of September 1836.)

*Inverness.*

The prison of Inverness stands in the middle of the town, on one side of a street sloping down towards the river: it was built about 40 years ago, at a cost (deducting for the court-room) of about 1,300*l.* At that time it was probably looked upon as an admirable erection, and a first-rate prison, for there is a marble tablet in the court-room, recording the names of those who held office on that memorable occasion, and setting forth, and probably with truth, that the new building was put up with the view of "softening the rigour of confinement to the unfortunate prisoner." If, from this inscription and an examination of the present gaol, we are to form an idea of what formerly existed, the "rigour of confinement," before it was thus mitigated, must have been severe indeed, and those subjected to it must have been truly "unfortunate." And yet even the last prison was a great improvement on that which preceded it, and which was in use not more than 100 years ago. This latter dungeon consisted of a small vault, formed between two arches of a stone bridge over the river Ness, and into which the prisoners were let down by means of a trap-door. The bridge and vault are still standing, and the iron grating, which served as a window, can still be seen by any one who wishes to form a correct idea of a prison in the olden times. After the place had been condemned as a receptacle for criminals, it occurred to the humanity of the age that it would do very well for those who had been unfortunate enough to lose the command of their mind, and therefore, on being vacated as a prison, it was turned into a mad-house. The state of this den of misery may be conceived from the following entries in the town treasurer's books:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1709. Sept. 29.—Paid J. Naser, officer, to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth, to *remove the bad scent* | £0 | 4 | 6 | |
| 1737. Dec. 7.—By an iron spade for *cleaning the tolbooth*, given by order to the hangman | 2 | 8 | 0 | Scots. |
| | | | | [4*s.* English.] |

In the present prison at Inverness there are altogether five rooms and seven cells, forming four stories. Those on the ground floor consist, first, of a cell for refractory prisoners, about 10 feet long, 8½ feet broad, and 8½ feet high; it is damp and wholly without the means of warmth, light, or ventilation. The other two cells on the ground floor are of larger dimensions, and are furnished with windows, which open, however, into a passage, and not into the fresh air; these cells, like the one described, are damp, and without any means of warmth; they are used as police cells. On the first floor there are four cells for male criminal prisoners, and a room for female prisoners; the cells are each 9 feet long, and 7 feet high, their breadth varying from 6 feet 9 inches to 9 feet. The average cubical content is about 520 feet. An aperture of about a foot square into a narrow passage affords the only means of light or ventilation to these wretched places, in any one of which it is no uncommon thing to put three or four prisoners at the same time. I went into them during the night and early in the morning, and found them very offensive and oppressively close. Indeed, when it is remembered that a human being vitiates a gallon of pure air in a minute, and that one of these cells does not contain more than from 3,500 to 4,000 gallons, it is evident that, even if the air were completely changed every day, four persons remaining in it 16 or 18 hours out of the 24, which is the case, would be more than sufficient to render the air offensive and unwholesome; but, when the want of the means of ventilation is taken into account, and it is borne in mind that at certain periods of the year six prisoners, or even more, are shut up in one of these cells, it will at once be seen that the air must sometimes be in a state almost sufficient to breed a plague. It should be stated, however, that during the greater part of the day the prisoners are allowed to walk up and down the passage, which, though narrow and far from being well ventilated, affords great relief after confinement in the cells.

The room for the female prisoners is about 11 feet square and 9 feet high, and, though often very much crowded (I found nine in it together, two of whom, however, slept in another room), it is much more tolerable than the cells for the male criminals, as it is furnished with a window and fire-place; it must be remarked, however, that this window looks down into a yard, not belonging to the prison, on one side of which there is a public-house. The door of the room opens into a passage, like that which runs by the cells of the male criminals. The second and third floors are appropriated to debtors, and to prisoners under the Revenue laws. The second floor contains two rooms; one of them 17 feet, and the other 20 feet long, and both of them 9 feet broad, and rather more than 9 feet high. Each of these rooms has a window and fire-place; the windows, both on this floor and the floor above, and indeed throughout the prison, looking out either on the public street before the prison, or towards the yard already mentioned; and from this yard prisoners on these floors have been seen hauling up bottles of whisky, probably obtained from the public-house. The highest floor also contains two rooms, one of them 21, and the other nearly 17 feet long, and both of them about 16 feet broad, and 8½ feet high; these rooms also have windows and fire-places.

Many of the floors and ceilings are of wood, and there is no doubt that, if a prisoner were bent upon it, he might set fire to the whole building; indeed there must be some danger of this happening without any malicious design, owing to some of the rooms being warmed by open fires, and to there being no resident officer. It must be remarked, however, that a fire could not originate in that part of the prison in which the male criminals are confined.

The prison is now moderately secure. The last instance of escape was about three years ago. Three prisoners got out on that occasion during the night, by taking up the stones near two of the doors, and burrowing under them; since that time, however, large stones, bolted together, have been laid in the floors of the passages. I found some of the cells in a dirty state. There are no means for observing the prisoners.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of the Prisoners.*—I arrived at Inverness during the time of the circuit court, and when, consequently, the prison was unusually full, prisoners being sent here from the gaols of four other counties to take their trial. In the present instance the number so sent was smaller than usual, being only six. The total number of prisoners was 42, viz., 32 criminals, eight Excise prisoners, and two debtors. Of these prisoners no fewer than 23 (the male criminals) were confined in the four small close cells and passage already described. At the autumn circuit of last year there were no fewer than 54 prisoners; with such a number the place must have been literally crammed, and the wonder is that even the few days of the circuit could have been got over without some fatal epidemic breaking out. The average number of prisoners, throughout the year, is about 30.

Some of the prisoners were clean, but many were dirty, and it depends on themselves how often they wash. All that is done towards separation is to put the males apart from the females, and to divide the former into two classes—criminals and Revenue prisoners. As to the females, they are all crowded together in the same room, whatever be the cause of their detention; so that young and old, innocent and guilty, modest and immodest, those charged with heinous crimes, and those who are accused only of evading the imposition of a tax, are all mixed in one common herd. In the short notice of this prison which I gave in my last report I mentioned an instance that occurred a few weeks before I arrived at Inverness, in which a woman was delivered of a child amidst this heterogeneous assembly.

Among the male prisoners there is a young man, about 18 years old, who has been condemned to death at the present circuit for murder, and who is now lying for execution. The cell in which he is confined is one of the ordinary cells for male criminals, which, as already mentioned, all open into a common passage, and he is thus constantly exposed to the conversation and noise of the other prisoners. This young man's case affords a striking example of the corruption that goes on in an ill-constructed and ill-regulated prison. The first time he entered the prison of Inverness was when he was quite young, a little boy only; and the procurator-fiscal, who remembers his first appearance, says he had at that time a prepossessing countenance. As might be expected, his first offence was of trifling magnitude—some petty theft. Having once, however, entered a school of crime,—the Inverness prison,—his progress was rapid; and so numerous have been his offences during the last three or four years, that he has been quite a pest to the town. A gentleman, who, till lately, took a very active part in the police business, says he has no doubt that he has had this lad before him at least 100 times; and the boy has also been several times before the sheriff. Sometimes he was confined in the police cells for a short time, and sometimes he was put into the regular prison. This time last year he was in gaol for a considerable period, in company with a man named Adam, a hardened criminal, then awaiting his trial for the murder of his wife, of which he was convicted; and it is exceedingly probable that the brutalizing effect of this man's society led, in part, to the commission of the crime for which he himself has been now condemned to die.* The procurator-fiscal says that the different expression of the boy's countenance at the various stages of his ruin was sufficient to indicate the corruption that was going forward.

*Health.*—There is a great deal of sickness among the criminal prisoners; but the debtors and Revenue prisoners, whose rooms are comparatively airy, do not suffer so much. Such prisoners suffer most as have been most accustomed to fresh air and exercise; those who come from the close parts of the town are not so much affected; but, on the whole, there are few who do not leave the prison in worse health than they entered it. Whilst I was at Inverness one of the prisoners was seized with a fit of illness during the night, which, for a short time, made him almost mad. The prison had been locked up, and the gaoler and turnkey had left; and, from the tumult that was raised, the people in the street were at first afraid that the place was on fire. On the arrival of the gaoler the surgeon was sent for, who immediately took a large quantity of blood from the invalid, which greatly relieved him. I learned from the surgeon that the man was not well when he entered the prison; but the surgeon had no doubt that this violent attack had been brought on, in a great measure, by the closeness of the cell, which tends to produce determination of blood to the head. The most prevailing diseases are affections of the chest, constipation, catarrh, and dyspepsia. One way in which illness is produced is by the prisoners leaving their hot close cells in the morning, often in a state of perspiration, and going into the open passage. Of the bad effect of the closeness and vitiated air I can speak from experience, having myself been thereby affected with head-ache and loss of appetite. The only death that occurred during the past year was that of a prisoner who had been sent from Tain to be tried at the circuit court on a charge of murder. He was an idiot, who, whilst at play with another idiot, (with whom he had always appeared to be on the most friendly footing,) on some sudden impulse had thrown a stone at his companion and killed him. The death of the prisoner himself is believed to have been brought on, in some measure, by an excessive awe and fear of the judges and court during the time of trial.

There is no room set apart for the sick; which, under the circumstances of this prison, is a grievous evil.†

*Food.*—The allowance to criminal prisoners is 6*d.* a-day, paid in money,‡ the prisoners, as usual, when there is a money-allowance, paying for their own washing; but this seldom causes any considerable deduction, for the generality of prisoners have but little taste for cleanliness, and are seldom prepared to stint the belly for the sake of the skin. Those, however, who are willing to make sacrifices of this kind generally have their shirt and stockings washed once a-week, the same shirt serving both by day and night. The charge for washing a shirt is generally 2*d.*, and the goodnatured laundress seldom insists on making an additional charge for the stockings, so that 2*d.* is generally the sum total of a prisoner's weekly washing-bill. The criminal prisoners have not the opportunity, even if they desired it, of expending any of their allowance in fuel, as there are no fire-places in their cells; indeed, they generally suffer rather from excessive heat than from cold. The allowance to debtors is generally 8*d.* or 9*d.* a-day; and, as usual, is paid in money. Excise prisoners, &c., get 4½*d.* a-day, when they can obtain an order from the Board; but this is often a very slow business. There is, at the present time, a man in the prison charged with illicit distillation, who has been in confinement nearly two months, and for whose support no order has yet arrived; the consequence is that he is living, in part at least, on the charity of his fellow-prisoners. Additional supplies of food from without are allowed to all the prisoners.

*Bedding.*—Two double blankets, a coverlet, and a straw mattress. The bed-clothes are washed and the straw changed once in two or three months.—No clothing is supplied except in cases of destitution.

*Discipline.*—None. There is no labour, separation, or instruction; and all that the prisoners are expected to do, or indeed have an opportunity of doing, is to loll on their beds, or idle away their time in the passages. One morning I heard the ringing of halfpence as they struck the floor; and, on inquiry, I found that the prisoners were indulging in their gambling propensities by a game at pitch-and-toss. The time which the prisoners usually pass in their night-cells, and which, indeed, they are compelled to pass there, is excessive, beyond anything I have yet met with. This arises, in a great measure, from the non-residence of the gaolers. Even in summer the criminal prisoners are doomed to pass 16 hours out of the 24 in their night-cells, close as these cells are; and in winter they remain in them 18 hours. But there is one day in every week which ought to be associated with the most pleasing ideas, but which, to the minds of criminals in the Inverness gaol, must present a dismal picture of dullness, darkness, and cramped limbs; for, on the Sunday, the poor fellows are locked up 21 *hours*, having only three hours out of the 24 to snatch a little fresh air, or rather less putrid air, and to take a little exercise in the passage. Either some minister of the town, or some gentleman who on the particular occasion acts as such, generally comes once a-week to preach to the prisoners, and pray with them; but this is on the Friday evening, so that no religious service is performed on the Sunday.

The usual prison offences are fighting, calling to people in the street, using obscene and blasphemous language, gambling, and stealing from each other. The ordinary punishment is confinement in a night cell, but when there the offender can talk with his companions as readily as at other times.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female superintendence, and no difference is made between

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* This prisoner's punishment was subsequently commuted for transportation for life.

† February 1837. This evil is now remedied; a room being provided for the sick.

‡ The money-allowance is now abolished, and a regular dietary substituted.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Inverness.*

the treatment of the females and males, except that the former are accommodated with a better room, as already mentioned.

*Debtors.*—The debtors, as usual, provide their own clothing and bedding, and are freely allowed to receive visits from their friends. When public worship is performed, they attend with the other prisoners.

*Miscellaneous.*—Untried prisoners necessarily associate with convicted prisoners; and no difference is made between the two classes. Intercourse with friends and associates goes on at the discretion of the gaolers, and is freely allowed. Smoking tobacco, &c., is generally permitted. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their places of abode when their period of confinement has expired.

*Officers.*—There are two, an upper and under gaoler; neither of whom resides in the prison. The upper gaoler is rather old, and is somewhat deaf and dull, but I believe he is quite trustworthy: the under gaoler is young, active, and intelligent, and would, I think, perform his duties very well under a good system; he, like the upper gaoler, is considered quite trustworthy. There is no chaplain; and, until within the last year, there was no regularly-appointed surgeon. About 12 months ago, however, a medical gentleman of the town, at the request of the town-council, accepted a regular appointment, though not accompanied with any remuneration. This gentleman attends whenever he is sent for, and frequently at other times.

*Fees.*—The only fees paid are on the admission of a debtor, when the imprisoning creditor pays 2*s.* 6*d.* to the town-clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the two gaolers jointly.

*Accounts.*—The only accounts hitherto kept are a register of prisoners and a record of disbursements. That part of the register which relates to criminals contains all the particulars required by the 10th Geo. IV. c. 29, but not in a tabular form, as directed.*

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1835:—

| | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | | 98 | 13 | 2½ |
| Clothing | | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Furniture and bedding | | 9 | 10 | 2½ |
| Fuel | | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Washing | | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| Straw | | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Medicines | | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Stationery | | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Repairs | | 41 | 5 | 5½ |
| Alterations | | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Sundries | | 5 | 3 | 6½ |
| Salaries—Upper gaoler | 40 0 0 | | | |
| Under gaoler | 20 0 0 | | | |
| Woman for cleaning | 5 0 0 | | | |
| | | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | | £292 | 18 | 0 |

**Of this sum £32. 2*s.* was paid by the county for the aliment of criminal prisoners before trial. The remainder (£260. 16*s.*) fell upon the burgh.**

**Average number of prisoners during the year:—Criminals 11, Excise prisoners 16, debtors 4; total 31.**

**Average cost of each criminal prisoner (deducting the cost of the alterations) about £13. 10*s.***

*General Observations.*—The bad state of the gaol of Inverness has long been felt and acknowledged by all persons connected with it, and a strong desire has existed to remedy its evils; but, owing to the unfortunate division of interests between the county and the burgh, to which the present state of the law gives rise, every attempt has hitherto been fruitless. When the Municipal Corporation Commissioners were at Inverness, a report was drawn up by direction of the magistrates, containing a detailed statement of the condition of the gaol at Inverness, and a review of the general question of the difficulties and hardships arising from the peculiar liability of burghs in Scotland. This document is drawn up in an able manner, doing much credit to the gentleman who prepared it. I have made use of some parts of it in the foregoing report.

The effects of the prison, in its present state, must necessarily be bad on all confined within its walls, and can have but little deterring influence on the criminal population of the neighbourhood; for, wretched as is the accommodation afforded, and calculated as the place is to undermine the health of its inmates, the evils presented are not of that kind which are formidable in the eyes of most evil-doers; while the money-allowance for food, the constant association with persons of similar habits and feelings, the ease of communication with people outside the gaol, and the complete exemption from labour, present charms to which they are fully sensible, and which do much more, probably, than counterbalance the moral and physical evils I have pointed out. No record having hitherto been kept of recommitments, it is difficult to apply this test of the effect produced by the imprisonment. It appears, however, that most of the prisoners who are committed for assaults or Revenue offences do not return, but that most of the thieves come again and again. The case of John Macintosh, already stated, is a sad and striking instance of this.

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* The register of imprisonments is now kept in a proper form, and contains not only all that is required by the Act, but much information relating to the offender's previous habits, the character of his parents, &c.

Inverness.

*State of Crime at Inverness.*—There are few heinous offences, but there is a great deal of pilfering; and, on the whole, there appears to be an increase of crime, after allowing for the increase of population. One of the police-officers, an intelligent man, who has been several years in the police service, and who was recommended to me as best able to give information in matters of this kind, says that, with few exceptions, the thefts are committed by about 60 persons, of whom 30 are regular prostitutes, and from 15 to 20, boys and girls. It appears also that, of this number, about five are tinkers, pretended hawkers, or other vagrants; indeed, at the quarterly markets or fairs, there are generally as many as 30 or 40 of these thievish strangers. My informant has passed all his life at Inverness, and says that he knows every house in the town, and all the inhabitants, that he is quite certain that the great bulk of the people are honest, and that, if 50 or 60 persons could be withdrawn, and the vagrants kept away, there would be very few offences. He says that he has the same set of offenders over and over again through his hands; and he particularly mentioned one woman who has been 18 years on the street as a prostitute, and who, he feels sure, has been a prisoner in the police cell at least 1000 times, chiefly for acts of violence, such as breaking windows, &c., committed when drunk, but in no instance merely for being a prostitute. It was on the 28th of September that I was questioning him on these matters, and this woman had already been in prison 17 times in that month. It appears that the town has twice attempted to get rid of her by paying her passage to a distant place, and that the good citizens of London and Glasgow have, in turns, been honoured with the company of this hopeful emigrant; but, after a time, she has always returned to her old quarters.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Inverness, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is a great deal of drunkenness. I am informed that of late years there has been an increase among the poorer classes, but a decrease among the middle and upper classes. Drunkenness, including the desire to obtain whisky, is the immediate cause of most of the crimes committed. There is a temperance society at Inverness, but it is not much supported.

*State of the Police.*—Tolerably efficient.

*Condition of the People.*—This appears, on the whole, to have improved considerably of late years, but it is still very low. There are generally from 1,200 to 1,500 on the poor-roll, which is about 1 in 10 of the whole population. This large amount of pauperism appears to be owing, in a great measure, to the want of a provision for disposing (by emigration, or otherwise) of the cotters, who are displaced by the creation of great sheep-farms, a practice which is become general in this county, as well as in those of Ross and Sutherland; and, as most of the land is best suited to this use, the system must be abstractedly the best, and therefore likely to go forward; although it is, of course, most desirable that steps should always be taken to afford, at least, temporary assistance to those who are displaced. When compelled to leave their former abodes, the cotters resort to the towns, few of which, in this part of the country, present many means of profitable labour, there being scarcely such a thing as a manufactory. All that the new comers can do, therefore, is to pick up a scanty and precarious livelihood, partly by jobbing, partly by begging, and partly often by pilfering. It is generally thought that, if some manufacture could be successfully established at Inverness, it would be a great benefit to the poorer classes.—Male labourers generally receive from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, females from 6*d.* to 1*s.*, and female domestic servants from 3*l.* to 6*l.* a-year.—There is not any savings' bank.

*Education.*—Much improved during the last 25 years. It is believed that there is no one at Inverness, at the present time, who has not an opportunity of getting his children educated, and that the great bulk of the children are, in fact, receiving education to a certain extent. An infant-school has lately been opened, and it is said to have had a marked effect in improving the appearance of the children as respects neatness and cleanliness. There is no library for the working classes at Inverness, but there appears to be a good deal of reading of religious works, newspapers, and other cheap periodicals; and the taste for reading is said to be on the increase. There is a mechanics' institution, which had fallen off somewhat, but which is now reviving.

*Popular Amusements.*—Few. They are much wanted. Some pleasure-grounds formed in a beautiful island in the river were thrown open to the public for a time, but so much mischief was done that they were closed again. It is possible that they may be re-opened under the care of a keeper, in the hope that, when the people become trained to the enjoyment of the privilege, they will lose all desire to commit injuries.

## INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Population about 95,000.

Inverness-shire.

*Prisons existing at present.*—There are altogether four prisons, namely, one at Inverness, one at Portree, one at Grantown, and one at Kingussie. Excepting the prison at Inverness, all are very small; and, without any exception, all are very bad.—The population of the different towns in which the prisons are situated (including their immediate neighbourhood) is about as follows:—Inverness, 15,000; Grantown, 5,000; Kingussie, 2,500. The population of Portree is not considerable, but the prison there serves for the whole island of Skye, and is necessary also on account of the great distance from any other prison.

**Scotland.**

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Inverness-shire.*

*Prisons wanted.*—Three more small prisons are wanted, namely, one at Fort William, one at Fort Augustus, and one in the island of North Ouist. The population of Fort William and its immediate neighbourhood is about 3,000, and that of Fort Augustus about 1,500. This county is well situated for a district penitentiary for the north of Scotland.

### *General state of Inverness-shire as respects Crime.*

Upon the whole there appears to be but little crime in this county, and much less than formerly, notwithstanding a considerable increase in population. It must, however, be admitted, I believe, as regards not only Inverness-shire but the whole of the north of Scotland, that there is still a good deal of cunning and cheating among the lower classes. The prevailing offence entailing punishment is assault, as is the case in the rest of northern Scotland, but this offence is now less common than formerly. An offence of a heinous character, which has happily become much rarer than formerly, is child-murder. The sheriff-substitute and the procurator-fiscal for the county are both of opinion that this crime was often caused by the severity of the church discipline to which a female was, till lately, subjected, when known to have given birth to an illegitimate child; the fear of the public disgrace urging her to remove the evidence of her guilt, and thereby to commit a new and far greater crime. Both these gentlemen state that the offence of child-murder was most common in those parishes in which the church-discipline was most severe. I received similar opinions of the cause of the diminished prevalence of child-murder in Shetland and elsewhere.

In Inverness-shire, as well as in almost all the maritime counties I have visited, the suppression of smuggling is believed to have had a most beneficial effect in lessening crime.

The following extract from Anderson's Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, a work of research and authority, and greatly superior to the ordinary run of guide-books, presents a picture of the state of Inverness-shire, as regards crime 70 or 80 years ago:

"Receding from the valley of the Findhorn, the road proceeds southward through the deep and dangerous pass, called Slochmuchk, which signifies the boar's den, or hollow. This spot was a favourite haunt of banditti, some of whom, even for years after the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, continued to infest the different routes across the Grampians to the low country: now it is the dread of travellers only as the place where the greatest quantity of snow is usually to be met in winter; for wreaths of it sometimes block up the ravine to the depth of 10 or 12 feet.

"The pass just described is particularly noted as having been the occasional resort (about the middle of last century) of Macintosh of Borlum, a man of education and respectable family, of insinuating manners, but of a character not unlike that of his contemporary, Simon, Lord Lovat. He had a good deal of the old mercenary soldier about him, with an air of French politeness, which was common to the Highland gentlemen of the period; and, though secretly leagued with a gang of desperadoes, he continued for a long time to deceive the public, and lull the suspicions of his friends. His history is well known; and his last exploit, which compelled him to flee from the country, was an attempt to rob Sir Hector Monro, of Novar, on his journey northwards, after his return from India, in the year 1770. Three of his accomplices, one of whom was his own natural brother, were seized and hanged at Inverness. Macintosh is said to have gone to America, and served under General Washington; and a report prevails, that he revisited his native country some years ago. Another celebrated freebooter was John Gun; a personage in whom were combined the rude habits of the bandit with the more generous sentiments of chivalry. His ordinary abode was among the wild recesses of Strathspey, in the neighbourhood of Cairngorm and Aviemore. At the same period the vicinity of Shian, of Invergarry, and the confines of Lochaber, were tenanted by a savage tribe of Kennerys, who levied tribute over an extended range of country. David Scrymgeour, of Birkhill, and Alexander Campbell, of Delnies, successively sheriffs-depute of Inverness-shire, after the suppression of the insurrection in 1746, failed, though repeated were their endeavours, to extirpate these marauders; and when Simon Fraser, Esq., of Farraline, was appointed successor to Mr. Campbell, in May 1781, he found the state of the police totally inefficient, and property incapable of protection on any other ground than by the voluntary payment to the heads of the robber troops of either money or cattle; *black mail,* as in the remotest ages, being in fact thus demanded and agreed to. Mr. Fraser, who had quitted a military life to embrace that of the gown, at the desire of his chief, General Fraser, of Lovat, set himself earnestly to work to effect the total suppression of such an alarming evil. With the assistance of a stout and courageous Highlander, Mr. John Mackay, sheriff-officer at Fort Augustus, as his aide-de-camp, and by unremitted perseverance, he finally effected his purpose; traversing, with his faithful adherent, the most inaccessible districts, repeatedly incurring personal danger in many shapes, and having been more than once fired upon in his hazardous journeys. So imminent was the risk he ran, that he rarely moved from home without a brace of pistols on his person. Acting on the old adage, 'set a thief to catch a thief,' he nominated Donald Mhor, ocg Cameron, in Blairroy of Lochaber, himself a notorious *cateran,* as one of the constables of the county, and engaged his good offices on the side of order."

*Age and Character of Offenders at the present Time.*—The thieves are generally very young at their first commitment to prison; but persons convicted of assaults are of various ages. Both kinds of offenders are decidedly more addicted to drunkenness than others in the same rank of life. Comparatively few of the thieves have a knowledge of a trade, or have any regular occupations. The offenders are equal in intelligence to others in the same rank of life, but much below them in education and knowledge. Few of them can sign their names. The parents of the thieves are often known to have been negligent of their children, and not unfrequently to be of bad character. Most of the thieves belong to the poorest class, and most of them are inhabitants of the county.

*Causes affecting Crime in Inverness-shire independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Still a great deal, although less than formerly, at least among the middle and upper classes, among whom the habit of morning dram drinking, particularly, has almost disappeared. There appears, too, to be less positive drunkenness among the poorer classes; but it is stated that the habit of drinking within certain bounds is more general than formerly. There is only one temperance society in the county, which is at Inverness. Drunkenness, and the desire to get the means of indulging in drinking, are stated to be the immediate causes of most of the offences committed in Inverness-shire.

*State of the Police.*—It has been already observed, that the police at Inverness is tolerably efficient. There is also a very good officer for the Inverness district of the county; but in the other parts of the county there is a want of efficient officers. It is estimated that seven good officers would be sufficient for the whole county, excepting the town of Inverness.

*Administration of Justice.*—Greatly improved in efficiency of late years, although there is still much room for improvement in some of the remote districts.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved; but there is a good deal of distress when the fishing fails, since the coast population, which is by far the greatest, is much dependent upon it. Speaking of the whole county, the chief occupations of the people are fishing, cultivating their small farms or crofts, and tending sheep and cattle. Regular farm-servants (those employed in cultivating farms of considerable size)—a well-conducted and respectable class of men—are paid (according to the general usage of Scotland) chiefly in kind; their whole income being estimated at from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a-year, in addition to what the wife and children may earn. The farm-servants are believed to be very comfortable in their circumstances.

There is not any savings' bank in the county.

*Education.*—Very much advanced in the last 25 years, and now very generally diffused, either by means of parochial schools or of schools established under the auspices of different societies. Sometimes the school is itinerating, the master living in one cottage after another, and making each in turn his school-house. In Inverness-shire, however, as in many other places, complaints are made of the inefficiency of many of the parish schoolmasters; which is attributed in part to the salary being so small, that few look to the occupation as other than temporary, and a means of maintaining themselves and continuing their studies until they shall get a living in the church. There is too an evil of an opposite kind, which sometimes acts powerfully; namely, the difficulty of compelling a schoolmaster to vacate his post, however ill qualified he may prove to be, or may become, when once he has been appointed.

In the Gaelic districts there are few persons upwards of 40 years old who are able to read; but the younger members of the families can most of them read both Gaelic and English; and in the English districts the bulk of the people, whether children or adults, are believed to be able to read easily. There are, at present, but few libraries for the poorer classes. The instruction now generally given to the children includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, for boys, and reading for girls; the latter, however, are often taught knitting and needle-work in addition. Few children, except in the thinly-peopled districts, are now growing up without some kind of education.

*Popular Amusements.*—Few: rational amusements are much wanted.

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## DINGWALL, ROSS-SHIRE.

Population about 2,000.

(Visited from 5th to 10th October 1836.)

*Dingwall.*

The prison of Dingwall is an old building, part of it having been erected about 100 years ago, and part of it even prior to that time. It had fallen so much out of repair, and had become so very insecure, that, about six years ago, it was condemned as a place of confinement. Within the last twelve months, however, it has been re-opened; certain repairs and alterations having been made in it. Although the prison is now much more secure than formerly, it is not yet considered sufficiently safe for the reception of debtors, seeing that their escape would entail serious pecuniary consequences on the town. When, therefore, an application was made to the Court of Justiciary to legalize the prison again for the reception of criminals, no similar application was made to the Court of Session regarding debtors; and debtors are not, in point of fact, admitted; and neither are revenue prisoners; it being the general opinion that such prisoners are classed by law with civil debtors, and not with criminals, and that it is, therefore, illegal to confine them in a prison which has not been sanctioned for the reception of debtors. Before the prison was condemned escapes were of common occurrence; and for two cases of escape of debtors (one real and one held to be equal to an escape in the eye of the law) the town of Dingwall had to pay nearly 800*l.*, namely, the amount of the debts for which the prisoners were confined. In the latter case the debtor had not left the gaol, and had not even attempted to do so, but the gaoler had allowed him to attend a public meeting, which was held in the court-room adjoining his cell; and this fact coming to the knowledge of the creditor, the magistrates were immediately threatened with an action for the amount of the debt, and they were obliged to pay the money, although the prisoner was in safe custody, and although the creditor would not have suffered even if he had escaped, as there did not appear to be the remotest chance of the prisoner ever being able to pay the debt.

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*Dingwall.*

The prison forms part of the town-house, and stands in the middle of the town. There are three rather large rooms for ordinary use, and there is a small one in which lunatics are sometimes confined when in an ungovernable state. It has already been mentioned that the prison is not secure. The windows communicate with the open street; and, two of the rooms being on the ground floor, and the other on the first floor, communication from without frequently takes place; and, as there is no resident keeper, an escape could be effected during the night by means of tools handed in at the window.* There must also be a danger of the building catching fire, for it is warmed by open fires, and there is a good deal of wood about. The place is dry, of moderate temperature, and tolerably well ventilated; but I found one of the rooms in a slovenly and rather dirty state.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There are, at present, eight prisoners; namely, five men and three women. One of the latter, however, is a lunatic, who is in confinement, not because she has committed any offence, but because it would be dangerous for her to be at large: in fact, she is in a state of raving madness. When the means have been found of raising the necessary funds to pay for her board, &c., it is intended to send her to the lunatic asylum at Aberdeen. The five male criminals are placed in one room, the two female criminals in another, and the female lunatic in the third; the accommodations of the prison not admitting of any further separation. The present is the greatest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time since the gaol was re-opened. Formerly, however, when debtors and smugglers were received, there were often more than 20 at a time; and that when the accommodation was less even than at present.

The prisoners were all tolerably clean, and the surgeon told me that he generally found them so; but it depends entirely on themselves how often they wash. †

*Health.*—Since the re-opening of the prison the health of the prisoners has been very good. No diseases can be mentioned as being at all prevalent; but there has not yet been time enough for coming to any safe conclusion on this point.

*Food.*—The prisoners are allowed 6*d.* a-day each, and this is paid in money. Out of it they have, as usual, to pay for their fuel and washing; but, as shown elsewhere, disbursements for these purposes, especially the latter, are generally of small amount. Additional supplies of food and money from without are allowed, as I have always found to be the case when money is paid to the prisoners in lieu of food.‡

*Bedding.*—Two double blankets, a coverlet, and some loose straw. The bedsteads are of iron, and, when complete, have each a wooden frame for the straw to lie on; but one of these frames was burnt a short time ago by a female prisoner, who used it as fuel. The straw is changed about once a month.—There is no supply of clothing.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither work, separation, nor instruction. The conduct of the prisoners, however, is described as generally orderly; but many things are done here which, in a well-constructed and well-regulated prison, would be regarded as offences, if, indeed, they could happen at all. A well-thumbed pack of cards, for example, which I found in one of the rooms, showed that gaming is probably a common amusement among the prisoners.

Strange stories are told of the state of discipline in this prison before the late alterations. A case has already been mentioned in which a prisoner was allowed to attend a public meeting. But this was a trifling irregularity compared with what is said to have often occurred; for it is stated that prisoners were sometimes allowed to go to supper parties! and this with the key of the prison in their pockets, in order that they might return without disturbing the gaoler! A gentleman whom I met, some time after leaving Dingwall, told me, that, happening to be at that town once on the market-day, and standing at the window of the inn opposite the gaol, he was amazed to see a large fish apparently running up the wall of the prison. The fish having reached one of the upper windows disappeared, and it then occurred to the astonished spectator that the fish owed its ascent to the assistance of the inmates of the prison, and to no climbing power of its own; and in this view he was confirmed by the sight of a cord, with a hook at the end, which he soon saw descending from the prison window. A boy, who was stationed below, took hold of the hook, when it got within reach, and, watching his opportunity, when a fish-woman was looking another way, fastened it in the gills of one of her fish, which instantly rose into the air.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made between females and males. The two classes, however, are always kept separate.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners, and it is seldom the case that there is room to keep them separate. Smoking tobacco, and the receipt of letters, visits, &c., could not under present circumstances be prevented.

*Officers.*—Two; namely, two gaolers, of equal authority; both of whom act as town officers also. They are considered trustworthy, but they are dull, and not qualified for the efficient management of a gaol, however small. The remuneration, however (5*l.* a-year each), is quite insufficient to make it reasonable to demand good services. There is no regular surgeon; but a medical gentleman of the town is kind enough to act as surgeon gratuitously. He always attends when sent for. There is no chaplain. There are no fees.

*Accounts.*—The only accounts hitherto kept are, a register of prisoners, according to the

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* October 1836.—Communication with the street cannot now be carried on without difficulty, Venetian blinds having been put up before the windows.

† This is now corrected, the prisoners being required to wash themselves twice a-day.

‡ This is now altered, the money allowance has been abolished, a regular dietary substituted, and supplies from without forbidden.

Dingwall.

prescribed form (and kept in a very neat state), and an account of disbursements. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the last year:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment | 11 | 13 | 6 |
| Bedding | 4 | 13 | 9 |
| Straw | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Stationery | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Repairs | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Alterations | 130 | 7 | 3 |
| Salaries:—Two gaolers, 5*l.* each | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | £162 | 12 | 6 |

Of this sum, 130*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* (the cost of the alterations), and 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* (the allowance to prisoners before trial), was paid by the county; the remainder, 29*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, by the burgh.

Average number of prisoners during the year, 1½.

Average yearly cost of each prisoner, about 15*l.* Daily cost, about 10*d.*

## COUNTIES OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Population about 80,000.

*Ross and Cromarty.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—Four; namely, one each at Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose, and Cromarty. They are all bad ones.

*Additional Prisons wanted.*—Four small ones; namely, one each at Stornoway (population upwards of 4,000, exclusive of the other part of the island of Lewis), Ullapool (population, including the neighbourhood, about 3,500), Jeantown (population about 2,000, and situated in the midst of a populous district), and Invergordon (population, including that of the neighbourhood, above 5,000.)

*General State of Ross and Cromarty, as respects Crime.*—There has been a considerable decrease of crime within the last 70 or 80 years, and the amount is now small. For some years after the rebellion of 1745, highway robbery was common in the north of Scotland; and cattle-stealing, by open force, once the constant practice of the country, was still of frequent occurrence. These offences, however, have now entirely disappeared. Violent assaults, too, which were common till within a much later period (especially those on Excise officers), and child-murder, have become much more rare; though there are still many assaults of a less savage kind, and a considerable number of petty thefts. Sheep-stealing goes on, too, in some parts of the county, and often without leading to detection and punishment. The assaults that are committed almost invariably take place under the excitement of whiskey. The principal causes assigned for the diminution of crime are the improved condition of the people, the spread of education, and greater efficiency in the administration of justice.

*Usual State of Criminals and other Offenders in these Counties.*—Many, especially those charged with assault, are from 20 to 30 years of age. They are more given to drinking than others in the same class of life. Many of those who steal have been brought up to no regular occupation. When the character of the parents of offenders is known, it is generally found that they have led the same kind of life which their children are pursuing. More of the offenders than a proportionate fraction of the population belong to the poorest class of the people; and they are found to be below others in the same rank of life in intelligence, education, and knowledge. Many of the thefts, and the greatest part of the most serious offences of all kinds, are committed by tinkers, hawkers, and other vagrants. Adam, for example, the man who was hanged for murder last year, was a stranger to the county, although the act was committed within it.

*Causes affecting Crime in Ross-shire and Cromarty, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not a great deal, it is believed, compared with what is usually found in towns. There has been a considerable decrease of late years among the higher classes, in all parts of the county, and in many parts among the lower classes also; but it is believed that, in other districts, drunkenness has increased among the lower classes. There is not any temperance society in these counties.

*State of the Police.*—Still inefficient, although the officers, as a body, are more intelligent and respectable than formerly. Here, as in many other counties, there is a considerable corps of officers of different kinds, some being sheriff-officers, and others messengers-at-arms; but they appear to be appointed with but little regard to their fitness; any person of tolerably respectable character, who applies, being generally admitted into the office, provided he is able to write, and can give the requisite securities. None of these officers, however, are fully employed; and none of them consider it their duty to keep constantly on the alert, and to take measures for apprehending offenders, without waiting for instructions from others. According to the information I have received, I think that 11 good officers, on constant duty, and two good superintendents, (the latter to act also as officers,) together with a provision for additional assistance when called for, would be sufficient for the whole county, including the towns. Two of the officers to have the care of the island of Lewis, one being stationed at Stornoway; five more officers to be distributed in the remaining part of Wester Ross, under one of the superintendents; and the other four officers, and the other superintendent, to be stationed in Easter Ross and Cromarty.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Ross and Cromarty.*

*Administration of Justice.*—Very much more efficient than in former years.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved, although the people are still subject to occasional dearths. They live in better houses, are better clad, and eat better food than formerly. They are also much less dirty in their habits. An important remark, too, and one which appears to be applicable to the whole Highland district, is, that fewer, in proportion to the population, belong to the lowest class than formerly. Notwithstanding this general improvement, however, the people are still exposed to occasional severe want, although periods of such distress appear to be of rarer and rarer occurrence. It must be admitted, too, that there is still a good deal of pauperism and mendicity. At Tain (population about 3,000), there are about 150 persons on the poor-roll, and about 30 beggars who go round the town every week to collect alms. A gentleman named Ross, a native of Tain, residing, some time ago, in London, gave orders for the sum of 100 guineas to be distributed, every year, among such of the poor of Tain as bore his name. The news of this benevolent act was no sooner spread than there was instantly a great and unaccountable increase in the number of *Rosses* in the town; indeed, the increase was not confined to the town; for, from a great district round about, people came pouring in, all bearing the favoured name, although their claim to it had not hitherto been suspected. After a time, however, the donor died; and, although it would almost appear that he had carried a number of his relatives with him to the grave, still the poor town of Tain was saddled with many mourners. At Dingwall, also, there is a good deal of mendicity. Happening to be there on the Saturday (a busy day among beggars in Scotland), I saw a long procession, consisting chiefly of old women, who were making their morning round.

The people are occupied chiefly in agriculture, pastoral employments, and fishing. Farm-servants (here, as in the whole of the north of Scotland, a very respectable class of the community, and in the enjoyment of many comforts) receive, in various forms, from 20*l.* to 24*l.* a-year; most of their wages being paid in kind. The following is the usual scale of payment:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six or seven bolls of meal (a boll is equal to about 6 bushels), worth about . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Six or seven bolls of potatoes, about . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| An English pint of milk, daily, during five or six months of the year . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Six or seven barrels of coals, about . . . . . . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| [The family of the farm-servant are also generally allowed to gather spare wood; and they have often an opportunity of cutting peat.] | | | |
| Rent of house, about . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Money, about . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total . . . . | 21 | 0 | 0 |

The farm-servant is seldom engaged for a less period than a whole year; he often remains many years with the same employer.

Day-labourers, if engaged with an understanding that they shall have employment and the same wages in winter also, generally receive about 14*d.* a-day; if engaged without that understanding, about 18*d.* Carpenters and masons receive from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* Female domestic servants, about 3*l.* a-year in the country, and about 4*l.* a-year in a town.—There is not, at present, a single savings' bank in the counties of Ross and Cromarty; but steps are taking for their introduction.

*Education.*—Greatly extended and improved, although it is still in a very low state at some places, especially among the most thinly-peopled districts. The schools established during the last few years, by the General Assembly, are, in particular, reported as working well. In these schools the improved system of teaching, introduced among the poorer classes by Mr. Wood, of Edinburgh, is, it is said, generally adopted; so that the children, instead of being stuffed with a quantity of crude, indigestible matter, as heretofore, are now led to analyze and clearly understand all they are taught. Small libraries, too, are often appended to these schools. Tain appears to be distinguished for the increased attention paid to education. In addition to the regular parochial school, a public academy has been opened during the last few years, in which an education of a superior kind is given. This academy appears to be used for the children of people of almost all classes, the fees being very low. In it an education, including instruction in the mathematics and several languages, can be had for about 4*l.* a-year. The town-council of Tain contribute nearly 100*l.* a-year to the academy and parochial school, jointly, although the funds at their command are of very moderate amount.

A great many of the adult population are unable to read easily, or, indeed, to read in any way. On the western side of the county, it is difficult to find a single person forty years old (of course, excepting the richer classes) who is able to read. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that there is, in fact, but little reading among the people at present, although the taste is on the increase. The only library for the labouring classes is a small one at Loch Alsh, supported partly by the subscriptions of the members, and partly by donations.

*Popular Amusements.*—Very few. Foot-ball and shinty, however, are played at a little in winter.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Dunkeld.*

## DUNKELD, PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 1,500.

(Visited 12th October 1836.)

The prison of Dunkeld is used as a lock-up house only; any prisoner who has to be detained more than a few hours being sent to Perth, which is 15 miles off, but with which there is easy communication. The prison is formed out of one of the dry arches of a bridge across the Tay, which was built about 25 years ago. The situation is certainly rather damp; but the room generally used (there are three altogether) is apparently tolerably dry. This room is about 15 feet long, about 10 feet wide, and about 10 feet high. It is not secure; but I believe there has been no instance of escape from it. In truth, however, the place is very seldom used or required. The room is lighted through an open iron grating; but there is no provision for warming it. In winter I fear it must be very cold; but it is not so at the present time. I found the place in a slovenly and rather dirty state.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit; and I was informed that there had been no one for about 12 months. On an average, the prison is used once or twice each year. There is a wooden bedstead in each of the rooms; and I was assured that, when there is a prisoner during the night, he is supplied with straw and some blankets.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the baron-baillie, who is appointed by the Duke of Athol.

*State of Crime at Dunkeld.*—There appears to be but little crime or disorderly conduct of any kind. At the time of the general markets or fairs there are sometimes slight cases of assault, and there are occasionally a few petty thefts; but it very rarely happens that there is anything of a serious kind. Last year, indeed, a dead child was found, which it is believed had been wilfully destroyed; but this and another instance of the kind are the only two cases, for many years, in which any inhabitant of Dunkeld is believed to have committed a serious offence. There was a murder in the neighbourhood about three years ago, but it was among a party of gipsies.

Smuggling, which used to be the daily practice of this district, has now almost entirely disappeared; as have also violent assaults, once the regular accompaniment of a market.

The time of forcible cattle-stealing is beyond the memory of the present inhabitants; but an anecdote came to my knowledge of a robbery of this kind, which was committed on a farmer, 70 or 80 years ago, who had all his cattle taken from him, and who was obliged himself to fly, lest he should be murdered. The reason of the anger of the robbers towards the farmer was that he had resisted the first party which was sent to drive off his cattle; this party consisting of a few men only. On the second occasion they came in overwhelming force.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Dunkeld, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Much less than formerly, and now very little. A drunken person is very seldom seen, except at the times of the principal markets, which are held twice a-year. There is a temperance society in the town; but, since the novelty has worn off, many members have withdrawn.

*State of the Police.*—A man who contracts to keep the streets clean also acts as constable; and several of the inhabitants are always ready to assist as special constables. Upon the whole, the provision for a police appears to be comparatively tolerably good.

*Administration of Justice.*—Thirty years ago there was no sufficient power to put down the tumults that used to arise at the markets; but such disorders would now be soon quelled. Happily, however, there appears no longer to be any disposition in the people to engage in tumults.

*Condition of the People.*—Good, though somewhat fallen off since the death of the late Duke of Athol, who carried on an extensive system of planting and road-making. The chief occupation of the people is ordinary country labour, shoemaking, and working the slate-quarries which exist in the neighbourhood. Labourers get from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day. One of the inspectors of roads declared, a short time ago, that he should be glad to engage 50 men at constant work at 2*s.* a-day; and added that he had great difficulty in finding labourers. Carpenters earn 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day. Female domestic servants receive about 6*l.* a-year; and their wages are on the increase, owing, it is believed, to the comparatively high remuneration now made for female labour by the manufacturers of Dundee, who send coarse linen-thread to be woven in the houses of the labouring classes in this neighbourhood; an employment by which some women, it is said, get as much as 2*s.* a-day. There is not any savings' bank at Dunkeld; but there are several well-managed friendly societies. There is not much mendicity among the inhabitants; but there are a great many wandering beggars.

*Education.*—In a good state. I was told that the parish school of Dunkeld has for a long time enjoyed a high reputation, and that parents of all classes send their children to it, the fees being low. The only difference in the rate of payment by the different classes is a voluntary one, and appears in the sums contributed at the Candlemas offering to the schoolmaster, which vary from 1*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.** Very few children in Dunkeld, if any, are growing up without some kind of education; and most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. Almost all the adult population are found to be able to read easily; indeed, it is looked upon as a disgrace not to have the power. The only library established on sufficiently low terms

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* This offering has been established in lieu of the barbarous system of cock-shooting, in use at some places even at the beginning of the present century. The custom was, I believe, for the master to furnish a cock, and for the boys to pay each a certain small sum for the privilege of shooting at it, he who killed it claiming the cock as his prize.

Dunkeld.

to admit the working classes is at present in its infancy; but many of them use a circulating library, the books of which are let out at the rate of 1*d.* per volume each week; and there are several instances of a number of persons clubbing together to take in a newspaper.

*Popular Amusements.*—Dancing is a favourite amusement here. The people have access also to several of the walks among the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

## BLAIRGOWRIE, PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 2,000.

(Visited October 18th, 1836.)

Blairgowrie.

The prison of Blairgowrie forms part of the town-house, which was built about four years ago, and which stands in the middle of the town. The site is apparently healthy. There are two rooms, each about 15 feet long, 10 feet wide, and about 9½ high; they are both upon the ground floor; the window of one of them opens into a public yard, that of the other into an open passage within the building; the latter window was so placed in order to prevent communication from without, and the cell to which it belongs is, in fact, the best of the two as a place of confinement. But the very cause of its superiority makes it impossible to obtain the authority of the Court of Justiciary to use it as a prison; for the Act of 1747, which regulates these matters, requires that all the windows shall open outwards, which was probably done to enable the public to see what was going on within, and thus to afford a check to ill-treatment of prisoners, and to cases of improper confinement. The care taken to improve to a certain extent the construction of the prison has put it out of the power of the sheriff to legalize it.

There has been no instance of escape from this prison, and the place appears to be secure. It is also dry and sufficiently ventilated. It must, however, be cold in winter, as there are no means of warming it. I found the place tolerably clean.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit, but during the last year there have been rather more than 100 persons in it; and I learnt that there are sometimes three or four in one cell. No one, however, is confined more than two whole days at a time; all prisoners for a longer period being sent to Perth. There is no stated quantity of food given to the prisoners, but from what I learned I believe that the allowance is always sufficient. Most of the prisoners, indeed, are put in for the night only, and do not therefore require any food. A quantity of loose straw lying on the floor is the only provision for bedding. There is no regulation for obliging prisoners to wash themselves.

In one respect this small prison is better than any prison of the same size I have yet seen; I allude to the circumstance of there being a resident keeper.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the baron-baillie (appointed by Mr. M'Pherson, the superior of the burgh) and the town-council.

*State of Crime at Blairgowrie.*—There are few serious offences, but there are a good many petty assaults, street brawls, and other breaches of the peace, arising almost entirely from drunkenness. It is stated that but few of the offences are committed by resident inhabitants, most of the offenders being vagrants, or persons engaged for short periods at the neighbouring flax-mills. The number of offences at Blairgowrie is increased, in consequence of great markets or fairs for the surrounding district being held at it, and in consequence of its being one of the chief polling-places at the county elections.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Blairgowrie, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, and said to be on the increase.

*State of the Police.*—There is only one paid officer, and he is the scavenger also. A number of inhabitants, however, act as special constables when called upon, and in turn keep watch during the night.

*Condition of the People.*—Tolerably good and improving. The chief occupation is weaving and flax-spinning; a man earns from 12*s.* to a guinea in the week; a woman or child from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* There is no savings' bank, but there is a kind of friendly society, the members of which contribute 5*s.* a-month each, to be put out to interest.

*Pauperism and Mendicity.*—Many of the inhabitants are receiving parochial relief, but none of them are beggars. The town, however, is very much troubled with wandering beggars.

*Education.*—Improved, and now in a tolerably good state. It is believed that very few children are growing up without some kind of education, and that most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. Most of the inhabitants are thought to be able to read easily, and there is, in fact, a good deal of reading of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There are two libraries in the town, the subscription to which varies from 12*s.* to 16*s.* a-year, and many among the working classes are subscribers.

*Popular Amusements.*—Quoits in summer, and curling in winter.

## CUPAR ANGUS (partly in FORFARSHIRE and partly in PERTHSHIRE).

Population about 2,000, or, including a circuit of three miles, about 3,000.

(Visited October 18th, 1836.)

Cupar Angus.

The prison of this town, which is used as a lock-up house only, consists merely of a small

Cupar Angus.

dark cell in the lower part of a steeple, standing in the middle of the town. There is no window of any kind, and the only chance of getting a few rays of light is through a chimney which opens into the cell. The place, however, is used chiefly for vagrants and drunken people, who are put in for the night only, all persons arrested on charges of theft, &c., being immediately sent off either to Forfar or Perth, as the act is supposed to have been committed on one side of the bridge or the other. About eight years ago a stone wall was put up on one side of the cell, instead of a wooden partition which formerly separated the cell from the other part of the basement-floor of the steeple; and since this alteration the place appears to have been secure, for no escape has taken place. About five years ago, indeed, a prisoner, an Irishman, made use of the flint and steel, which he had for lighting his pipe, to set fire to the straw in the cell, in hopes of burning the door and getting out. Fortunately for him the fire was observed, otherwise there is little doubt that he would soon have been suffocated. I have met with several instances of this plan of escape being tried in small lock-up houses, but in no case with success. The cell is tolerably dry, but there are no means of warming it (it would not be safe to light a fire), and it is ill ventilated. I found it dirty also.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, but I was told that on an average the place is used about 50 times in the year. The only provision for a bed is an old door raised about a foot from the ground. Loose straw used to be supplied, but since the time of the fire it has been discontinued.

The prison is not under any regular jurisdiction; the steeple, of which it forms part, having been built by voluntary subscription.

*State of Crime at Cupar Angus and the Neighbourhood.*—There is a great deal of petty crime, consisting chiefly of pilfering and wanton mischief; and it is stated that the number of offences has much increased during the last few years. It is believed that most of the offences are committed by about 30 resident inhabitants, but many are committed by tinkers also. The offenders are distinguished for habits of drunkenness.

*Causes affecting Crime at Cupar Angus, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, though apparently not on the increase.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, and the voluntary assistance rendered by the inhabitants is found quite insufficient for the systematic enforcement of the laws.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved, and now tolerably good. The people live in better and cleaner houses than formerly, wear better clothes, and are able to obtain some amount of luxury in their diet. There are fewer resident beggars than heretofore, but there are more wandering beggars. The chief occupation of the people is hand-loom weaving, and a workman at present earns about 12*s.* a-week. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Improved, and now tolerably good. An inefficient parochial schoolmaster has lately been succeeded by an efficient one.

## CULROSS (PERTHSHIRE).

Population 700 or 800; or, including the whole parish, 1,300 or 1,400.

(Visited November 22nd, 1836.)

Culross.

The prison of Culross is called a burgh prison, and as such is available either for convicted prisoners or for debtors, but it is seldom used otherwise than as a lock-up house, and seldom indeed in any way, for arrests appear to be rare occurrences at Culross. The prison consists of two rooms, which form part of the town-house, which is an old building. One of these rooms, and the only one which has been used for many years, is on the first floor, and is about 20 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 9½ feet high. It is warmed by an open fire, and is dry and sufficiently ventilated, and I found it tolerably clean; it is not, however, secure. The last escape took place about 10 years ago, when a woman succeeded in forcing her way through the stancheons of the window, to effect which, however, she was obliged to strip herself of most of her clothes. A year or two before this the father of a boy, who was in prison, got in himself, on pretence of visiting his son, and then overpowering the gaoler set his son at liberty.

The other room (in which every criminal used to be confined) is on the ground floor, and is damp, dark, and cold. It is about 22 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 7 feet high. There is no airing-yard.

There was no one in the prison at the time of my visit. The few who have been in during the last 8 or 10 years have found their own food and bedding, with the exception of a debtor who was in lately for about three months, and who had an allowance of 10*d.* a-day.

The keeper is dull and stupid. He was once a soldier, and it is said that his intellect was affected by a wound he received.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Culross as respects Crime.*—There is some robbing of gardens, but there is no crime of a serious kind. The offences that are committed are chiefly by boys from 12 to 18 years old, most of them belonging to the town.

*Causes affecting Crime in Culross independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not a great deal, and less than formerly.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, but there are some town constables, who act willingly when called upon.

Culross.

*Administration of Justice.*—A summary power of trial for petty offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Tolerably good, and about the same as it has been for some years past. There are generally about 20 persons on the poor-roll, but there are no beggars. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is weaving. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Considerably extended, and now very general. It is believed that there is no child growing up without receiving some amount of instruction, and that almost all the children are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. Most of the adults are considered able to read easily, and it appears that, in point of fact, there is a good deal of reading among them; the matter read consisting chiefly of the Christian Herald, Chambers's Journal, newspapers, and books on various subjects from two libraries which exist for the poorer classes, and which are supported by donations.

## KINCARDINE, PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 3,500.

(Visited 22d November 1836.)

Kincardine.

The prison of Kincardine is used as a lock-up house only. It was constructed a few years ago out of an old engine-house, and it stands about a quarter of a mile out of the town. There are two cells upon the ground floor, and each is about 11 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 10 feet high. The windows are grated and unglazed, but they are furnished with shutters. The cells have no fire-places, and they must often be very cold. They are, however, tolerably dry, and tolerably well ventilated, and I found them tolerably clean. The prison is also moderately secure, although the public have access to the grated windows. Above the cells there are rooms for a keeper, and for some time after the prison was built there was a keeper to occupy them; but, owing to a decrease in the number of prisoners, the salary has fallen off so much that no one will now accept the office. This diminution of salary, with a reduction in the number of prisoners, arises from the circumstance of the gaoler being paid entirely out of the fines levied for offences committed; Kincardine being part of a barony, and baronies not having any other fund for gaol purposes.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and I was informed that there had not been one for 10 months. The allowance for bedding is some loose straw, a blanket, and a horse-cloth.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the trustees of Lord Keith, the superior of the barony.

*State of Crime at Kincardine.*—There has been a decided decrease of crime, and none is now committed that is at all serious in its nature. Housebreaking, of which there used to be instances occasionally, is now never heard of. The most common offences at the present time are petty assaults and petty thefts, committed chiefly by boys and young men from 15 to 25 years old, who are generally under the excitement of whisky at the time. Most of the offenders are ship-carpenters, sailors, or rope-spinners; all in some way connected with the sea. There are about a dozen troublesome fellows who act as ringleaders.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Kincardine independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Much less than formerly, although there is still a great deal of drinking. There is no temperance society.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular or efficient police. The only officers are those of the baron bailie.

*Condition of the people.*—Good, and better than formerly. The only persons on the poor-roll are 30 or 40 old and infirm people. There are about a dozen resident beggars; but there are many travelling beggars also. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is ship-building, rope-spinning, employment in the collieries, and agriculture. A ship-carpenter earns from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a-week, a labourer 9*s.* or 10*s.* There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Improved, and now considered to be in a good state. The public teachers are spoken highly of. It is believed that few or no children are growing up without some amount of instruction, and that most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic; also that about one-third of the boys are learning navigation. I was assured that it is here looked upon as a disgrace in a parent not to give his children education. It is stated that there are not more than four or five grown up persons who are wholly unable to read; and it is believed that most of the inhabitants can read easily. It was also stated that there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among them, the subject-matter consisting chiefly of newspapers, and other cheap periodicals, and of books from libraries.

## DUNBLANE, PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 2,000; and, including a district three miles round, about 3,500.

(Visited 30th November 1836.)

Dunblane.

Notwithstanding that Dunblane is the residence of the sheriff-substitute for the western division of Perthshire, the prison there is used for little more than a lock-up-house, and is not fit even for that purpose, being very old, very small, and very insecure. It forms part of the town-house, and stands in a public situation. There are only two cells at present in use, and one even of these is not a fit place to occupy in winter; for there are no means of warming it, and

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*Dunblane.*

the window is unglazed: the other cell has a fire-place, and its window was once glazed, but all the panes are now broken. The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Cubical content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12 feet. | 10½ feet | 10½ feet | 1250 |
| 1 | 10½ | 7½ | 10½ | 800 |

There is no airing-yard. The walls of the cells were dirty, but in other respects the place was moderately clean.

There was an instance of escape about three months ago. It was on the part of two men, both notorious criminals, against whom there were three separate charges of house-breaking. The whole population of Dunblane turned out in pursuit of them, but they got among the hills and evaded the chase. Three months before this there was another escape, though not of the same importance; for on that occasion only one man got away, and he was under a charge of assault. The usual mode of escape is to get through the ceiling into a kind of loft, out of which a person can easily force his way. Nothing has been done to render the place more secure since the last escape took place, or even to make good that part of the ceiling through which the prisoners forced their way; the very hole remaining, as if to invite others to follow their example. It has, however, been determined to keep guard through the night (so long as the prison remains in its present state) whenever any one is in confinement under a serious charge. This precaution indeed is rendered necessary, not only by the insecure condition of the gaol, but by the state of the keeper also, who is so infirm and unwieldy, partly from age and partly, I believe, from the free use of the bottle, that a prisoner need be under little apprehension of his ever coping with him in an attempt to force his way out, or of his ever catching him if he once got an inch beyond his grasp. The coating of dirt, too, in which the keeper appears to think it necessary to envelop himself, would be found no inconsiderable addition to his burden, and would give the prisoner an undue advantage in the race.

There were two prisoners at the time of my visit, both of them poachers. They had been in two days, and the sheriff expected that they would be released on bail in the course of that day or the next; if the bail were not given they would then be sent to Perth.

The allowance of food is a quartern loaf each day; or the prisoner may, if he choose, receive the value of the loaf in money. Additional supplies of food from without are permitted; indeed they could scarcely be prevented, for the window of the cell which is chiefly used opens upon the street. Debtors are not received into this prison.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw and as many blankets as the prisoner asks for.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are always kept separate from the males, but there is no female superintendent.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff.

## PERTHSHIRE.

Population about 145,000.

*Perthshire.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—Eight; namely, two at Perth (including a very small house of correction), and one each at Blairgowrie, Dunblane, Crieff, Dunkeld, Kincardine, and Culross. Several of these are very small and very bad. (See the separate Reports.)

*Additional Prisons wanted.*—Seven; namely, a small prison at each of the following places:—

*Aberfeldy.*—Population about 2,000. There is but little crime at this place, but the prison is wanted for the large Highland district which is near it.

*Alyth.*—Population (including the immediate neighbourhood) about 2,000. There are but few thefts committed at Alyth, but there are many acts of wanton mischief, and many assaults, and other breaches of the peace. At present every offender, if punished at all, must be sent to Perth, 22 miles distant, at a cost of nearly 2*l.* The following are the items of the expense of removal:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officer, a day and a half, at 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Assistant, ditto at 4*s.* a-day | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cart-hire, 9*d.* per mile | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Horse-keep, &c. about | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tolls (free by a late Act of Parliament) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1 | 17 | 9 |

*Auchterarder.*—Population about 2,500, or, including a district of five miles round, 5,000. There is not much crime among the inhabitants, but many tinkers and other vagrants pass through and commit offences.

*Callander.*—Population about 1,000. This town, like Aberfeldy, is the chief place in a large Highland district; great cattle markets also are held at it.

*Doune.*—Population about 1,500, or, including a district of five miles round, 2,500. There is but little crime at Doune; but, like Callander, Doune is a place where great cattle markets are held, and it is also a polling station at the county elections. At present *the parish school-room* is used as a prison at the time of the markets, and there are sometimes 20 prisoners in it at once.

*Errol.*—Population about 2,000; and, including a district of five miles round, about 3,000.

Errol is about half-way between Dundee and Perth, and a great many vagrants and other strangers pass through it (especially Irish) on their way to Dundee to seek employment.

*Pitlochrie.*—The population of this town is not more than 600 or 700, but there are many villages round about; and, as it stands on the Highland road to Inverness, many vagrants pass through it.

### *State of Perthshire as respects Crime.*

Upon the whole there does not appear to be much crime in this county, and, as regards most kinds of offences, there is less than formerly. Murder, highway robbery, cattle-stealing by force, and house-breaking have almost disappeared. On the other hand, the crime of incendiarism has sprung up within the last few years, and poaching, with its attendant offences, has increased, although to a less extent than smuggling, and illicit distillation have decreased. The chief kind of offence in this county at the present time is that of assault; and the number of cases appears to have increased within the last few years, owing, it is thought, to the strong political contention which has existed, but which is said to be now subsiding. The assaults, however, of the present day are by no means equal either in number or ferocity to the old clan-feuds even in the mitigated form in which they were carried on 70 or 80 years ago.

There is no place in the county at which a greater improvement has taken place than at the town of Perth itself. Thirty years ago it was not safe to be out alone after night-fall; but at the present day a person can walk singly through the streets at any hour of the night in perfect safety. Indeed, as respects public order and quiet, Perth would now compare advantageously with almost any town of equal size in the country; for after 11 o'clock at night the stillness that prevails is like that of a country village.

Assaults in Perthshire, as elsewhere, are generally committed by boys and young men between the ages of 15 and 25. Other offences are committed by people of various ages. The assaults are generally by resident inhabitants, but many of the thefts, particularly those of a serious kind, are committed by strangers. The assaults almost always take place under the excitement of whisky, and many of the thefts are to be traced to a desire to obtain this liquor. The thieves are considered, as a class, to be equal in intelligence to others in the same rank of life, but to be very inferior in education and knowledge. Many of the thieves are tinkers, and there is a considerable number of thimble-players among them. I have not been able to form an estimate of the whole number of criminals in Perthshire, but by means of information obtained from Capt. Boyle, the intelligent and efficient superintendent of police at Perth, I can state, with considerable minuteness, the number of offenders in that town, and its suburbs. In the first place there are about 60 prostitutes, about half of whom are drunken, disorderly, and in the occasional habit of stealing; 12 of them, indeed, are common thieves. There are also six or seven men (one of them an old man) and six or eight old women, all common thieves. (Some of these have returned from transportation.) Again, there is one girl (not included in the prostitutes) and there are six boys who are thieves. And, lastly, there are many thieves among the vagrants who pass through Perth.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Perthshire, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, and it is believed to have increased of late years. Within the eastern division of the county alone there have been no fewer than 12 deaths caused by drunkenness, which have come under judicial investigation during the last three years, although such investigations do not follow all sudden deaths, as a matter of course, as in England. There are three or four temperance societies in Perthshire, but they do not flourish.

*State of the Police.*—Very good at Perth, and tolerably good in most parts of the county. Considerable inconvenience however is felt at Perth, from the circumstance of one of the suburbs (near the barracks) not being included within the jurisdiction of the town police.

*Administration of Justice.*—Much more efficient than formerly. Sir William Rae's Act, giving a summary power of trial to the sheriffs in lieu of the tedious process formerly in use, has been attended by the best results. There is an arrangement respecting the procurators-fiscal in this county, which, as far as I know, is peculiar to it, and which appears to work very well. Instead of having a considerable number of procurators-fiscal, and consequently a divided responsibility, there are here only two, viz., one for each of the great divisions of the county, and each of these procurators has an agent in every place of considerable size in his division, who receives information on the spot, and who is expected to inquire into the circumstances of every offence committed within his district, and to report upon it to his principal; the parties who have been robbed, or otherwise injured, having, of course, the option of going, in the first instance, to the procurator-fiscal himself, and of communicating with him at any time if they are not satisfied with the proceedings of his agent.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved, and now tolerably good. The people live in better houses than formerly, are better clad, and eat better food. There is still, however, a good deal of pauperism and mendicity in the town of Perth, and a great deal of mendicity generally through the county, but it is chiefly on the part of vagrants. The bulk of the inhabitants of this county are engaged, some in agriculture, some in pastoral occupations, and others in hand-loom weaving and flax-spinning.

*Education.*—Much improved, and now tolerably general in the rural districts, but still very deficient at Perth. Two additional schools, however, are now in the course of erection in this town; partly at the cost of Government. There is a good infant school at Perth, and another infant school is about to be opened. There are several libraries for the working classes at Perth (supported chiefly by the members themselves), and there are some in the rural districts; most of the latter being itinerating libraries, on the plan of Mr. Brown, of Haddington. There is a mechanics' institution, but it is at present in abeyance.

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*Newburgh.*

*Popular Amusements.*—Quoits in summer and curling in winter are the principal games, and they are much played at.

## NEWBURGH, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 3,000, or, including a district three miles round, about 6,000.

(Visited 22d October 1836.)

This prison consists of two cells only. They are on the ground floor of the town-house, which stands in the main street, and was built about 30 years ago. Until within the last six years there were two additional rooms for debtors, but they have been converted into a little hall, which is used as a corn-market. On the other hand, a room, which was formerly a library, has lately been changed into a cell, and is one of the two which now form the prison. The dimensions of the cells are about as follows:—

| Cells. | Length. Ft. | Breadth. Ft. | Height. Ft. | Cubical Content. Ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 800 |
| 1 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 600 |

One of the cells is tolerably dry, but the other is damp: the latter cell, however, has a fire-place, and glazed windows, while the former is without a fire-place, and its window is unglazed. Both are moderately well ventilated, and I found them both clean. The prison appears to be now tolerably secure. The last escape took place about 15 years ago, and was effected by means of a crow-bar, which had been handed in at the window; for both windows are accessible to the public, although not very readily so. After this escape additional bars were placed in the window; and in all ordinary cases it is now probably strong enough; but there is little doubt that a determined fellow, assisted from the outside, might still get out. About three years ago a prisoner resorted to the favourite scheme of setting fire to the door, but he was discovered, and the fire was extinguished. The combustible material he employed was his own shirt, which he managed to kindle by means of a flint and steel, which he had taken into the prison with him.

The prison of Newburgh is at present used as a lock-up house only, notwithstanding that the place is a royal burgh, and that all royal burghs are required by law to have a regular gaol both for criminals and debtors. There has been no instance of a commitment for debt at Newburgh for many years (which is probably the reason the debtors' rooms were applied to another purpose), and there has been no instance, also, for several years, of a person being arrested within the burgh on a criminal charge entailing imprisonment for more than a single night (not, however, owing to the entire absence of offences requiring longer imprisonments). If a case should arise, the prisoner would be sent to Cupar, the burgh paying the cost of his removal, and of his food, &c. As a lock-up house, the prison of Newburgh is used, on an average, about once a month. There was no prisoner at the time of my visit.

*Jurisdiction.*—That of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Newburgh.*—There is not a great deal of crime at Newburgh; still there are many assaults, and other breaches of the peace, and some petty thefts, such as stealing linen left out to dry, &c. Upon the whole, however, there appears to have been some decrease lately in the number of offences. The assaults take place almost entirely under the excitement of whisky, and are committed chiefly by about half a dozen young men living in the town, whose ages vary from 17 to 30. Three of these were mentioned as particularly distinguished, and there is no doubt that the peace of the town would be much promoted by their removal. There are very few dishonest inhabitants, the thefts being chiefly on the part of strangers, who also commit their share of the breaches of the peace. This latter observation applies particularly to the Irishmen who pass through Newburgh on their road to Dundee.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Newburgh, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not a great deal, and less than formerly, at least among the male part of the population, though it is feared that whisky-drinking—seldom, however, carried to intoxication—is more general among the females than heretofore. There is a temperance society, which had fallen off, but which has lately revived; it contains about 100 members, and is believed to have done good.

*State of the Police.*—Not very efficient. Much good, however, is done by the county officer, who looks after vagrants in this neighbourhood.

*Administration of Justice.*—The town not having adopted the provisions of the general Police Act, there is no magistrate invested with the power of summary trial; and such being the case, the old, tedious, and expensive forms must always be gone through; the consequence, as might be expected, is, that many offences are committed with impunity.

*Condition of the People.*—Very good. For many years, and even when there has been distress elsewhere, there has been plenty of profitable labour at Newburgh, both for males and females, and these of all ages. There are not more than about 20 persons generally on the poor-roll, (who receive from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a-month each,) and there are only two resident beggars. The chief occupation of the people is weaving. A weaver, whether a man or a woman, earns about 12*s.* a-week; and children and old people who wind weft, &c., earn about 4*s.* a-week. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Improved, but still deficient. Most of the children are receiving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, but a considerable number are growing up without any education; and those who do go to school are removed too early. It is believed that the greater

*Newburgh.*

part of the adult population are able to read, but that many cannot read with sufficient ease to find pleasure in the occupation. There is a library for the working classes, but it does not flourish; nevertheless there is a good deal of reading of newspapers and other cheap periodicals.

*Popular Amusements.*—None. A public pleasure-ground is much wanted.

## AUCHTERMUCHTY, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 2,000; or, including a district three miles round, about 3,000.

(Visited 22d October 1836.)

*Auchtermuchty.*

This prison is seldom used otherwise than as a lock-up house, prisoners on charges of theft, &c., being generally sent to Cupar. Last July a boy was confined for three weeks; but, with that exception, no one has been kept in more than a single night for many years. According to the register of imprisonments, (which, however, is probably imperfect to some extent,) there have been only 13 cases of imprisonment of any kind during the last five years.

The prison, as usual, forms part of the town-house, an old building, standing in one of the principal streets. There are three cells, including, however, a room, which was used as a soup-kitchen at the time of the cholera, and which has not yet been reconverted into a cell. The best of the two cells in use has just been fitted up, and is about nine feet long, eight feet broad, and seven feet high. I could not get into the other, as the key had been mislaid; but I got a glimpse of the inside by means of a hole in the door, and it appeared to be about 10 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 10 feet high. The windows of two of the cells are accessible from without, and the window of the third cell opens upon a yard, which, though walled round, might be entered without much difficulty. The rooms are all dry, (the town-house stands on a sand-rock,) and they appear to be tolerably well ventilated and tolerably warm. Two of them have open fire-places. The prison appears to be moderately secure. No escape has taken place for a long time; but there have not been many prisoners, and most of them have been in for small offences.

The prisoners receive 6*d.* a-day in money for their food, and they are allowed to have additional supplies from without.—The bedding consists of a straw mattress and a rug. Clothing is not supplied. The prisoners are not set to work, or instructed in any way.

There has not been any debtor in the prison for the last 15 years; and no inhabitant of Auchtermuchty has been committed to any other prison for debt during that time.

The gaoler receives 1*s.* on the admission of every prisoner, and 4*d.* a-night during the time of his confinement. These fees are paid out of the burgh funds, and form his salary.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Auchtermuchty.*—There is but little crime. The chief offences are breaches of the peace and petty thefts, such as stealing fruit from gardens and orchards. At the present time, however, there is a warrant out for the apprehension of two persons who have broken open a weaver's shop, and stolen a quantity of yarn. The breaches of the peace are generally caused by whisky-drinking. Most of the offences are committed by resident inhabitants; but this number is small.

### *Causes affecting Crime independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, and apparently on the increase. There is a temperance society, but it has fallen off lately.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police; but there are two town-officers, and a number of special constables, who act when called upon.

*Administration of Justice.*—A magistrate is wanted, with power to try summarily for small offences.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved during the last three years, and at the present time tolerably good. There is but little pauperism; and, as the number of vagrants has much decreased, and there are only four resident beggars, there is now but little mendicity. The chief occupation of the people is weaving. The usual wages are from 10*s.* to 15*s.* or 16*s.* a-week. There is a savings' bank, containing about 2,700*l.*; but part of the money comes from Falkland.

*Education.*—Tolerably good. Most of the children learn reading and writing, and a little arithmetic; and very few, if any, are growing up without some kind of education. It is believed that most of the adults are able to read easily; and, in fact, there is a good deal of reading among them, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There is a library for the working classes, which is supported entirely by the members themselves, of whom there are from 40 to 50. The subscription is 4*s.* a-year.

There are no popular amusements at Auchtermuchty.

## FALKLAND, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 1,400; or, including the district two miles round, about 3,500.

(Visited 22d October 1836.)

*Falkland.*

This prison is used chiefly as a lock-up house, although Falkland is a royal burgh. It consists of two rooms only, which form part of the town-house, which was built about 35 years ago. Each of these rooms is about 9 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 12 feet high. One is on

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*Falkland.*

the ground floor, and the other on the floor above. The first is damp and cold; but the other is dry, and tolerably warm. There is an open fire-place in each, and both are tolerably well ventilated; but I found them both dirty. The prison appears to be sufficiently secure for persons arrested on trifling charges, but not for others. The last instance of escape was about 16 years ago, when a prisoner overpowered the gaoler.

There was no one in the prison at the time of my visit; and I was told that, on an average, there are not now more than four or five prisoners (including vagrants and drunkards) in the course of a year. The number was formerly greater, and a party of gypsies (containing both males and females) used sometimes to be locked up together for the night; but nothing of the kind has occurred lately.

The food consists of three or four pennyworth of bread daily and about half a gallon of small beer for each prisoner. The allowance to debtors is paid in money, and is generally about 1*s.* 2*d.* per day. Loose straw is all that is provided for bedding; but prisoners staying more than a single night generally send for their own bedding. There is no work in the prison, and the prisoners can easily communicate with persons on the outside. Little can be expected of the gaoler, as his salary is only 1*l.* per annum.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Falkland.*—There is but little crime. The offences that do occur are chiefly petty assaults, which are committed by 10 or a dozen young men, (inhabitants of the town,) and almost always under the excitement of whisky.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Falkland, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not much, and less than formerly. There is not, however, any temperance society at Falkland; there was one, but it has died away.

*State of the Police.*—Tolerably efficient, although there is no regular establishment. There are, however, three town officers and 16 special constables, under an efficient captain, who act when called upon; and there is a general willingness among the inhabitants to support the execution of the laws.

*Administration of Justice.*—A magistrate, with summary power to try for small offences, is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved, and now tolerably good. There are about 20 persons on the poor-roll, receiving, together, about 120*l.* a-year; but there are no beggars. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is hand-loom weaving; and the usual wages are 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week, except when over-work is done, when the wages are, of course, somewhat higher. There is no savings' bank at Falkland, but deposits are sent to the bank at Auchtermuchty.

*Education.*—Not in a satisfactory state, but improving. The late parish schoolmaster is said to have been very inefficient, although a well-educated man. It is believed that most of the adults can read easily; and there is said to be a good deal of reading among them, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There was a library for the working classes, but it is not in use at present.

*Popular Amusements.*—The people of Falkland appear to be very musical; they have an instrumental band, and there is generally a meeting once a-week, in the town-hall, for singing.

## CUPAR-FIFE.

Population between 6,000 and 7,000; or, including a district five miles round, about 10,000.

(Visited 22nd October 1836, and subsequent days.)

*Cupar-Fife.*

The prison of Cupar was built at the joint expense of the county and burgh, and is used for the burgh and the eastern half of the county. It was erected about 20 years ago, at a cost of about 3,000*l.*, exclusive of the expense of obtaining the Act, which was about 1,000*l.* more. The prison is unfortunately so very bad, both in site and construction, that it would be impossible, by any alteration, to render it even tolerably suitable as a place of confinement. The situation is low and damp; and, in the only part of the prison which is secure, it is impossible to do more, by way of separation, than to keep the males apart from the females. There is, too, no means of setting the prisoners to work. There is little doubt that one-half the sum expended on this building, if differently applied, would have been sufficient for the erection of a much better prison. As it is, so much money has been wasted on external decoration, that the place has more the appearance of a gentleman's seat than of a receptacle for persons who have injured society. There are five cells for criminals and five rooms for debtors; the first being on the ground-floor, and the latter on the floor above. Four of the criminals' cells, namely, those in which the male criminals are confined, open into a common passage: and, as they are small, and without windows, it is absolutely necessary to allow the prisoners free access to this passage during the day. The remaining cell for criminals stands alone, and is used for females, and it has been made, subsequently to the building of the prison, out of part of the entrance-lobby, which was wastefully large. Previous to its construction, the female prisoners were generally put into one of the four cells just described, and language of the filthiest kind used frequently to be held between these prisoners and the males. The four cells for males are each thirteen feet long, six feet nine inches broad, and about eight feet high; their cubical content being about 700 feet. In one of these cells as many as four or five persons are sometimes placed together. The cell for females, sometimes used as a sick-room

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*Cupar-Fife.*

for male prisoners, is ten feet long, nine feet broad, and nine feet four inches high. The rooms for the debtors consist of a common day-room, two sleeping-rooms, and two small rooms which are better furnished than the others, and which are let to any debtor who can afford to pay for superior accommodation. The following are the dimensions of the debtors' rooms:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dining room . . . . | 14 feet. | 12½ feet. | 11 feet. |
| Two bed rooms each . . | 14 | 8 | 11 |
| Two private rooms each . | 12½ | 9½ | 11 |

There is an airing-yard; but escape from it would be so easy that the gaoler seldom ventures to allow any prisoner to go into it. In winter the lower cells are often very damp; but the upper rooms are dry. The ventilation is moderately good throughout; and the prison is probably seldom very cold, as the upper rooms have open fires, and the passage with which the lower cells communicate is warmed in winter by a stove. I found the whole of the prison very clean. The lower part is tolerably secure; but an escape could be made from the upper rooms without any great difficulty. The last escape, however, was from the lower part of the prison, and was effected by the criminals. On this occasion the keeper was first deceived, and then overpowered; and no fewer than five prisoners got away. One of them, who, it is believed, had arranged the plot, was in gaol on a charge of forgery. This was about five years ago. The only previous instance of escape occurred about 12 years ago, and was on the part of a criminal prisoner who had been incautiously allowed to occupy an upper room. He was a slater, and had been employed on the roof of this very prison; and, during the night, he made his way on to the top of the prison, and escaped.

*State of the Prisoners.*—At the time of my visit there were only seven prisoners (including two debtors), which is about half the average number. They looked tolerably clean, and the surgeon told me that he never finds them dirty.

*Health.*—Prisoners confined in the lower cells are generally in a bad state of health, owing chiefly to the great dampness of these cells in certain seasons of the year. Prisoners in the upper rooms are generally tolerably well. The most prevalent diseases are rheumatism and pulmonary complaints, caused, in a great measure, by the state of the cells. The scarlet fever appeared last year, and nearly a third part of the prisoners were attacked, but no one died. The only place to which a sick prisoner can be removed is the cell for females, when that happens to be empty.

*Food.*—Untried prisoners (if from the country) get three meals a-day, according to the scale below. Convicted prisoners and untried prisoners belonging to the burgh have the same breakfast and dinner, but they have no supper.

*Breakfast.*—One pint and a half (imperial measure) of oatmeal porridge, and half a pint of new milk.

*Dinner.*—One pennyworth of bread, and one pint and a quarter of soup.

*Supper.*—The same as for breakfast, unless the prisoner prefers tea, which he is allowed to have.

All the food is of good quality.

Debtors receive their allowance for food in money. They generally get from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, deducting 4*d.* which they have to pay to the gaoler for their bedding, &c.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress, a sheet, a pair of blankets, and a coverlet; in winter two coverlets are allowed, and sometimes an additional pair of blankets.—No clothing is supplied, except in cases of destitution.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither work, separation, nor instruction; at least, neither is provided systematically, although some of the prisoners do work voluntarily, and mutual instruction (not however, confined to literary matters, I fear) goes on occasionally. Communication cannot readily be carried on between prisoners in the lower cells and people on the outside, but there is nothing to prevent such communication with prisoners in the upper rooms; and that communication does, in fact, go on to a considerable extent, may be inferred from the circumstance of there being a public notice on the walls of the prison strictly forbidding it. The most common offence among the prisoners is stated to be quarrelling and fighting with one another, followed occasionally with abusive language to the gaoler. The usual punishment is confinement in one of the cells, sometimes accompanied with irons.

*Female Prisoners.*—The gaoler's wife looks after them to some extent, but they are partly under the care of the gaoler himself. There is no difference between the treatment of the females and the males.

*Debtors.*—The average number during the last year was one and a quarter. They are supplied with bedding, but they pay 4*d.* a-night for its use. Visits from friends and supplies of food from without are freely allowed. The debtors attend public worship.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no difference in the treatment of tried and untried prisoners. Visits are allowed every day from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.; subject, however to the veto of the gaoler, who says that he never admits any one unless he knows him to be a person of good character, or a near relation of the prisoner. All letters are inspected by the gaoler. Smoking tobacco, &c., is allowed. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes. There is no insane prisoner at present.

*Officers.*—There is only one, the keeper, who appears to be well qualified for the management of a small prison. He has the character of being discreet, active, firm yet kind, and

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*Cupar-Fife.*

trustworthy; and the little that I had an opportunity of seeing tended to confirm the justice of this report.

A medical gentleman of the town acts as surgeon, but the remuneration is so very small (only 3*l.* 3*s.* a-year) that he cannot be expected to give much of his time to the prison, or to keep the proper records of sickness, &c. He attends, however, when required, and even occasionally when not sent for, and it is evident that he does much more than the mere salary would call for.

There is no chaplain, but the ministers of the town generally attend by turn once a-week, to perform public worship.

*Fees.*—The gaoler, as already mentioned, receives 4*d.* a-night for each debtor, and he gets the additional payments made for the use of the private rooms. He has also a suit of clothes every year, worth about 5*l.* No fees are demanded of debtors or other prisoners on their discharge, and there is no garnish, &c.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of criminals, according to the prescribed form. On looking over it, however, I found some omissions and inaccuracies. No entry is made of vagrants and others who are imprisoned for a night or so, and no record is kept of Revenue prisoners, of whom, however, there are very few. The account of disbursements is kept partly by the town chamberlain, and partly by the sheriff-clerk. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year 1835 (about an average year):—

| | | | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | | | | 81 | 17 | 11 |
| Furniture and bedding | | | | 9 | 13 | 7 |
| Fuel, oil, and candles | | | | 10 | 5 | 11½ |
| Washing | | | | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Repairs | | | | 7 | 13 | 11½ |
| Sundries | | | | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Salaries— | | | | | | |
| Keeper—Cash | £31 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Clothes | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 36 | 5 | 0 |
| Surgeon, including charge for medicines | | | | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | | | | 153 | 5 | 3 |

Of this sum the county paid £55. 6*s.* 8½*d.*, viz. £39. 16*s.* 8½*d.* for the aliment of county prisoners before trial, and £15. 10*s.* for part of the gaoler's salary. The remainder, £97. 18*s.* 6½*d.*, was paid by the burgh.

Average number of prisoners during the year, 12¾, viz. criminals, 11; debtors, 1¼; and Excise prisoners, ½.

Average yearly cost of each criminal prisoner, about £11. 10. Average daily cost, about 7½*d.*

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

## ST. ANDREWS, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 4,500; or, including a district five miles round, about 7,500.

(Visited 26th October 1836.)

*St. Andrews.*

The prison of St Andrews forms part of the town-house, which is an old building standing in the middle of the town. There are only three rooms, *viz.* one on the basement floor, and two on the first floor, and there is no airing-yard. The room on the basement floor is partly below ground, and is very damp and cold. One of the rooms on the first floor also is cold, and there are no means of warming it, but both of these rooms appear to be dry. The prison is but moderately secure, the windows being all accessible to the public. The last escape occurred about three years ago, and it was on the part of a man who was supposed to be mad, and in whose cell the turnkey slept to prevent his committing any violence. Whether the prisoner was really mad or not I cannot say; but certain it is that he had wit enough to pick his keeper's pocket of the keys of the gaol while the latter was asleep, and to make his escape.

The dimensions of the cells are as follows:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors' room | 16 ft. | 15 ft. | 8 ft. | 1,900 |
| Criminals' cell | 15 | 15 | 7 | 1,550 |
| Ditto | 9 | 7½ | 8½ | 570 |

The prison is tolerably well ventilated, and I found it clean.

There was no one in the gaol at the time of my visit, and the average number of prisoners is less than one.

*Health.*—There are so few prisoners that it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty on the subject of health, especially as there is no regularly appointed surgeon. The damp state of the lower cell must necessarily tend to produce illness, but no death has occurred for several years.

*Food.*—The prisoners are boarded by the gaoler, who is allowed 6*d.* a-day for each of them. There are no fixed rations however. Debtors receive a money allowance of about 1*s.* a-day.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw, two double blankets, and a rug.—No clothing is supplied.

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*Discipline.*—None. There is neither labour nor instruction.

*Female Prisoners.*—No female superintendence is provided, and the females are in every way treated like the males.

*Debtors.*—There has been no debtor in the prison for more than a year. Debtors provide their own clothing and bedding as usual; and they are allowed to see their friends, and to receive additional supplies of food, &c.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits from friends are allowed at the discretion of the gaoler. Letters are inspected. Smoking tobacco is allowed; indeed, it could not be prevented. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes, but very few come from any considerable distance.

*Officers.*—There is only one, the gaoler, who appears to be an active and intelligent man, and better qualified for his situation than could be expected, considering the small amount of his salary. The gaoler's house is connected with the prison.

There is no regular surgeon, but some medical man is sent for when required. There is no chaplain, but the ministers of the town often visit the prison when there are any inmates.

*Fees.*—The gaoler is considered to have a claim to 2*d.* a-night on each debtor for the time he remains in prison, but no means are taken to enforce this claim if the debtor refuses to pay the money.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments arranged according to the prescribed form, but many of the columns are not filled up. The town-chamberlain keeps an account of expenses.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

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*State of St. Andrews as respects Crime.*—There is very little crime in this town. Of the few offences that are committed the most common are robbing gardens and disturbances in the street, including petty assaults. The petty thefts are committed chiefly by boys from 10 to 15 years old. The street brawls always arise from drunkenness. Most of the offences are committed by resident inhabitants, except those which take place at the time of the principal markets or fairs.

### *Causes affecting Crime at St. Andrews independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not a great deal, but more, it is feared, than formerly. A drunken man is now sometimes seen on the Sunday, which, it is said, used never to happen. There is a temperance society, but it has fallen off somewhat.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, but there are three town-officers (including the gaoler), who act when called upon; and it is believed that no offences, except a few of a petty kind, escape detection.

*Administration of Justice.*—A magistrate is wanted with summary power of trial for petty offences.

*Condition of the People.*—Better than formerly, and now tolerably good. There is but little pauperism, and begging is not allowed, and, in point of fact, is prevented. The chief occupations of the people are weaving and employments connected with agriculture. There is a savings' bank, containing deposits to the amount of 1,100*l.*

*Education.*—Greatly improved since the opening of the Madras college, (established by funds bequeathed by the late Dr. Bell,) and now very general. The Madras college is used by all classes, rich and poor; and even strangers are attracted to the town for the sake of partaking of its advantages, which happily are not limited to those who are born in a particular place or who bear a particular name. There are two rates of fees, the highest being 3*s.* a-quarter, for which the pupil is taught reading, English grammar, arithmetic, and writing: the charge for instruction in Latin and Greek together is 7*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and the same charge is made for instruction in any one of the modern languages, in the mathematics, or in drawing. It is believed that there are very few children who are not receiving instruction (and that of an efficient kind) in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at least.

Most of the adult population are considered able to read easily; and it is stated that there is, in point of fact, a good deal of reading among them, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There are some libraries for the working classes, but they are formed exclusively of religious works.

*Popular Amusements.*—Golf is much played at by a portion of the inhabitants, and there are public walks which are frequented by all.

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## CRAIL, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 1,400; or, including the whole parish, about 2,000.

(Visited 27th October 1836.)

Crail.

This prison consists of two rooms only, forming part of a steeple, which stands in the middle of the town. One of the rooms is on the ground-floor, and one on the floor above. The upper room, which is appropriated to the debtors, when there are any, is a comfortable place, being dry, clean, and furnished with a stove, but it is not very secure, although it has been made more secure than it was during the last few weeks. About a month ago a boy got through the window-bars, and escaped; and the magistrates were informed soon afterwards that a person had been heard to declare that he should put a man who was in debt to him into prison, in hopes that this man also would escape, which would give him a claim on the magistrates for the

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*Crail.*

amount of the debt. Upon this an order was immediately given for additional bars to be put up before the window, to frustrate this dishonest scheme, and nothing more has been heard of the threatened imprisonment. The lower cell appears to be rather damp, and there are no means of warming it. It is seldom used, however, and the few who are put in are generally drunken men or vagrants, who are unable to find a lodging. The dimensions of the two cells are as follow:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upper cell. | 14½ ft. | 14 ft. | 9 ft. | 1,800 ft. |
| Lower do. | 14 ft. | 14 ft. | 6½ ft. | 1,250 |

The number of persons confined in this prison is exceedingly small. During the whole of the last year there were only three, neither of whom remained in more than one day. Vagrants and drunkards are supplied with loose straw for bedding, but other prisoners generally bring their own bedding. The criminal prisoners are boarded by the gaoler, who is allowed 6*d.* a-day for each of them. He generally feeds them with bread and beer, but there are no fixed rations.

*Discipline.*—None, there being no labour or instruction, and no means existing for preventing communication from without.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are treated like the males, and are looked after by the gaoler, but their number is very small.

*Debtors.*—There has not been any debtor in the prison for several years.

*Officers.*—The gaoler is the only officer. He is an intelligent man, and is said to be quite trustworthy. His salary is exceedingly small, being only 1*l.* a-year. He keeps a register of imprisonments, according to the prescribed form. The entries are neatly made, but some of the columns are not filled up.

*Fees.*—The gaoler is considered as having a claim to 4*d.* a-night from every debtor, but as there has not been any debtor for a long time this claim can be of little or no value.

The following is an account of the expenses of the gaol during the year ending 15th October 1836, which appears to be about an average year:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Repairs | 0 | 13 | 4 |
| Gaoler's salary | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1 | 14 | 4 |

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

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*State of Crime at Crail.*—There is very little crime at Crail. Of the offences which do occur the most common are disturbances in the street, and stealing fruit; the former arising almost always from drunkenness. The offences are committed chiefly by between 12 and 18 persons, inhabitants of the town, and varying in age from 12 to 20 years.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Crail, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Very little, and less than formerly. There is not, however, any temperance society.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, but there are two town officers (including the gaoler) who act when called upon, and there is an efficient county officer constantly on duty in the neighbourhood to look after vagrants. It is believed that very few offences escape detection.

*Administration of Justice.*—The magistrates complain of the inconvenience and hardship of not having a town-clerk, or other legal adviser, at hand, to consult in cases of difficulty. A short time ago the chief magistrate had to pay 25*l.* out of his own pocket, and each of the two other magistrates 15*l.*, to defray certain law expenses incurred in defending an action brought against them, for preventing the plaintiff from removing some building materials, which the magistrates had allowed another inhabitant of the town to lay down in the street for a short time to repair his house, which house happened to be near that of the party complaining. The magistrates made good their right to act as they had done, and the suit was consequently lost; but they were obliged to pay their own expenses, as the plaintiff was a man of little or no property.—I should remark that I give the statement as it was furnished me by the chief magistrate.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved, and now for the most part tolerably good. The number on the poor-roll, however, is considerable, being about 100 in a population of 2,000. Many of these, however, do not require much relief. There is a striking example in this parish of the hereditary nature of pauperism; for there is a family in it which has been on the poor-roll, generation after generation, for the last 150 years. The parish also furnishes an instance of the great extent to which imposture is sometimes carried by beggars. This is the case of a woman who died a few years ago, possessed of 600*l.*, which she had amassed in her journeys through the country as a beggar.—Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants.—There is no savings' bank, but deposits are sent to a savings' bank in a neighbouring parish.

*Education.*—Much extended of late. It is believed that every child in the parish is now learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. At the present time, too, there are very few of the adult population, under 40 years of age, who are not able to read and write, although a few years ago the art of writing, at least, was so little diffused, that there were several members even of the town council who could not sign their own names; and of those who could perform this feat many were so slow in the operation, that the business of taking the oaths of office (in doing which the name of each councilman must be written, either by himself or by deputy, four or five times) used to occupy two hours; whereas it is now completed in 20 minutes. There is at present a good deal of reading among the people, consisting chiefly of newspapers; but there is no library for the working classes.

## ANSTRUTHER EASTER, ANSTRUTHER WESTER, AND KILLRENNY OR SILLERDYKE.

Total of Population about 2,600; or, including Pittenweem and a district three miles round, about 5,000.

(Visited 27th October 1836.)

*Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Killrenny.*

These three little burghs form one undivided town, though each of them has its separate prison, and is under a separate jurisdiction. As might be expected, under such circumstances, all the prisons are very bad ones; the best of the three consisting of a single small cell, without any means of warmth, and with the window opening upon the public street. This prison is in Anstruther Easter. The prison of Anstruther Wester is a wretched hole—cold, damp, and dirty. That of Sillerdyke also is cold and dirty, but it has not been used for the last 10 years, the burgh having lost its municipal franchise, and there being therefore no authority to confine people in it. All the prisons are very old; two of them appear to be tolerably secure, but this, under the circumstances of the case, can scarcely be considered an advantage.

Fortunately these prisons are but little used; all persons who are to be confined for more than a night or so, being sent to the prison of Cupar; a prison which, though really a very bad one, rises into high excellence when compared with the miserable dungeons of Anstruther and Sillerdyke. The prison of Anstruther Easter is, on an average, used about five times in the year; but that of Anstruther Wester seldom once a-year. There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit. The bedding consists of loose straw and a rug.

*Female Prisoners*.—These are treated like the male prisoners. If it should happen that a male and a female were in confinement at the same time, one of them would be put into the town-hall of the particular burgh. Each of the town-halls is occasionally used, also, as a prison for debtors.

*Debtors*.—In the gaol of Anstruther Easter there is on an average one debtor in about three years; and in that of Anstruther Wester one in about five years. The usual allowance for aliment is about 1*s*. a-day, but the debtor has to pay 4*d*. out of this to the keeper.

*Officers*.—The gaoler in Anstruther Easter is said to be a sober steady man; but the one in Anstruther Wester is reported to be drunken and inefficient. Each receives a salary of 1*l*. a-year only, together with 4*d*. a-night from every debtor.

The prisons are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the respective burghs.

*State of Crime at Anstruther and Sillerdyke*.—There is very little crime in these places, and much less than formerly. The number of robberies and riots, in particular, has decreased. Of the offences which are still committed the most common are petty thefts, and drunken brawls and assaults. These are committed chiefly by young men between 15 and 25 years of age. The offenders are inhabitants of the town, but several of them are away during a considerable part of the year, being engaged in the Greenland whale-fishing. The improvement which has taken place is attributed to the better education of the people, to their improved condition, and to the more efficient administration of the laws.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Anstruther and Sillerdyke independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness*.—Not a great deal, and less than formerly. There is a temperance society containing 30 or 40 members.

*State of the Police*.—There is a county constable to look after vagrants, and there are town officers who act when called upon. There are also some special constables who give assistance willingly when required.—It is believed that few offences escape detection.

*Administration of Justice*.— More efficient than formerly; but a resident magistrate, with summary power to try for petty offences, is much wanted.

*Condition of the People*.—Improved, and now tolerably good. There is not much pauperism, and there is very little begging. The chief occupation is fishing and farming. Labourers earn from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. a-day; female servants 5*l*. or 6*l*. a-year. There is no savings' bank.

*Education*.—Very much improved, and now in a tolerably good state. It is stated that the parochial schoolmasters in this neighbourhood were formerly almost all of them inefficient and drunken, but that those now in office are efficient, able, and respectable men. Very few children are growing up without some kind of education, and most of the children, girls as well as boys, learn reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed that most of the adult population are able to read easily; and it is said that there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among them, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There is no library for the working classes, specially, but there is a circulating library in the town which they make use of to some extent.

*Popular Amusements*.—Golf and bowling-ring are played at a good deal.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Pittenweem.

## PITTENWEEM, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 1,400.

(Visited 27th October 1836.)

The prison of Pitenweem is much the best in this neighbourhood. The town-house, of which it forms part, is a new building standing in the outskirts of the town, and apparently in a dry and healthy situation. There are three rooms, two for debtors, and one for criminals; the latter, and one of the former, are each about 21 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 11 feet high. The other debtors' room is of the same width and height, but is but 30 feet long. The rooms are all dry, but the criminals' room must, I fear, be cold in winter, there being no means of warming it; this latter room, too, is ill ventilated. The debtors' rooms are warmed by open fires, and are tolerably well ventilated. I found all the rooms clean; but a closet opening into the criminals' room, and used as a privy, was in a filthy state. There is no airing-yard.

The place is tolerably secure; but, as there is no resident keeper, and as the windows are accessible from without, it would not be safe to put any person into it who was likely to make a determined effort at escape. About two years ago a prisoner (a deserter from the army) made his escape by overpowering the keeper. There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit; and I was told that, on an average, there are not more than about a dozen offenders (including drunken men) received during the year, and not more than about three debtors. I could not, however, get precise information on these and other points, as the gaoler (an old man) was ill, and the town-clerk was out of town.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Pittenweem.*—There appears to be little crime here. The offences which do occur consist chiefly of petty thefts and drunken brawls.

## ST. MONANCE, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 1,100.

(Visited 27th October 1836.)

*St. Monance.*

The place used as a prison at St. Monance is miserably bad; it is damp, very cold, (the window is unglazed, and there never is a fire,) and it is ill ventilated. I found it rather dirty too, and there was an offensive smell. It is on the basement floor of the town-house, and the window is accessible to all who pass by. It is about 18 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 7 feet high. There is no airing-ground. Debtors are confined in the town-hall; but the room so used is very insecure, and the magistrates must run a great hazard of becoming liable for the amount of the debt, owing to the ease with which the debtor might make his escape. The last escape that did occur was about two years ago, but it was on the part of a criminal. I was informed that there are on an average about 15 criminals, and other offenders, confined in the course of each year. During the last year there were two debtors also. These latter received 1*s.* a-day each for aliment. It seldom happens that prisoners in the criminals' cell remain for more than a single night; such as have to undergo a longer confinement being generally sent at once to Cupar: it is therefore seldom necessary to supply such prisoners with food, and there appears to be no regular provision for doing so. All that is afforded for bedding is a heap of loose straw. The debtors, however, provide their own bedding.

The keeper of this gaol appears to be very unfit for his office. I found him half intoxicated.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates, who are anxious to have a more suitable place provided as soon as possible. They state that they are unable to perform their duty in maintaining order in the town, so long as they have no other place of confinement than the present wretched gaol.

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*State of Crime at St. Monance.*—There are many assaults and drunken brawls here, arising almost entirely from drunkenness, and committed, for the most part, by six or eight very troublesome fellows who live in the town.

### *Causes affecting Crime at St. Monance, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal; especially on Saturday and Sunday. It is thought, too, that drunkenness is rather on the increase. There is no temperance society.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, but the want is made up, to some extent, by special constables, who act willingly when called upon.

*Administration of Justice.*—A power of trying summarily for petty offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Generally good, and about the same as it has been for many years. There is but little pauperism and scarcely any begging. The chief occupation of the people is fishing. There is a savings' bank, but I had not time to learn what is the amount of deposits.

*Education.*—In a tolerably good state upon the whole. Some of the children, however, are growing up without any education. There is but little reading among the adult population, though it is believed that most of them are able to read.

There are no popular amusements.

SCOTLAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Earlsferry.

## EARLSFERRY, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 650.

(Visited 27th October 1836.)

This prison is very seldom used. It consists of a single cell, about 15 feet square, the floor of which is below the surface of the ground. The place is damp, very cold, and ill ventilated, and it is not secure. It is several years, however, since it was used as a place of confinement, and I found it half filled with goods. When any one is to be confined, (which, however, appears to be a very rare thing at Earlsferry,) he is put into the town-hall; or, if the case be serious, he is sent at once to Cupar. Debtors also would be kept in the town-hall, but it is several years since there was any case of imprisonment for debt. An Irish vagrant was lately confined in this town-hall for making a disturbance in the street, but this is the only instance of confinement of any kind for a long time.

The room used as a town-hall is on the first floor of the town-house, and is dry and well ventilated. There is a small room opening into it, which is used as the prisoner's bed-chamber, and which is tolerably suitable for the purpose.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

*State of Crime at Earlsferry.*—There is very little crime. It is said that almost the only offences that are committed are a few drunken squabbles among some of the colliers who live in the neighbourhood.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Earlsferry, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A little, and about as much as formerly.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police, but there are special constables, who act willingly when called upon. Earlsferry, too, has, of course, the benefit of the Fife constabulary force for suppressing vagrancy.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved of late years, and now good. There is very little pauperism, and there are only two beggars. The chief occupation is hand-loom weaving, at which, at the present time, a person generally earns about 12*s*. a-week; if, however, he works with the *broad-loom* (which is coming into use, but which requires great bodily strength), he can earn 21*s*. a-week, or even more. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Now general. It is believed that very few children are growing up without receiving some education at least, and that most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is thought, too, that most of the adults, except the very old, are able to read easily. Their reading consists chiefly of newspapers, and other cheap periodicals. There is no library for the working classes.

*Popular Amusements.*—The favourite popular amusement is golf.

## DYSART, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 2,000; or, including the whole of the Parliamentary burgh, about 7,000.

(Visited 28th October 1836.)

Dysart.

This prison consists of two rooms in the town-house, which is a very old building. Their dimensions are about as follows:—

| Cells. | Length.<br>Ft. | Breadth.<br>Ft. | Height.<br>Ft. | Cubical content.<br>Ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 1200 |
| 1 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 750 |

Both these rooms are dry and tolerably well ventilated; but as the windows are unglazed, they must sometimes be very cold. They cannot, too, be very secure, as there is no resident keeper, and the windows are accessible from the public street. The last instance of escape was about nine years ago, and was made by getting up the chimney. I found one of the rooms clean, but the other was dirty. Altogether the place is quite unsuitable as a prison.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and the average number of prisoners is less than one. During the last year the average was only a quarter, although there were altogether 11 prisoners. It is several years since there was any debtor in prison; when there is one he is allowed the use of the town-hall in the day time.

*Food.*—The allowance for food is 6*d*. a-day, paid in money. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

Those confined for a single night on account of drunkenness are furnished with a kind of straw mattress. Prisoners detained for a longer period generally bring their own bedding; but when they do not they are supplied with bedding.

There is nothing that can be called discipline.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are under the care of the gaoler, and no difference is made between them and the male prisoners; but the two classes are never mixed.

*Miscellaneous.*—Smoking tobacco is allowed. There is no insane prisoner; but there was one lately, who remained in prison a month.

*Officers.*—The keeper (who is the only officer) is considered trustworthy; but he appears to be dull. He receives a salary of 3*l*. 10*s*. per annum, and 3*d*. a-night for every criminal prisoner, (paid by the burgh,) and 4*d*. a-night for every debtor, (paid by the debtor himself.)

*Dysart.*

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments, and the town-clerk an account of disbursements. The expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1836 (above an average year) was as follows :—

| | | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Aliment of prisoners | | 1 6 8 |
| Keeper's salary | £3 10 0 | |
| Ditto fees | 0 13 4 | |
| | | 4 3 4 |
| | | £5 10 0 |

The prison of Dysart is under the jurisdiction of managers of the burgh appointed by the Court of Session, the burgh not containing the stipulated number of inhabitants renting houses at 10*l.* a-year or upwards to entitle it to retain the privilege of choosing magistrates, &c.

*State of Crime at Dysart.*—There is much less crime than formerly, and now very little. Of the offences which are still committed, robbing gardens is the most common. House-breaking, violent assaults, and other breaches of the peace, used to be of frequent occurrence; but they are now seldom or never heard of. This decrease of crime is attributed partly to the spread of education and the increased intelligence of the people, and partly to the improvement in their general condition. It is stated that the lower classes at the present time are as intelligent and well informed as were the middle classes 20 or 30 years ago. The greater part of the offences at the present time are committed by about a dozen young fellows, inhabitants of the town, between the ages of 12 and 18, whose education, &c., has in most instances been neglected, and many of whose parents have but an indifferent character themselves.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Dysart independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is a good deal of whisky-drinking, but it is seldom carried far enough to produce intoxication; and there is, in fact, much less intoxication than formerly. There is a temperance society at Dysart, but it has fallen off.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular police; but there are some special constables among the inhabitants, who act willingly when called upon, and there is a general feeling in support of the laws. It is believed that very few offences escape detection.

*Administration of Justice.*—The Police Act has not been adopted here; and a summary power of trial for petty offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved, and now good. There is but little pauperism, and there are not more than about six beggars. The chief occupation of the people is hand-loom weaving and flax-dressing. Wages are from 9*s.* to 15*s.* a-week. There is a savings' bank, the deposits in which amount to 800*l.* or 900*l.*, and are on the increase.

*Education.*—Much improved, and now general. It is believed that very few children are growing up without learning reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that most of the adults are able to read easily. It is also stated that there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among the latter, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. "Chambers' Journal," particularly, is very generally read. There is a parish library for the poorer classes, supported partly by the subscriptions of members and partly by donations. There is no mechanics' institution at Dysart, but there is a provision for giving popular lectures occasionally.

There is a want of a provision for popular amusements.

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## KIRKALDY AND PATHHEAD, FIFESHIRE.

Joint population about 12,000.

(Visited 28th October 1836.)

*Kirkaldy and Pathhead.*

There are two prisons here, viz., a burgh prison in Kirkaldy, and a lock-up house (a new and tolerably good building) in Pathhead. Kirkaldy and Pathhead are not of sufficient size to make two prisons necessary for them; but Pathhead, although really a suburb of Kirkaldy, is considered to belong to Dysart, being in the same parish with it; and this artificial junction is the cause of its having a separate prison from Kirkaldy.

The prison of Kirkaldy is the best in Fifeshire. This is saying but little; but it is, in fact, a good prison when compared with those of most other places. Its construction, however, is far from perfect, for communication can easily be kept up between some of the cells. The prison forms part of the town-house, which was built within the last 10 years, and which stands in the middle of the town, on one side of the main street. There are altogether 12 cells, viz., six for criminals and six for debtors; and there is an airing-yard. The dimensions are as follow :—

| | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. |
| CRIMINALS' CELLS. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 23 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1,930 |
| 3 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 750 |
| 1 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 1,350 |
| 1 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1,350 |
| DEBTORS' CELLS. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 670 |
| 2 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1,150 |
| 2 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 830 |
| 1 | 23 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2,300 |

Airing-yard—Length, 43½ feet; breadth, 38½ feet.

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*Kirkaldy and Pathhead.*

Two of the cells are rather damp, and four of them are cold, not having any fire-place, or any means of warming them. With these exceptions the cells are dry and warm, and I found them all quite clean. They are all tolerably well ventilated. The prison, too, appears to be tolerably secure, the cells being built entirely of stone, and in a substantial manner, and none of the windows being accessible to the public. As the keeper does not reside on the spot, however, there must necessarily be some degree of insecurity.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of the Prisoners, &c.*—There was not a single prisoner at the time of my visit; and the average number is not more than three. The medical gentleman who usually attends the prison (gratuitously) was out of town at the time of my visit; but, from his son, I learned that the prisoners in general enjoy good health, and that, upon the whole, their health is usually better when they leave prison than when they enter it. There has been no death and no epidemic disease since the prison was built. The most common complaint is low fever.

*Food.*—There are no fixed rations; but the prisoners generally receive each a pennyworth of bread and some coffee for breakfast, a pennyworth of bread and a pint of broth for dinner, and a pennyworth of bread and some tea in the evening. This diet is too luxurious for a prison, and it will probably soon be altered.—Debtors receive a money allowance varying from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress, two double blankets, and a rug. In winter an additional blanket is often allowed.

*Discipline.*—But little discipline exists at present. The prisoners are generally kept in separate cells; but they are often so placed that they can talk to one another. There is no labour or instruction. The conduct of the prisoners is reported to be generally tolerably good. No punishments are in use.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is not any female officer; and the females are treated in every way like the males.

*Debtors.*—The number of debtors is becoming smaller every year. The average, during the last year, was only one quarter.—It would be well to use some of the rooms, hitherto reserved for debtors, as cells for criminals.

The debtors provide their own bedding, and are allowed to receive additional supplies of food from without, and to receive visits from their friends.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no difference in the treatment of the tried and untried prisoners. Visits are allowed, at the discretion of the gaoler; and he inspects all letters. Smoking tobacco is permitted.

*Officers.*—The only officer is the keeper, who appears to be tolerably well qualified for the management of a small prison. There is no regularly-appointed surgeon; but a medical gentleman of the town kindly acts as surgeon gratuitously. There is no chaplain.

*Fees.*—None of any kind.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments, but not according to the prescribed form; and the town-chamberlain keeps an account of expenses. The following is an abstract of the disbursements for the year ending 10th of October 1836:—

| | | | | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | | | | | 23 | 6 | 11 |
| Furniture and bedding | | | | | 10 | 17 | 6 |
| Washing bed linen | | | | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Repairs | | | | | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Alterations and additions | | | | | 11 | 15 | 4½ |
| Keepers' salary | Cash | 23 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Clothes | 8 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | | | | | £78 | 3 | 3½ |

Of this sum 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* (the cost of aliment before trial) was paid by the county; and the remainder, 76*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*, was paid by the burgh.

Average number of prisoners during the year:—Criminals, 2¾; debtors, ¼.—Total, 3. Average cost of each prisoner, about 20*l.*

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*State of Crime at Kirkaldy.*—There appears to be very little crime at Kirkaldy. Those who do commit offences are reported to be few in number, of various ages, often the children of bad or at least negligent parents, inferior to persons of the same class of life in intelligence and education, and more given than they to habits of intoxication.

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## BURNTISLAND, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 2,200.

(Visited 29th October 1836.)

*Burntisland.*

The prison of this town is very small and very old, and, as usual, forms part of the town-house. Till lately there was only one cell, but this cell has now been divided into two, the dimensions of which are as follows:—

| | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Cubical content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors' cell | 10½ ft. | 8½ ft. | 9 ft. | 800 ft. |
| Criminals' cell | 7½ | 8 ft. 9 in. | 9 | 600 |

There is no airing-yard.

Both the cells are dry, and I found them both clean. The debtor's cell is also tolerably warm and tolerably well ventilated, but the other cell is cold (it has no fire-place) and is ill ventilated. The prison is only moderately secure there being no resident keeper, and the windows being accessible to the public, though in a less degree than formerly. The last escape happened nine years ago, and was on the part of a debtor who overpowered the gaoler; the town had of course to pay the amount of the prisoner's debt, which was more than 50*l.*

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and there seldom is one. During the year just ended, which is about an average year, the total number of prisoners was eight, *viz.* six men and two women (all confined for petty offences), and the total amount of imprisonment was equal to two months only for one person. It is difficult to say how far the health of the prisoners is affected by the imprisonment, owing to the shortness of the periods; the closeness and coldness of the criminals' cell, however, must tend to excite illness. Bowel complaints are the most common diseases. There has been no death for many years.

*Food.*—A money allowance of 4*d.* a-day. The burgh pays 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner, but 2*d.* of this go to the gaoler. Debtors receive a money allowance of 1*s.* 4*d.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, out of which they have to pay 4*d.* to the gaoler.

*Bedding.*—A mattress and a double blanket. Clothing is not supplied.

*Discipline.*—None. There is no labour or instruction, and no means of preventing communication from without. The usual offence is obtaining a supply of whisky, (which is drawn up between the bars of the window,) and then getting drunk. The offender is sometimes punished by an increase of a day or two in the length of his imprisonment.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made between the treatment of females and males.

*Debtors.*—There is very seldom a debtor in the prison; when there is one he is allowed to see his friends freely and to receive additional supplies of food from without; he is also allowed the use of the prison bedding—an unusual privilege.

*Officers.*—The gaoler appears to be tolerably well qualified for his office. There is no regularly-appointed surgeon, but a medical man is sent for at the expense of the burgh when required. There is no chaplain; but, when there is a prisoner, one of the ministers of the parish is kind enough to visit him.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments, and the town clerk an account of expenses. The following shows the disbursements for the year ending 15th October 1836:—

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment | | | | | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Fuel | | | | | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Straw | | | | | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Keeper's salary | Cash | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Fees | 0 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | £6 | 9 | 10 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, $\frac{1}{6}$th.

*State of Crime at Burntisland.*—There is a good deal of petty crime here, consisting chiefly of assaults and other disturbances of the peace, petty thefts, and offences against the game laws. The assaults and breaches of the peace are chiefly committed by six or eight young men from 15 to 25 years of age; the poaching by two or three men of different ages, and the petty thefts by about a dozen lads from 6 to 10 years old. Most of these offenders are inhabitants of the town. Almost all the breaches of the peace arise from drunkenness.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Burntisland independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, and about as much as formerly. There is no temperance society.

*State of the Police.*—There is no regular burgh police, but one of the county constables resides here; his charge however is chiefly confined to vagrants.

*Administration of Justice.*—A power of trying summarily for petty offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Tolerably good upon the whole, though somewhat fallen off, owing to the failure of the herring-fishing in this neighbourhood of late years. There is a good deal of pauperism, but there are very few beggars. The chief occupation is ship-building and distilling. A shipwright earns about 18*s.* a-week; a day-labourer, from 10*s.* to 12*s.*

*Education.*—Extended, and now general. It is believed that very few children are growing up without receiving some amount of education. All have an opportunity of obtaining education gratis. Most of the adult population are thought to be able to read with more or less ease, but there is not much reading among them. There is no library for the working classes.

*Popular Amusements.*—Golf and quoits are a good deal played at, there being public grounds for the purpose.

## KINGHORN, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 1,500.

(Visited 29th October 1836.)

The town-house, of which this prison forms part, is a new building; having been erected within the last 10 years. It stands within the town on the eastern side, and is built on a sandstone rock. There are only two cells, and these were intended chiefly for police purposes. They are upon the basement floor, and are rather damp, though each of them is warmed by a stove. They are too indifferently ventilated, but I found them tolerably clean. The dimensions are as follows:—

| Cells. | Length. ft. in. | Breadth. ft. | Height. ft. | Cubical Content. ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 . . . . . | 13 3 | 9 | 9 | 1,050 |
| 1 . . . . . | 14 | 9 | 10 | 1,250 |

There is an airing yard of moderate size.

The cells are substantially built, (the floors and ceilings being of stone,) and the place appears to be secure. There has hitherto been no escape.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There was only one prisoner at the time of my visit, and there have been only three (each remaining on the average only four days) during the whole of the last year. The prisoner whom I found in confinement (a man) was lying in bed, on the plea of illness, but his illness was supposed to be feigned in the hope of obtaining an order for liberation. Possibly, however, this suspicion had no grounds. A medical man had been sent for to examine him; but this gentleman lives at some distance from Kinghorn, and he did not arrive before I left the town. I was told the prisoners generally enjoy good health. No death has taken place since the prison was erected.

*Food.*—The allowance is two penny worth of bread and two bottles of small beer, or four penny worth of bread, and no beer, at the option of the prisoner. Additional supplies from without are permitted. There has been only one debtor since the prison was opened; and he did not petition for aliment.

*Bedding.*—A hammock, a tow mattress, a double blanket, and a rug.—Clothing is not supplied.

*Discipline.*—None; there being no labour or instruction. The conduct of the prisoners, however, is reported to be generally good. No punishments have as yet been used.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are generally looked after by the gaoler's wife, who, indeed, has had the principal charge of all the prisoners. Her husband, the regular keeper, died lately; but as concerns the gaol his loss does not appear to be severely felt. Arrangements, however, are making to provide a successor.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits are allowed on an order from a magistrate. Letters are inspected. Smoking tobacco is allowed. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—As already mentioned, the keeper died lately, and his place has not yet been filled. When there is a keeper he resides in the prison. There is no regularly appointed surgeon; but a medical gentleman is sent for at the expense of the burgh when required. There is no chaplain, but one of the ministers of the parish kindly attends when any one is in prison.

*Accounts.*—There is a register of imprisonments, and an account of disbursements. The following shows the expenditure for the last year, which was about an average year.

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Fuel. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Keeper's salary . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Total . . . . | 2 | 8 | 10 |

Average number of prisoners, $\frac{1}{30}$.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

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*State of Crime at Kinghorn.*—There are some petty thefts, many of which escape detection; and there are some petty disturbances of the peace; but, upon the whole, the amount of crime is small, and much less than it was 30 years ago. Breaches of the peace, particularly, have decreased in number. Public order at Kinghorn has been much promoted by the introduction of steam-navigation; for, before its time, people used often to be detained two or three days there, unable to cross the Firth; and many of these employed such part of their time as they could spare from the whisky-shop in committing breaches of the peace.

Almost all the present offences are committed by nine persons who live in the neighbourhood, who are supposed to maintain themselves by their thefts. Very few of the offenders are inhabitants of the town.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Kinghorn, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, though less than formerly. There is a temperance society, containing about 100 members.

*State of the Police.*—There is, at present, no paid and responsible police; but the deficiency is supplied, to some extent, by special constables, among the inhabitants.

*Condition of the People.*—Improved, and now good. There is but little pauperism, and there is only one beggar. The chief occupation is flax-spinning, at which, at the present time,

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*Kinghorn.*

a man earns about 20*s.* a-week, even when working only four days and idling away the other two. Women earn about 7*s.* a-week. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—In a good state. A public school has lately been opened, which appears to be much superior to schools of the usual caste, the course of instruction given extending to chemistry and other branches of knowledge which are seldom cultivated. The circumstances under which this school was built show the deep interest which is to be found, even in the humbler classes of Scotland, in the progress of education. Most of the work was executed by the artizans, in the evenings, after their usual labour was over; and some of these gave not only their time but their money. Among these worthy and generous men the town blacksmith was distinguished. Besides the labour of his own hands, he contributed materials to the value of 20*l.*; and, not content with this, gave 10*l.* more in money.—There are no children growing up without education at Kinghorn. Most of the adults are able to read easily; and they are a good deal given to reading. There are two libraries for the working classes, both of which are supported by the subscriptions of the members.

There is not, at present, any provision for popular amusements.

## INVERKEITHING, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 2,500; or, including the whole parish, about 3,500.

(Visited 18th November 1836.)

*Inverkeithing.*

The prison of Inverkeithing forms part of the town-house, which was built in the year 1770. There are three rooms, including a small one lately built for drunken people disturbing the peace in the night. The dimensions of these rooms are as follow:—

| | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. |
| Debtors' room . . | 15 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 1200 |
| Criminals' room . . | 14 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 900 |
| Lock-up room . . | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 430 |

There is no airing-yard.

The debtors' room, which is also used for criminals, when, as generally happens, there is no debtor in prison, has a fire-place; but there is no protection against the room catching fire; and, as the floor is of wood, and the room a good way removed from that part of the building in which the gaoler lives, there is considerable danger of an accident of this kind. Some time ago, indeed, such an event was very near occurring; for, an unruly fellow having been put into this room, he tore down the window-frame and flung it upon the fire. Fortunately the gaoler happened to come in before the wood, which was soon in a blaze, and which was too large for the fire-place, had fallen on to the floor, otherwise the consequences might have been very serious. Since that time the magistrates have not allowed a fire to be lighted, unless they felt satisfied that the person in confinement was orderly and careful. Neither of the other cells has a fire-place or other means of artificial warmth. One of them has a small window, but it is unglazed; while the other (the lock-up cell) has no window at all; a little hole over the door being the only passage for the light and air. All the rooms are dry; but I found them rather dirty. From the closeness of the air in the debtors' room it was evident that the window had not been opened for a considerable time.

The prison is insecure. The last instance of escape happened about four years ago, and was on the part of a tinker or gipsy. He was first put into the criminals' cell, and had nearly made his way through the wall, by means of a knife which had been handed in to him through the window, when he was detected. For greater security he was then removed into the debtors' room, but he had not remained there long when he succeeded in escaping.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and the average number of prisoners is less than one. During the last year, indeed, the average was not more than about 1-15th.

*Health.*—Generally good. There has been no death for many years. When a prisoner is unwell, the complaint is usually disorder of the bowels.

*Food.*—Each prisoner is supplied with bread and beer, equal in value either to 6*d.* a-day if he be an adult, or to 1½*d.* if he be a child. The usual allowance to debtors is 1*s.* a-day, paid in money. Additional supplies from without are permitted both to criminals and debtors.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and a double blanket, except in the lock-up cell, where there is loose straw instead of the mattress.

*Discipline.*—None. There is neither work nor separation. The gaoler, however, sometimes teaches young prisoners. The usual prison offences are making noises, calling to people in the street, and getting whisky through the windows. The ordinary punishment is putting the prisoner in irons.

*Female Prisoners.*—When there is a female prisoner, the gaoler's wife generally looks after her, although there is no regulation to that effect. If there are male and female prisoners at the same time, the latter are sometimes put into the town-hall. The two sexes are never mixed.

*Debtors.*—There has been no debtor for two years. Debtors provide their own bedding and clothing, and they are allowed to receive visits from their friends freely.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no difference between tried and untried prisoners. Visits are freely permitted. Letters are inspected. Smoking tobacco is formally allowed to debtors, but not to criminals; but it is impossible to prevent any of the prisoners from smoking, if their associates choose to supply them with pipes and tobacco from without.

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*Inverkeithing.*

*Officers.*—The gaoler appears to be much better qualified for his situation than could reasonably be expected, seeing that his salary is only 15*l.* a-year, in addition to a small house The gaoler combines the two dissimilar occupations of gaoler and bookseller, and he is also the police officer of the town.

There is no regularly appointed surgeon, but a medical man is sent for, at the expense of the burgh, when required.

*Fees.*—The gaoler receives 6*d.* in the pound, from the creditor, for any debt not exceeding 5*l.*; and a per centage, according to a decreasing scale, on all debts above that sum. No fees have been demanded of debtors themselves for a long time, although a claim to such fees is believed to exist.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonment, and the town treasurer an account of disbursement.

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*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the burgh magistrates.

*State of Crime at Inverkeithing.*—There is not much crime at this place, and there is less than formerly. The most common offences at the present time are disturbances in the streets and petty thefts; which are chiefly committed by between 6 and 12 persons, of various ages, who are inhabitants of the town. The disturbances of the peace almost always proceed from drunkenness.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Inverkeithing, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal on Saturday evening, when wages are paid, although less, upon the whole, than formerly. There is a temperance society, but it does not flourish.

*State of the Police.*—There is only one officer on constant duty, viz. the gaoler; six others, however, have lately been engaged to act when called upon. The gaoler complains of the difficulty of sending to any of these when he wants their assistance, and of a general unwillingness in the inhabitants to help him, owing, it is thought, to a fear of bringing upon themselves the ill-will of the offending parties. Some offences, particularly that of robbing gardens, escape detection.

*Administration of Justice.*—A power of summary trial for small offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Tolerably good, and about the same as it has been for the last 20 or 30 years. The chief occupations are fishing, weaving, and distilling. There are generally about 70 persons on the poor-roll in the parish, and there are about 12 old people who go round the town once a-week to beg. There are also some vagrant beggars. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—Improved, and now considered to be very good, compared with the state of education at most other places. It is said that very few children are growing up without learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed that most of the adults are able to read easily, and it is stated that there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among them, particularly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There is a library for the working classes, supported chiefly by the subscriptions of the members.

There are very few popular amusements.

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## DUNFERMLINE, FIFESHIRE.

Population about 13,000; or, including a district of four miles round, 18,000 or 20,000.

(Visited from the 19th to the 22d November 1836.)

*Dunfermline.*

About two years ago, in consequence of repeated instances of escape from this prison, application was made by the Lord Advocate to the Court of Justiciary to compel the burgh to render the prison more secure, and an architect (Mr. Angus) was instructed to visit the place and report upon it. The following is Mr. Angus's description of the prison; slightly modified, however, in consequence of the alterations that have since taken place. "The gaol is situated in the third story, immediately over the town-house, and consists of six apartments, with a passage or lobby communicating with the cells, and used as an airing gallery, common to criminals and debtors of different ages and sex. The access to the gaol is by a narrow winding dark stair, constructed within the tower, at the east end of the building, at the head of which there is a door, through the wall of the tower, which opens into a small lobby, railed off from the common passage with an open railing. The debtors' room is at the extreme end of the common passage, and measures 18½ feet by 12½ feet, having four windows and a fire-place. On the south side of the passage there are four criminal cells, three of which are each 12½ feet long by 10 feet 3 inches, 10 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 9 inches wide, respectively; the fourth is 10 feet 2 inches by 9 feet, or thereby. This is the only cell provided with a fire-place. The sixth apartment is occupied with water-closet and washing-trough. All the ceilings are 9½ feet high, or thereby. The construction of the division-walls of the cells is exceedingly imperfect; that between the debtors' room and the first criminal cell is of timber standards, lath and plaster. The division-walls of the other cells are of deal-boarding, having thin plates of sheet-iron in the centre. The wall at the doors of the cells is constructed in a similar manner. Some of the doors are of double deal, having thin sheet-iron plates; others are of single deal only. The floors of all the apartments and common passage are laid with thin brick pavement, resting on the timber joisting which forms the ceiling of the town-hall, &c. The ceilings of the cells and passages are formed of lath and plaster fixed to the roof timbers. There are four windows in the passage, each five feet by

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three feet six inches, provided with vertical iron-stanchels and a cross-bar. These windows, as well as those in the debtors' room, not only line but also command a view of the principal streets. The cell-windows overlook a back court in which several small dwelling-houses are built, their roofs being in juxtaposition with the back wall of the gaol."[*]

In addition to the foregoing there is a cell called the black hole, and used either for refractory prisoners or for drunkards. It is partly below ground. The average length of this cell is about 15 feet, the breadth about 11 feet 9 inches, and the average height about 6 feet.

The application to the Court of Justiciary ended in the magistrates of Dunfermline being empowered to send such prisoners as they might deem likely to try to break out of gaol to one of the neighbouring prisons; the want of funds at Dunfermline being, I believe, considered a sufficient reason for not requiring them to do more than make a few repairs and trifling alterations in their own gaol, and to dismiss the gaoler, who appears to have been culpably negligent.

During the three months previous to the foregoing application two prisoners had escaped three separate times; and counting each person every time he escaped, 12 prisoners got away in this time.

The cells are dry, but ill ventilated, and I found them dirty.

*State of the Prisoners.*—The number at the time of my visit was seven, viz., five males and two females. This is rather more than the average number, which is about five. Some of the prisoners were dirty; and I found it was left very much to the prisoners themselves to wash as often or as seldom as they chose.[†]

*Health.*—Good. There has been no death for several years. The most common complaints are disorders of the bowels, and these are chiefly among new comers. What illness does occur is believed to proceed partly from the want of exercise.

*Food.*—Convicted prisoners receive 4*d.* per day, sometimes paid wholly in bread, and sometimes partly in bread and partly in money. The untried get 6*d.* per day, paid in the same way.[‡] The usual allowance to debtors is 7*d.*, also paid in money. Additional supplies from without are permitted to all prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and pillow and two blankets. The bedding was in a dirty state.—Clothing is not supplied.

*Discipline.*—None, there being neither labour nor separation. The usual prison offences are making noises, quarrelling, calling to people in the street, wanton mischief, and getting supplies of whisky through the windows.[§] The ordinary punishments are, keeping back part of the food, and putting the offender in irons or in the cell for the refractory. At the time of my visit there was a woman in this cell, whose conduct had been quite outrageous. She had forced her way out of her own cell into the passage already mentioned, and had there set about breaking the windows, which she had done to such an extent, that it cost about 30*s.* to repair them. The reason she gave for her violent conduct was, that she was not allowed the use of the passage which is common to the other prisoners. There was ample ground for this restriction, for the other prisoners were males; and about two years ago this same woman (who was then in confinement for another offence) was got with child by one of the male prisoners.[||]

I received no complaint of unkind treatment except from the woman just mentioned, and she complained merely of being put into the cell for the refractory.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer; and the cell of the female prisoners is so placed as not to admit of their being entirely separated from the males.

*Debtors.*—There was no debtor at the time of my visit, and the average number is less than one. The debtors provide their own bedding and clothing. Visits from friends are freely allowed.

*Miscellaneous.*—Untried prisoners receive 2*d.* a-day more than convicted prisoners; but they are more restricted as respects visits; visits not being allowed to them except on an order from the committing magistrate or sheriff; whereas visits to other prisoners are allowed

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[*] Venetian blinds have now been put up before all the windows, so that the prisoners have no longer a view of the street, &c.—(7th January 1837.

[†] This is no longer the case, the prisoners being now compelled to wash themselves every day.

[‡] No portion is any longer paid in money, and a plain regular diet has been introduced.—(7th January 1837.)

[§] It would be difficult to obtain such supplies now, in consequence of the venetian blinds already mentioned.

[||] The following extract, from a letter of the Provost of Dunfermline, shows what was the subsequent conduct of this woman.

"I take the opportunity of mentioning a very serious circumstance that took place in the gaol last Saturday night. You will, no doubt, recollect a woman of the name of ———, who, a few days before your visit to the town, had been removed from a common cell to the 'black hole,' for having wantonly broken several panes of glass. Having, subsequently, promised better behaviour, she was removed to her old quarters; and in consideration of the coldness of the weather was allowed a fire during the day. About the middle of last week I received a petition from her, to be indulged, on *Hansel Monday* (the first Monday of the year O. S.), with some porter and ale. This request I, of course, at once rejected, at which she was very angry, and she told the gaoler that she would have her revenge; and, it would appear, that she formed the resolution of setting fire to the gaol, telling the prisoners that it would be a good opportunity for them to escape. Accordingly, on Saturday, after being locked up for the night, she proceeded to carry her diabolical resolution into effect, by casting some embers of her fire, through a small hole in her cell, into the passage amongst some straw, that had been left there to be put into one of the beds. About half an hour after midnight, the superintendent of police and the gaoler happening to be in the street, discovered a light in the gaol windows, and immediately proceeded to examine the cause, when they found the lobby of the gaol quite full of smoke, and the straw referred to, nearly consumed. However, they succeeded in getting the fire under before any serious injury was done; and being satisfied that Mrs. ——— was the guilty person, they immediately removed her to the 'black hole,' where she still lies.—I inquired into the circumstances, at the first opportunity, along with one of the bailies and the town-clerk, and I am quite satisfied that none of the other prisoners are at all to blame; neither does it appear that they had any idea that Mrs. ——— would really carry her threat into execution. Indeed, the risk they all ran was great, for they were all locked up in their cells, and most of them were asleep, so that if the fire had not been promptly discovered, they must have perished."—(21st January 1837.)

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*Dunfermline.*

at the discretion of the gaoler. Letters are generally inspected. Smoking tobacco is allowed. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their homes, but assistance is sometimes rendered by private charity. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—The only officer is the gaoler, who appears to be active and intelligent; the dirty state of some parts of the prison, however, was discreditable to him. There is no regular surgeon. When a prisoner is ill the gaoler applies to the provost, who generally sends his own medical man, and if a charge is made he pays it himself. There is no chaplain; but service is sometimes performed on Sunday by one of the ministers of the town.

*Fees.*—This is the only prison I have yet met with (except the one in Shetland) in which fees are demanded of criminal prisoners. Here, before he is liberated, a criminal prisoner has to pay 1*s.* if he is a county prisoner, and 6*d.* if a burgh prisoner. Debtors have to pay a fee, varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*, if their debt is upwards of 5*l.*, but nothing if it is less.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments, not, however, with all the columns required by Sir William Rae's Act. The town treasurer keeps an account of disbursements. The following shows the expenditure for the year ending 12th October 1836 (about two-thirds of an average year):—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals . . . | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| Furniture and bedding . . . | 0 | 10 | 8½ |
| Gas . . . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Repairs . . . . . | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Keeper's salary . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Woman for cleaning . . . | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors, &c. . . | 50 | 19 | 8½ |

Of this sum, 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (the cost of the aliment of county prisoners before trial) was paid by the county, and the remainder (49*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*) by the burgh. The year before last, however, the sum paid by the county for aliment was more than 40*l.*, and the average may be stated at about 20*l.*

The average number of prisoners last year was 4¼: namely, 3½ criminals, and ¾ debtor. The average yearly cost of each criminal prisoner is about 12*l.*

*General Observation.*—There is no doubt that most of the prisoners, especially the younger ones, leave the place worse than they entered it; and, as most of them can care but little about being put into a gaol where they are well fed, have no work to do, and are allowed to pass their time in each other's society, the balance of good obtained must be very small.

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*State of Crime at Dunfermline.*—There is not much serious crime, and most of the serious offences which do take place are committed by strangers. Upon the whole there is less crime than there was formerly, notwithstanding the increase in population. The most common offences are drunken brawls, assaults, and petty thefts; and these are mostly committed by about 50 persons between the ages of 12 and 30. Of these about 20 are addicted to pilfering; the other 30 committing assaults and other disturbances of the peace, but not stealing. Of the 20 who are in the habit of stealing, 12 are boys from the age of 12 to 17, who form a gang, every member of which has been convicted of at least one theft, and some of three or four. Several of these boys are the sons of widows, but others are the children of drunken parents. There is no female public prostitution at Dunfermline. Drunkenness, and the desire of obtaining the means of indulging in drinking, are the exciting causes of most of the offences that are committed. There is a custom in the police court of Dunfermline which is well worthy of general imitation. An entry is always made, showing whether or not the person was in the state of intoxication or of partial intoxication at the time he committed his offence. From an abstract of this account for the year ending 31st of October 1836, it appears that of 29 persons convicted of theft, fraud, or imposition during that time, 13 were at least partially drunk when they committed the offence; and that of 173 persons convicted of assaults, fighting in the public street, or other breaches of the peace, no fewer than 153 were drunk at the time.—As a class the offenders are found to be inferior to others in the same rank of life in education and intelligence. Most of them are inhabitants of the town.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Dunfermline independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, though not more, it is believed, than in most other manufacturing towns. There is much less drunkenness than formerly among the upper classes, and certainly not more among the lower classes. There is a temperance society, and it is believed to have done much good.

*State of the Police.*—Much improved, though still quite insufficient in extent. There is indeed only one officer, who is fully engaged, but he discharges his duties efficiently.

*Administration of Justice.*—Some inconvenience arises from the circumstance that the sheriff-substitute lives in the country, at a distance of seven miles from Dunfermline.

*Condition of the People.*—Good, and better than formerly. The poor nevertheless cost the parish about 1,000*l.* a-year, but there are very few beggars. The chief occupation of the people is weaving; at which a man will earn from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a-week, and a boy or girl from 6*s.* to 10*s.* There is a savings' bank, and the deposits at present amount to more than 4,000*l.*, and are on the increase. The number of depositors is between 400 and 500.

*Education.*—Good, and about the same as formerly, except that two infant schools have lately been opened. It is believed that very few children are growing up without instruction,

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and that most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed that most of the adult population are able to read easily and to write also, and they are represented as being generally well informed. There are two libraries for the working classes, and there are several other libraries connected with the churches and chapels; and it is stated that, in point of fact, there is a good deal of reading in the place. There is a mechanics' institution, (called the Scientific Institution,) and it is represented as being in a flourishing state.

There are but few popular amusements: a regular provision for them is much wanted.

## FIFESHIRE.

Population about 133,000.

*Fifeshire.*

*Prisons existing at present,* 19.—Most of these prisons are very old and very bad, and of the few that are of recent erection, that of Kirkaldy alone is on even a moderately good construction. (See the separate Reports.)

*Additional Prisons required.*—Four small ones, or lock-up houses; namely, one at each of the following places:—

*Leven,* population about 1,200, or, including a district five miles round, about 5,000.

*Leslie,* population about 800, or, including a district five miles round (containing many spinning-mills), about 5,000.

*Lochgally,* population about 400, or, including a district five miles round (containing many coal-mines), about 3,000.

*Newport,* containing but a small population, but requiring a prison, because it is a ferry-town.

Many of the present prisons should be replaced by new ones, although some might be dispensed with altogether.

### *State of Crime in Fifeshire.*

There is but little crime at present in Fifeshire, and much less than formerly. The most common offences at this time are assaults and other disturbances of the peace, and petty thefts. These offences are committed chiefly by young persons between the age of 12 and 30, most of whom are inhabitants of the county. It is observed that there are but few regular farm-servants among the offenders. The most serious offences are committed by vagrants and other strangers. Almost all the assaults arise from drunkenness; and this, including the desire to obtain the means of indulging in drunkenness, is the cause of many of the thefts. Such of the parents of the criminals as are known are most of them of bad character, or are, at least, neglectful of their children. In the western district it was stated that many of the young thieves are orphans, and that, as a class, the criminals there are inferior to others in education and intelligence. Among the offences that have become less common than formerly are housebreaking, forgery, and child-murder. On the other hand, there have been some violent disturbances at the elections lately, which did not occur formerly. It is believed, however, that the feeling which gave rise to these disturbances is subsiding.

The Law Commissioners were so much struck with the paucity of crime in Fifeshire, that they applied to the sheriff for information on the subject, and this led to an application to the sheriff-substitute of the eastern division (Mr. Jameson), for an account of the preventive police, which had been organized under his direction. This police was established at the time of the cholera, and, in the first instance, extended to the Cupar district only. Its object was to rid the place of vagrants, in order to prevent the introduction of the cholera, and it worked so efficiently that between 300 and 400 vagrants were either removed or prevented from entering in the course of one month. The inhabitants of the other parts of the country, desirous of partaking in the advantages of these arrangements, applied to Mr. Jameson for his assistance, and, at their request, he organized a preventive police for the whole county; and this has continued in operation ever since. There are, in all, about 20 men, including the superintendent, and the total cost is rather more than 600*l.* a-year, which sum is paid out of the county-rate. Mr. Jameson considers the present force insufficient for the full development of his plan, but it has been calculated that even on its present footing the police effects a saving to the country of as much as 10,000*l.* a-year, estimating the cost of each vagrant, in his alternate capacity of a beggar and a thief, at 1*s.* a-day only. In confirmation of the general belief, that much of the crime that is committed is by vagrants, it may be stated that with every diminution of the number of vagrants in Fifeshire, there has been a reduction in the amount of crime. Whatever benefits may have accrued from the adoption of an organized police in a single county, it may reasonably be anticipated that still greater benefits would be derived from a general organization, extending through the whole country, and directed not only to the suppression of vagrancy, but to the detection and prevention of crime.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Fifeshire, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, and about as much as formerly.

*State of the Police.*—There is an efficient police for the prevention of vagrancy, but there is no organized or efficient police for the detection of crime. It is believed, however, that few offences are committed with impunity.

*Administration of Justice.*—Generally uniform and efficient, being left chiefly in the hands of the sheriff-substitute.

*Condition of the People.*—Very good, and much better than formerly. The Russell flax-mills, near Cupar, like many other large country mills in Fifeshire and elsewhere, deserve honourable mention for the attention paid to the education, comforts, and happiness of the work-people. The sheriff-substitute told me that there is seldom any offence among the

*Fifeshire.*

work-people belonging to these mills. The inhabitants of Fifeshire are chiefly engaged in manufactures (spinning, weaving, &c.), and in agriculture.

*Education.*—More generally diffused than formerly; but it is thought that there are still many among the agricultural population who are unable to read easily, and many who cannot write. Upon the whole, however, there appears to be a good deal of reading among the working classes of Fifeshire, consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals, and of general literature. The working classes have several libraries in different parts of the county, and at Cupar they have a public news-room.

*Public Amusements.*—There are few public amusements in Fifeshire.

## QUEENSFERRY, LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Population (including the whole of the Parliamentary Burgh), about 1,100.

(Visited 18th November 1836.)

*Queensferry.*

This prison (which is now used as a lock-up house only) consists of a single room, which is on the ground floor of the town-house, a very old building. The room is 15 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 6 feet 9 inches high. There is a fire-place in it, but no window; a slit in the door furnishing the only means either of light or ventilation. The room is tolerably dry (the town-house is built on sand), but cold. I found it moderately clean.

The place is insecure, but, as persons are seldom put into it who are likely to make a determined effort at escape, instances of escape are not common. The last that occurred was about four years ago, when two masons made their way through the back of the chimney, assisted by tools furnished them through the slit of the door.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and there had not been one during the last month. I was informed that, on an average, about 20 persons are put in during the year, most of them for being drunk in the streets, and disturbing the peace of the town. Many of the prisoners are vagrants. A common mode of punishing these vagrants (although of very doubtful legality) is to withhold water from them in the morning after their imprisonment, when the excessive drinking of the previous night has been succeeded by burning thirst. Loose straw is allowed as bedding.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

### *State of Crime at Queensferry.*

There is but little crime here. The provost, who has lived 30 years in the place, does not remember a single instance of housebreaking. The most common offence is rioting, caused by drunkenness. Many of the disturbances are committed by vagrants, as already stated, but the greatest portion are committed by a party of inhabitants, between 20 and 30 in number (including some females), and of various ages.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Queensferry, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, and apparently more than formerly among the lower class (especially among the female portion), but less among the middle and upper classes. There was a Temperance Society, but it has died away.

*State of the Police.*—There is no officer on constant duty, but there are six special constables (chosen once a-year) and a town-officer, who act when called upon.

*Condition of the People.*—Indifferent. The herring-fishing has fallen off of late years, and some soap-works which used to be carried on here have been removed to other places. There is said to be an unwillingness on the part of the fishermen to do any work not immediately connected with their own pursuits, even when it is impossible for them to go out to fish. This makes a failure in the fishing more severe in its consequences than would otherwise be the case. Similar observations have been made at other places.—There are generally about 15 persons on the poor-roll. There are very few resident beggars; but there are many vagrants, though not so many as formerly.—A labourer gets 9*s.* or 10*s.* a-week.—There is no savings' bank, but there is a Friendly Society.

*Education.*—General, and somewhat improved in quality. All the inhabitants have an opportunity of obtaining some kind of education for their children, and it is believed that most of the children are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is thought that most of the adult population are able to read, but it is not known with what degree of ease; and there is not, in fact, much reading among them. There are two libraries in the town, the subscription to which is 6*s.* a-year. They are used chiefly by the middle classes.

There are very few popular amusements.

## ALLOA, CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Population about 5,000, or, including a district three miles round, about 8,000.

(Visited 23d November 1836.)

*Alloa.*

As Alloa is the residence of a sheriff-substitute, it is very desirable that there should be a good prison in it, although a small one would suffice. The present gaol, however, is a very bad one. It belongs to the Earl of Mar, who holds it as the superior of the burgh, but it was altered and repaired about six years ago at the expense of the county. Before that time escapes were of constant occurrence, and even since there have been no fewer than three

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*Alloa.*

escapes, one of which was on the part of a woman charged with housebreaking. This woman was assisted by her associates on the outside.—The prison stands in a very public situation in the middle of the town. There are three cells, all on the ground floor. They are of the same size, each being about 15 feet long, 7 feet broad, and 7½ feet high. There is no airing-yard. The cells are tolerably dry and moderately ventilated, but they are rather cold, there being no means of artificial warmth. I found the walls of the cells dirty, and covered with drawings and inscriptions. There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, but I was told that, on an average, there are from 100 to 140 prisoners in the course of the year. No register, however, is kept, and I had no means of forming anything like an accurate estimate of the number, for both the gaoler and the police officer were out of town in quest of an offender. Although Alloa is in Clackmannanshire, the burgh has obtained power by a local Act of Parliament to send its prisoners to Stirling, on paying the expense of their carriage and aliment. The prison of Alloa, therefore, is used as little more than a lock-up house. When a prisoner is confined long enough to require a supply of food, he receives a money allowance of 6*d* a-day. The bedding consists of two blankets only, without mattress or straw. Debtors are not received into the prison.

As the gaoler was out of town, I cannot, of course, speak from my own knowledge of his qualifications, but I understood that he is as well qualified as can be expected for the salary, which is very small. He cannot be said to reside in the prison, but his house adjoins it.

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## CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Population about 15,000.

*Clackmannanshire.*

*Prison existing at present.*—One, namely, the prison of Alloa. There was formerly a prison at Clackmannan also, but it fell into disuse about 40 years ago, and has lately been pulled down.

*Prisons wanted.*—A better prison at Alloa, and a lock-up house at Tillicoultay, a manufacturing village having two other villages near it.

### *State of Crime in Clackmannanshire.*

There is a considerable amount of crime, and there are many offences. The crime consists chiefly of petty thefts, but cases of housebreaking also are rather frequent. One occurred lately, which was remarkable for cool impudence. A fellow broke into a house, and actually attempted to steal the blankets from off the bed on which the owner and his wife were lying! There appears to have been a great increase in the number of petty thefts and assaults in this county during the last 20 years, even after allowing for the increase of population;—and there does not appear to have been any corresponding decrease in the number of other offences. During the last two years, however, crime and offences generally have declined somewhat. The increase that has taken place is attributed to an increase of drunkenness, which is believed to have been caused by the cheapening of whisky. Most of the offences are committed by young persons between the age of 10 and 20. Almost all the assaults arise from drunkenness, and many of the thefts proceed from the same source, whisky being often the very article stolen; and when not, the means of procuring whisky is often the object in view. Much of the poaching also may be traced to drunkenness. Many of the parents of the offenders are known to have neglected their children, and many to be of bad character. Indeed crime appears to run very much in families here; as, in truth, is the case generally. There are a few families in Clackmannanshire particularly distinguished in this respect. It is remarked that the rural population in this county commit fewer offences in proportion to their numbers than the inhabitants of the towns and villages. Most of the offenders belong to the county, but many of the worst cases of theft are committed by strangers.

### *Causes affecting Crime in Clackmannanshire, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, and much increased of late years. There was a Temperance Society at Alloa, but it has dwindled away.

*State of the Police.*—Quite inefficient. There is not a single officer in the county who is on constant duty. Many petty thefts escape detection.

*Administration of Justice.*—Efficient, as far as it can be in the present state of the police. There is a resident sheriff-substitute at Alloa, and the county is so small that offenders can be brought there from every part with but little trouble or expense.

*Condition of the People.*—Good, and better in every respect than formerly. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of glass, in distilling, and in working the collieries. There are few resident beggars, but many vagrants. There was a savings' bank at Alloa, but, owing to mismanagement or fraud, part of the money invested was lost, and the bank was consequently given up. A new savings' bank with Government security is much wanted.

*Education.*—General, and in about the same state as it has been for the last 10 or 12 years, but more extended than it was 20 or 30 years ago. There are still some children, however, who are growing up without instruction. It is believed that most of the adults are able to read easily, and, among those residing at Alloa, there is, in fact, a good deal of reading, the subject-matter consisting chiefly of religious works and newspapers. The reading of the mechanics, however, is more general, and includes many works connected with their peculiar occupations. There is a Mechanics' Institution, from which the works just referred to are ob-

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*Clackmannanshire.*

tained, but which, except as regards its library, appears to be in a half-dormant state, meetings being held only two or three times a-year.

*Popular Amusements.*—There are very few popular amusements in Clackmannanshire. Their introduction would probably assist much in weaning the people from habits of drunkenness.

## STIRLING.

Population about 10,000, and, including a district five miles round, about 17,000.

(Visited 24th November 1836, and subsequent days.)

*Stirling.*

I had heard a bad account of the Stirling gaol from two or three quarters before visiting it, and my examination fully justified these unfavourable reports. The prison, nevertheless, is not an old one, not having been built more than 30 years. Great ignorance, however, of all the legitimate objects of imprisonment is manifest both in the choice of the site and in the construction of the building. The prison is placed in so public a situation, that it would be almost impossible to prevent communication from without; an object indeed which does not appear to have entered the heads of those who made the plans. The masonry, too, is so bad, that holes can be easily made through the walls; so that, even security, the most evident of all requisites in a prison, has not been attained or apparently cared for. As for the reform of the offender, that is quite out of the question; nay, it is hopeless to try to prevent his becoming worse. It would not be safe to set him to work, lest he should employ his tools in making his way through the frail tenement in which he is confined; and so insufficient are the means of separation, that all the females, of whom there are sometimes 12 or 15 at one time, are huddled together in the same room. In the absence of the keeper, too, who does not reside on the spot, conversation can readily be kept up between the females and the males; and about 12 months ago one of the females bored a hole through the wall into the adjoining males' cell, to render the communication yet easier.

The gaol stands in a public part of the town behind the town-house. A street runs on one side, and a wynd on another (windows opening into them); and access is obtained to a third side by means of a court which is open through the day. The lower part of the prison is damp; and, partly owing to this circumstance, six cells formerly in use have been abandoned, leaving only 10 (including a receiving cell) for the reception of prisoners. The dimensions of these latter cells are as follows:—

| Criminals' Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 18 | 12 | 11 | 2,350 |
| 2 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 2,300 |
| 1 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 2,150 |
| Debtors' Cells. | | | | |
| 1 | 27 | 25 | 8 | 5,400 |
| 1 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 1,200 |
| 1 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 2,150 |

There is no airing-yard.

The cells now in use are dry, but ill ventilated. They are warmed by open fires. I found them moderately clean, and I understood that there has been a great improvement in this respect during the time of the present keeper, who has been in office about four years. Before then, the cells, I am told, were quite filthy. One cause of the improvement, however, is a greater supply of water, insufficient as this supply still is.

The last successful attempt at escape occurred about four years ago, when no fewer than 11 prisoners got away together. Another attempt, which was very near succeeding, happened last year. A large hole had actually been made in the outer wall, when one of the prisoners in another part of the building gave an alarm. The watchman ran to the gaoler's house, and, returning with him, the two entered the prison just in time to seize those who were at work at the hole before the opening was wide enough to allow them to pass through.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There are, at present, 51 prisoners; namely, 41 males and 10 females. The average number, however, is about 33. Of those now in confinement, 24 are colliers, in prison for breaking a contract they had entered into to work for certain wages. One of the other prisoners is a debtor, and the remaining 26 are criminals. I found many of the prisoners dirty, as might have been expected, seeing that no regulation exists, or at any rate is enforced, to oblige them to wash themselves.

*Health.*—Generally tolerably good. The most prevalent diseases are bowel complaints and itch. There was no death in the prison last year.

*Food.*—The allowance for food is excessive,—namely, 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner. Fourpence of this is paid in money, and the remainder in bread. The prisoner, indeed, has to pay for his own washing out of his allowance, but he seldom spares more than 2*d.* a-week for this purpose, and not always even that. He has also to pay his share in the purchase of fuel, but, as there are generally many prisoners in the same cell, this is not much. Fires, indeed, might generally be dispensed with. Debtors, if married, generally receive 1*s.* a-day, and, if unmarried, 10*d.* Additional supplies from without are allowed to all prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress, three single blankets, and a rug. I found the bedding moderately clean; some of it, indeed, very clean. I was informed, however, that till within the last 12 months the bedding was often very dirty.

*Discipline.*—None. The only exception to the idleness that prevails is among the females, who are supplied with sewing by the members of a Ladies' Prison Discipline Society. This work, however, is not compulsory, and the whole of the proceeds go to the women themselves. Still useful employment in any form is so much better than idleness, that much is due to this Society for its introduction.

The usual offences are calling from cell to cell, injuring the building, attempts at escape, and getting whisky from people in the street. The ordinary punishments are putting out the fire in the cell in which an offence occurs, and placing the offender himself on a dietary of bread and water. Sometimes, too, when the offence is of a violent kind, the prisoner is put in irons, but corporal punishment is never inflicted.—I received no complaint of unkind treatment.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made between females and males. It has already been mentioned that there is only one room for the females. A short time ago a female prisoner gave birth to a child in this common apartment.

*Debtors.*—There is at present only one debtor, and the average during the last 12 months has been between one and two only. Debtors provide their own bedding and clothing. They are freely allowed to receive visits from their friends.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between untried and convicted prisoners. Visits are allowed on two days of the week at the discretion of the gaoler. Letters are inspected. Smoking tobacco is allowed to debtors, but not to criminals. It must, however, be impossible to prevent any of the prisoners from smoking, whatever the regulation may be.

There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes.—There is not any lunatic prisoner at the present time.

*Officers.*—This is the only prison I have met with, in which, while there is so large an average number of prisoners as 33, there is yet only one officer. The keeper appears in many respects to be well qualified for his appointment; there are, however, serious objections to his holding it.

There is no regularly-appointed surgeon, but a medical man is sent for when required; there is no chaplain, but divine service is generally performed on Sunday morning by one of the ministers of the town.

*Fees.*—A fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* is claimed from every debtor on leaving prison, 2*s.* of which goes to the gaoler, and 1*s.* 6*d.* to the town-clerk. This claim, however, is never enforced by a prolongation of imprisonment, and it often happens that the fee is not paid. The keeper does not sell any articles to the prisoners.

*Accounts.*—A register of imprisonments is kept by the town-clerk, and an account of disbursements by the town-chamberlain. The register of imprisonments is in neat order, but entries in some of the columns have been omitted.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1836:—

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | | | | 266 | 15 | 4 |
| Gas, fuel, &c. | | | | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Washing bedclothes | | | | 3 | 8 | 9 |
| Straw | | | | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Repairs | | | | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Salaries:— | | | | | | |
| Keeper | 79 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surgeon (including charge for medicines) | 6 | 7 | 0 | 85 | 7 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and Revenue prisoners | | | | 380 | 11 | 4 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 34, viz.—Criminals 31; debtors 1½; Revenue prisoners ½.—The whole number in prison was 243, namely, 218 criminals (180 males and 38 females), 23 debtors (all males), and 2 Revenue prisoners (males).

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year, about 12*l.* Daily cost, about 8*d.*

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*General Observations.*—The bad state of the gaol of Stirling has, I believe, been a frequent topic of animadversion by the judges of the circuit court; and the matter has been brought forward from time to time at county meetings, but little has hitherto been done, except engaging a more efficient keeper than the one who last held the office. It is perhaps fortunate that a new prison has not been built, seeing to how little purpose most of the money expended elsewhere has been employed.

Considerable improvements have been made in the management of the Stirling gaol since this Report was drawn up. The money allowance has been abolished, and a plain but sufficient dietary substituted. The prisoners, too, are required to wash themselves every day, and the females are put under the charge of a female officer; and by various other measures the order and discipline of the prison have been amended.

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*State of Crime at Stirling.*—There is a good deal of crime here, consisting chiefly of thefts and assaults. The following is an enumeration of the criminal population of the town. In the first place, there are about 30 female prostitutes (about 20 belonging to the town, and about 10 strangers); about 10 of the 30 are in the habit of committing petty thefts, and almost all are addicted to drunkenness, and commit breaches of the peace. There are also from 16 to 20 other thieves in the town, making altogether about 30 thieves. There are, moreover, from 12 to 20 persons who frequently commit assaults, &c., but who do not steal. And, lastly, there are always many vagrants in the town, who commit about as many crimes, and make about as many disturbances, as all the resident offenders taken together.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Kilsyth.*

## KILSYTH, STIRLINGSHIRE.

Population about 2,500; or, including the whole parish (which surrounds Kilsyth about equally on all sides), about 4,200.

(Visited 2d December 1836.)

The prison of this town is very small and very bad, whereas a good prison of moderate size is absolutely necessary for the preservation of public order at Kilsyth, as will be seen when I come to speak of the number of offences committed. The present prison consists of two small, damp rooms, or vaults, the worst of which however has been disused for a considerable time. The rooms are on the ground floor of the town-house, a very old building, standing on one side of a kind of square in the middle of the town. These rooms or vaults are below the level of the ground on one side at least, and, the day of my visit being a rainy one, I found the floors partly covered with water. In the room which is still used a stove is sometimes put up, but it was not there at the time of my visit, and had not been in use for twelve months. The place was therefore cold, and it was also dirty. Each of the rooms is about 14 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 6 feet high, the cubical content being about 750 feet. The prison, though strongly built, is insecure, owing to there being no resident keeper, and to the ease with which communication can be kept up from without. The last instance of escape happened about 18 months ago. One result, of course, of the communication from without is that the prisoners obtain supplies of whisky. This they effect by means of tobacco-pipes passing through the small holes in the iron shutters.—Loose straw is all that is supplied for bedding. There was a bedstead, but it was broken about 18 eighteen months ago.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and I was informed that the average number admitted in a whole year is not more than about 12; and, as the prison is used as little more than a lock-up house, it rarely happens that any one is kept in it more than a day or two at a time. Last year the number of prisoners was from 15 to 20, (there is no record showing the exact number,) eight or nine of whom were military deserters. The small number of prisoners arises not from the good state of the town, but from the want of a power of administering justice in a summary way, and from the want of a suitable prison.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the chief bailie of the burgh.

*State of Kilsyth as respects Crime, &c.*—There are a great many offences committed here, consisting chiefly of assaults and petty thefts, and many of these are escaping detection and punishment. Numerous, however, as are the offences committed, it is satisfactory to find that there are not more in proportion to the amount of population than formerly, and indeed that the number of heinous offences has become less. Regular and pre-arranged market fights, too, which used to be common, have now ceased. Nevertheless, the town appears to be still in a disorderly and unruly state, though this can be traced in a great degree to a few drunken, troublesome fellows. Most of these offenders, and most of those also who commit petty thefts, are between the ages of 15 and 30, and both classes are decidedly below the generality of people in the same class of life in intelligence, education, and knowledge. Many of the parents of the offenders, too, are drunken and dissipated. Where this is not the case, the child has generally only one parent—a widow. The number of habitual offenders is about 15, most of whom are inhabitants of the town.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Kilsyth, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, especially on the Saturday and Sunday. At present, too, drunkenness is on the increase, owing probably to the sudden advance that has taken place in the rate of wages. There is a temperance society, but it has fallen off.

*State of the Police.*—Inefficient. There is no paid and responsible police; and, as the town has not adopted the provisions of Mr. Loch's Act, there are at present no means of raising the necessary funds for this purpose.

*Administration of Justice.*—A power of trying summarily for petty offences is much wanted.

*Condition of the People.*—Indifferent, though somewhat improved latterly. The chief occupation is hand-loom weaving, at which, at the present time, a man earns 6*s.* or 8*s.* a-week clear wages, and a boy or girl 3*s.* or 4*s.* There is a savings' bank, which was established about seven years ago. The present amount of deposits is about 1,500*l.*, and the number of depositors 70 or 80; both being on the increase.

*Education.*—In an unsatisfactory state. Many parents altogether neglect the education of their children. Until lately, too, a distinction was made in the parish school between the children of those who pay fees and those who do not, and the latter received only one hour's instruction through the whole day.—It is estimated that about two-thirds of the adult population are able to read easily. The people are not, however, much given to reading. There is a library, the subscription to which is 4*s.* a-year, but there are not many subscribers. It was lately proposed to reduce the subscription to 2*s.*, if a sufficient number of persons would come forward to keep up an equal amount of income, but the requisite number did not appear. There is a mechanics' institution, but it is not in a flourishing state.

*Popular Amusements.*—There is a curling club, but upon the whole there are but few popular amusements.

## KIRKINTILLOCH, DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Population of the town and suburbs about 4,000, and of the whole parish about 6,000.

(Visited 2d December 1836).

*Kirkintilloch.*

The prison of Kirkintilloch, which is very small, is used for prisoners confined for short periods only, and not at all for debtors. It forms part of the town-house, which was built about 24 years ago, and which stands in the middle of the town. There are only two cells, and their dimensions are as follows:—

| Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubic Content. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11 | 9 | 9½ | 940 |
| 1 | 11 | 7 | 9½ | 730 |

There is no airing-yard.—Each of the cells has a fire-place, but the window in each is unglazed; although the windows are furnished with iron shutters, by which part of the cold air can be excluded. The cells are moderately dry and moderately ventilated. One of them I found clean, but the other was dirty, having been made so, I was told, by a man who had got drunk in prison. This man had been supplied with whisky by means of a tobacco-pipe inserted in one of the small holes with which the iron shutters are perforated. The place is tolerably secure. The only instance of escape that has occurred took place about eight years ago, but the prisoner was immediately retaken. He had knocked known the gaoler, when the latter came in the morning to open the cell door, and, getting into the passage, had forced his way through a fanlight over the door.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit, and the prison is often empty.

*Food.*—Each prisoner receives two twopenny loaves and two bottles of beer every day. The present cost of the two bottles of beer is threepence, making the whole cost of the food sevenpence a-day. Till lately, however, the whole cost was sixpence. No part of the allowance is paid in money. Additional supplies from without are permitted.

Loose straw is all that is allowed for bedding.—There is no work or instruction.—It seldom happens that there is a female prisoner, but, when there is, she is always kept separate from the males.—Visits from friends are freely allowed, but, letters are inspected.—Smoking tobacco is allowed.—The usual offences are making disturbances, calling to people in the streets, and getting whisky into the prison.

The gaoler was out of town at the time of my visit, (he is the police officer as well as gaoler,) but I was assured that he performs his duties well. He does not receive any fees in addition to his salary, and he is not allowed to sell food to the prisoners.

The burgh treasurer lives several miles from the town, and I was unable to remain at Kirkintilloch a sufficient time to see him, and to examine his accounts. A statement of the expenses for the last year, with a list of the prisoners, showing how long each had remained in gaol, was to have been forwarded to me, but it has never arrived.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the two bailies of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Kirkintilloch.*—There are few serious offences, and fewer than formerly, notwithstanding an increase in population, but there are many drunken brawls and petty thefts, and these have apparently increased at about the same rate as the population. There are two or three bad families at Kirkintilloch, and five or six other persons of bad character, and many offences also are committed by tramps (persons wandering about in quest of work, or pretending to be on that errand). Most of the offenders are between the ages of 12 and 24. Many of their parents are drunken and careless. The offenders are described as being inferior to others in the same class of life in intelligence, education, and knowledge, and also in sobriety.

## CALTON (forming part of GLASGOW).

Population about 25,000.

(Visited 14th December 1836.)

*Calton.*

The Calton prison forms part of the police-office, which was built about twenty years ago, and which stands in the middle of the burgh. The prison is on a good construction, although very small, and is used both as a gaol and house of correction. There are altogether twelve cells, and they are all the same size, namely 9 feet long, 7½ feet broad, and about 8 feet high; the cubical content of each being about 540 feet. There is no airing-ground. The four lower cells (which are used as the gaol) are rather damp, but no person is ever kept in one of them more than two days together. The other cells are all dry. Most of the cells are rather cold; indeed, there are fires in only two of them; but the building is screened, in a great measure, from the winds. I found all the cells clean, and they are all tolerably well ventilated. The prison appears to be secure, especially when it is considered that it is used only for persons charged with petty offences. There was an instance of escape, however, about two months ago, by a female prisoner, who was employed at the time in cleaning the passages.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioners of the burgh.

There were 13 prisoners at the time of my visit (3 males and 10 females), and I learned that 13 is about the usual number. Several of the prisoners were dirty, and I found, on examination, that no measures are taken to oblige them to wash themselves. One of them told me that he washed himself only twice a-week.*

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* Regulations have now been made for obliging the prisoners to wash themselves regularly every morning and evening. An order has also been given for constructing a bath, and for putting up a wash-house in which the female prisoners may wash the linen, bedclothes, &c.—January 7th, 1837.

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*Calton.*

*Health.*—Generally good. It appears, indeed, that the prisoners usually improve in health during their stay. They become stronger, and, if they had any irruptions when they came in, these generally heal. The usual complaints are slight fever and disorders of the bowels. There were two deaths last year, but neither of them had any connexion with the management of the prison. The deaths took place in the police cells, which form the gaol, and they happened almost immediately after admission of the parties; both persons being in a dying state when received, owing to constant drunkenness and debauchery.

*Food.*—The allowance to those who do a sufficient quantity of work to earn it, is four pennyworth of food, consisting of bread, porridge, milk, and broth, the latter containing meat, barley, and vegetables. Prisoners who do not work (including the untried) receive only two penny loaves per day; but as a court for trial is held every day, except Sunday, no one remains more than two days at farthest on this allowance; and, moreover, the medical man is of opinion, that the two penny loaves are sufficient for health, although the quantity is less than it might be, in consequence of the bread being made of fine flour. Additional supplies of food from without are allowed to untried prisoners, but not to convicted prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A hammock, a mattress filled with cotton-wool, two single blankets, and a rug. I found the bedding dirty.—No clothing is allowed, except in cases of destitution.

*Discipline.*—Much better than in the generality of prisons; the inmates being kept separate to a considerable extent, and set to work. There is no instruction, however, and too much time is passed in bed, although less than at most other prisons. The prisoners here rise at six in summer, and at about eight in winter, and they go to bed at nine in summer, and at sunset in winter. Those engaged at the most profitable kinds of labour, however, generally rise earlier, and go to bed later. This they do of their own accord.

The chief employment is weaving and winding cotton-weft, picking cotton-wool, and, occasionally, shoemaking and tailoring. The work is turned to good account, by materially diminishing the expenses of the prison.

*Offences and Punishments.*—Till within the last 14 months there were many offences, such as using obscene language, making noises, calling from cell to cell, and injuring the building. But, rather more than a year ago, a great improvement took place in the prison, a good keeper being engaged, instead of an idle and negligent one. Since that time there have been few offences, but such as have occurred are of much the same kind as formerly. The usual punishment is placing the offender in a solitary cell, and depriving him of part of his food.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are kept quite separate from the males, but there is no female officer to take charge of them.

*Miscellaneous.*—Untried prisoners are generally allowed free intercourse with their friends, but visits to convicted prisoners are restricted to once a week. There appears to be no rule about letters, owing probably to the rareness of an application for permission either to send or to receive one; almost all the prisoners being very low in education and rank. Neither tobacco nor snuff is allowed in the prison. There is no lunatic prisoner.

*Officers.*—The only regular officer is the keeper, who also attends in the Police-office (which is in the same building with the gaol) to transact police business. He appears to be well qualified for his situation, and I received no complaint concerning him. The surgeon examines all prisoners on their admittance, and attends at other times when sent for.—There are no fees of any kind.

*Accounts.*—The accounts kept are, 1st, A register of imprisonments, showing the name, age, and offence of each prisoner, and the employment and behaviour of each whilst in prison. This register, however, does not include those cases (by far the most numerous) in which the offender is either fined or dismissed. Second, Work-Account. Third, Account of expenditure.—The accounts are all neatly kept. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1836. (About an average year.)

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet | | | | 30 | 19 | 1 |
| Clothing | | | | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Furniture and Bedding | | | | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Fuel, about | | | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Soap | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Cooking | | | | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Keeper's Salary (one-half only charged, the other half standing for his services in the police-office) | | | | 18 | 8 | 0 |
| Medical attendance and medicines | | | | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| | | | | 63 | 5 | 7 |
| Clear amount received for the labour of the prisoners | 36 | 9 | 3 | | | |
| Deduct portion paid to the prisoners themselves | 9 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 26 | 9 | 11 |
| Total | | | | £36 | 15 | 8 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, about 16; viz., 6 convicted prisoners, and about 10 unconvicted prisoners. (Many of the latter, being put in confinement for a single night, received no allowance of food.) The total number of cases of imprisonment during the year was 3,450. Most of these, however, were recommitments of the same parties.

Annual average cost of each prisoner, about £3.—Average daily cost, about 2*d.*

*State of Calton as respects Crime.*—There appears to be a great deal of crime, consisting, however, principally of drunken brawls and petty thefts. The following is an estimate of the criminal population, made with the assistance of the superintendent of police, and of one of the police officers.—About 100 habitual thieves, and about 200 other persons who steal occasionally. There are also about 100 persons who act frequently as resetters (receivers of stolen goods). In addition to these, there is a considerable number of persons who often get drunk and commit breaches of the peace, but who do not steal. The number of public prostitutes is believed to be not more than 30 at the present time, owing to the police having lately been active in clearing the streets of them. Most of the offenders are between the ages of 17 and 30, and, with few exceptions, they are of drunken and dissolute habits. Most of the money received for stolen articles, which are pawned, goes to the whisky shop. Many of the offenders have no knowledge of a trade, and have no regular occupation. Their parents are generally of bad character. The thieves are considered equal to others in the same class of life in intelligence, but below them in education and knowledge; whilst the greater part of those who engage in drunken brawls, and commit assaults, &c., are said to be low in intellect, as well as in education and knowledge. The floating population of the district (estimated at about 2,000) commit many more than their proportionate number of offences, and the same observation is applicable to the Irish part of the population. It is fully believed that, were it not for the habit of drunkenness, which exists to a lamentable extent in this district, every person would be able to live in comfort, whereas there is, in fact, a great deal of abject poverty and misery.

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## GORBALS (forming part of Glasgow).

Population about 50,000.

(Visited 16th and 17th December 1836.)

*Gorbals.*

The prison of Gorbals is used for little more than police purposes, the greater part of those put in it remaining for a single night only, and none staying more than a few days. It forms part of the police-office, which stands at a corner formed by the crossing of two streets. The two rooms in which most of the prisoners are now confined were originally intended as offices for clerks, &c., and they are consequently ill placed as prison cells, being upon the ground-floor, with the windows opening upon the public street. Precautions are taken, however, to prevent the prisoners, as much as possible, from looking out at the windows and communicating with people on the outside. One of the rooms is used for males and the other for females, and, excepting particular cases, all in confinement remain in one of these two rooms both by day and by night; no other separation existing, under ordinary circumstances, than that of males from females. Besides these two rooms there are nine small cells, which are in the back part of the building, the windows of which open into a yard belonging to the police-office. These cells are very small, being each only 8 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 8 feet high, and having, therefore, a cubical content of only 320 feet. There is also a small room, about 12 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 8½ feet high. There is no airing yard. The three rooms are warmed by open fires, and are quite dry; but the cells are not warmed in any way, and three of them are damp. The rooms, too, are sufficiently ventilated, but the cells are not. I found all of them clean. The prison appears to be secure, which must be attributed, in great measure, to the circumstance of an officer being constantly on duty, both by day and by night.

There were 10 prisoners at the time of my visit, namely, 7 males and 3 females. This is somewhat less than the average number, which is about 12 or 15. The total number passing through the prison during the year, counting a prisoner every time he is brought in, is about 4,000. Several of the prisoners were dirty, and I found that it is left to themselves to wash as often or as seldom as they choose. The allowance of food is two penny loaves a day, (made of fine wheaten flour,) but additional supplies from without are permitted. A blanket to every two or three prisoners is all that is supplied by way of bedding, the prisoners sleeping in their usual clothes, and on sloping boards or guard-beds. There is not much illness among the prisoners, except headaches, &c., arising from drunkenness; and the only death that happened last year proceeded from the same cause.

There is no discipline of any kind, there being neither labour, separation, nor instruction. The usual prison offences are making noises, quarrelling, calling to people in the street, and singing obscene songs, &c. The ordinary punishment is confinement in a separate cell.—I received no complaint of unkind treatment.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made in the treatment of males and females.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Smoking tobacco is prohibited, but snuff-taking is allowed. There is no insane prisoner. Debtors are not received into the prison.

*Officers.*—There is a turnkey, who has the particular charge of the prisoners; but during the night, and at other times when the turnkey is not at hand, the police-officer on duty acts in his stead. The turnkey appears to be rather inert.—A surgeon is sent for when required.—There are no fees of any kind.

*General Observations.*—Had not the cells been made so very small, and had there been a few more of them, a good system of management might readily have been introduced into this prison; but, under present circumstances, there are no means of preventing association and idleness, and little could be done by way of instruction. The number of recommitments is known to be great, as might be expected; but the accounts do not show what that number is.

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Gorbals.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Police, elected under Mr. Loch's Act.

*State of Gorbals as respects Crime.*—There are but few heinous offences, but there is a great deal of petty crime, consisting principally of petty thefts, especially those of a class known by the name of the *Boll-Weft system,** namely, embezzlement of cotton-yarn, &c., from the mills for sale to the small manufacturers. This is carried to so great an extent, that Captain Jeffray, the active and intelligent superintendent of police in Gorbals, gives it as his opinion that some manufacturers are robbed in this way to the extent of £1,500 or £2,000 a-year. Embezzlements are carried on indeed not only by those who work in the mills, but by those who work at home, and who are supplied with materials by their employers. The quantity of yarn, &c., taken away by an individual at any one time being generally very small, and the stock from which it is taken very large, the culprit (often quite a child) frequently cheats himself into the belief that he is doing his master no real injury; but if the offenders had power and inclination to calculate how much these thefts amount to when repeated two or three times every day by a considerable number of persons, they would then see that a great robbery is committed. Owing to the thefts being in such small amounts, they are sometimes carried on in a great mill without the proprietor knowing or even suspecting their existence. Captain Jeffray told me that he had lately made a discovery, which led to the exposure of a regular system of embezzlement in a mill, the owner of which had believed that all his work-people were quite honest.

The essential difficulties of detection, in this offence, are increased by the state of the law, which I believe forbids the arrest of any person during the day, on suspicion of carrying embezzled materials, and which during the night forbids an examination of his house. What appears to be wanted is, that some competent and responsible person, like the sheriff or his substitute, should have the power of granting warrants for the examination of the persons and houses of people who are shown to be of bad character, at any time, whether by day or by night. Captain Jeffray mentioned the name of a man whose constant employment he feels certain is to collect stolen yarn, &c., and who passes by the police-office often several times in a single day with well-filled pockets, laughing at the police-officers. The brother of this man is a manufacturer, and he employs as many as thirty weavers, all working, Captain Jeffray fully believes, with stolen materials.

The following is Captain Jeffray's estimate of the criminal population of Gorbals, exclusive of those engaged in the foregoing embezzlements, whose number he cannot specify with any degree of certainty, but which he says is great:—1st. Between 30 and 40 housebreakers, chiefly from 15 to 25 years old. (These almost always commit their offences by stealth, very seldom offering any personal violence, and generally running away when discovered.) 2d. A gang of about half-a-dozen street robbers, between the ages of 15 and 25. (Some of these would, probably, have been already convicted and transported, had it not been for an unwillingness to give evidence against them on the part of some persons who have been assaulted and robbed.) 3d. About 200 boys and girls, mostly between the ages of 10 and 16, who commit petty thefts of various kinds. (By the time they arrive at the age of about 16, most of the young thieves either leave the place and go where they are less known, or are transported.) 4th. There appear to be but few pickpockets, not more, Captain Jeffray thinks, than about 20, most of whom are between 15 and 20 years old. 5th. There are about 50 resetters (receivers of stolen goods). (Many of these superadd the trade of pawnbroking.) 6th. There is but little public prostitution at present, the number of prostitutes living in the Gorbals and appearing in the streets not being more than about 20. 7th. Lastly, there are about 300 or 400 persons, who get drunk and commit disturbances of the peace, but who do not steal. Drunken brawls, indeed, committed by these persons and by the thieves, form the great bulk of the offences, except the embezzlements.

Most of the young offenders who are brought to the police-office have no knowledge of a trade, and have no regular occupation of any kind. Their parents are generally dissipated and of bad character. As a class, the offenders are found to be much below others in the same rank of life in intelligence, education, and knowledge. They generally belong to the poorest class, and this circumstance partly accounts for there being an undue proportion of Irish among them, which is the case. It is observed, also, that there is an excessive proportion of carters among the thieves, which is accounted for by the circumstance of the occupation of carters often exposing them to temptation.

## ANDERSTON (forming part of Glasgow).

Population about 15,000.

(Visited 16th December 1836.)

Anderston.

This prison, like that of Gorbals, forms part of the police-office (which stands in a narrow street or lane), and is used for little more than police purposes. There are only six small cells, and one small room. The building was erected, about 20 years ago, for a Methodist chapel, but about 10 years ago it was converted into a police-office, to which purpose, however, it is not well adapted. Among other objections to it is its want of security, although there has not been any escape during the last four years. The following are the dimensions of the cells and room:—

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* This term is said to have had its origin in the following way. When a pedlar called at a weaver's house to sell his goods, and found that the weaver had no money, he would sometimes press him, or his wife, to give weft instead (belonging to the manufacturer who employed the weaver), and as crockery ware, or *bolls*, often formed part of the articles which the pedlar offered in barter, exchanges of this kind obtained the name of *the Boll-Weft System.*

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*Anderston.*

| Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. | Cubical Content. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | each 6½ | 4½ | 8 | 230 |
| 2 | do. 6½ | 6 | 10 | 400 |
| Room. 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 8½ | 940 |

There is no airing yard. The cells and room are dry, but two of the cells are very ill ventilated. The room is warmed by an open fire, and the cells by fires in the passage and in the room into which they severally open. I found the whole of the prison clean. There were only two prisoners at the time of my visit, which is considerably less than the usual number, the average being about six. One of the prisoners was in confinement for the fourth time during the previous 25 hours! His offence was disturbing the peace while in a state of intoxication. Both the prisoners were dirty—the drunkard offensively so.

*Food.*—Bread and broth to the value of 3*d.* daily (the bread being made of fine wheaten flour). Additional supplies from without are permitted to the untried, but to them only. No part of the allowance is paid in money.

*Bedding.*—Convicted prisoners are allowed two blankets and a straw mattress, but there is no allowance to the unconvicted. It must be remarked, however, that no one remains more than a day (excepting Sunday) without being either tried or sent to the Glasgow gaol.

*Health.*—Generally tolerably good, except that the prisoners are often troubled with the headache, &c., arising from intoxication at the time of arrest. There was no death last year.

*Discipline.*—A little labour is generally provided for the convicted prisoners, but nothing more is done. The usual prison offences are making noises and attempting to do mischief. Punishment is seldom inflicted; corporal punishment never.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made in the treatment of males and females.

*Miscellaneous.*—Untried prisoners, as already mentioned, are not allowed any bedding, but they are not required to work. Visits are permitted in the presence of an officer, except when the offence is of a serious kind, and except when the prisoner is drunk, which is often the case. No application for permission either to send or to receive a letter is recollected. Tobacco is forbidden for smoking, but is allowed as snuff. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There is no person who has the particular charge of the prisoners, the police-officer who happens to be on duty always acting.—There are no fees.

*Accounts.*—The Police Journal is the only account.

*General Observations.*—The management of this little prison is not so bad as that of the generality of small prisons. There are, however, many recommitments.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Police.

## GLASGOW POLICE OFFICE.

(Visited in December 1835, and again on 24th December 1836.)

*Glasgow Police-office.*

This is an ill-constructed building, so far at least as the accommodation for prisoners is concerned. The situation (which is in the heart of the city) is perhaps of the best kind for a police prison, considering the importance of easy access, and the shortness of the periods of commitment; but the quantity of land secured was quite insufficient. The number of rooms and cells, too, is so small, compared with the number of prisoners, that it is no uncommon thing for fifty persons to be confined together; though the best cure for this would be, not the construction of a great many new cells, but the abandonment of the system of frequent commitments, which is now carried to such an extent, that there is a regular set of drunken, disorderly people who are brought to the police-office every night, to be let loose again in the morning, with the moral certainty that many of them will resort to some dishonest means of getting food and the means of fresh indulgence during the day.

There are altogether 35 cells and rooms, including eight very small cells which open into two of the largest rooms, and which are used for the stricter confinement of any turbulent prisoners, who would otherwise be mixed with the body of prisoners in these rooms. All the rooms and cells are dry, but some of them are ill ventilated. The large rooms, where there is space for taking exercise, and where artificial heat is least needed, have open fires, (some of which I found extravagantly large,) but few of the cells are warmed in any way, though such as are have also open fires. Considering that the floors and ceilings are made of wood, and that many of the partitions even are of the same material, there must be no inconsiderable danger of the building taking fire, notwithstanding the constant presence of officers.—I visited the prison at an hour when it is seen at a disadvantage, namely, in the morning, soon after the nightly visitants had been liberated. Taking this into consideration, the place was cleaner than I could reasonably expect; and I was assured that every cell and room is washed once a-day. The only disorderly tokens of the late occupants that met my eye were some fragments of what appeared to have been the flounce of a gown. These were strewn on the floor of the room in which disorderly women are confined, some of whom had probably been fighting.

Almost all the prisoners were disgustingly dirty. It would be well if the police-office were furnished with a large bath, in which all should be obliged to take a plunge who come in dirty—a class which would include ninety-nine-hundredths of all who are arrested. By this means, some of these worthies would be kept constantly clean, so frequent are their visits to

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*Glasgow Police Office.*

the police-office. The value of the arrangement, too, as a matter of discipline, would be considerable, for criminals appear to luxuriate in filth, and to shrink from clean water almost as instinctively as from the eye of an honest man.

The prison appears to be tolerably secure. The last escape occurred about four years ago, when two prisoners got out at one of the windows. Strong iron bars, however, have since then been added.

At the time of my visit there were 40 prisoners, namely, 30 males and 10 females. Two hours before my arrival, however, there had been more than 100; and the average number, if taken in the middle of the night, or early in the morning, would be about 120. The greatest number at any one time, which is remembered for a considerable period, was about a year ago, when there were no fewer than 200 prisoners. Most of those who are brought in in the night are females.—Such of the prisoners as remain through the day are allowed two pennyworth of bread, a pennyworth of milk, and a pennyworth of broth each.—The prisoners sleep on guard beds, and in their own clothes.—None of them are set to work.

This prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Glasgow.

## GLASGOW BRIDEWELL.

*Glasgow Bridewell.*

This excellent prison (a full account of which will be found in my last Report) goes on most satisfactorily, and the only department about which I had to speak otherwise than in terms of praise—I allude to the education of the prisoners—has now been placed on an efficient footing; two persons being at present constantly engaged in the instruction of the male prisoners, and two in the instruction of the females. A register, too, has been opened (beginning with the commencement of the present year), in which a minute record is made of the state of every prisoner as regards education, sobriety, &c., the character of his parents, the circumstances which apparently led to the commission of his offence, the prisoner's conduct in confinement, and his progress in education and in the acquirement of the means of earning an honest livelihood, &c.—January 1837.

## GLASGOW.

Population about 230,000.

*Glasgow.*

*State of Crime.*—There is a great deal of crime in Glasgow, but it consists chiefly of petty offences, such as petty thefts and drunken brawls. It does not, however, appear that the number of petty offences is greater now than formerly, when compared with the amount of population, while the number of serious offences is much less than formerly, even without regard to the vast increase in population. So that, upon the whole, it may be fairly said that there has been a considerable decrease of crime in this city. The following offences are specified as having become less common during the last 20 years:—highway robbery, child-murder, stabbing and cutting, forgery, offences connected with the Post-office, and perjury; while housebreaking, accompanied with personal violence, has entirely disappeared, as has the offence of robbing church-yards. On the other hand, intimidation and personal violence to fellow-workmen (arising out of strikes for wages) have become more common, and the offence of wilfully obstructing carriages on railroads has arisen for the first time. As the present superintendent of police has been but recently appointed, and as his jurisdiction does not extend to certain parts of Glasgow, I have not been able to form an estimate of the criminal population of the whole city, though I have given one for the Calton district and one for Gorbals. There is no doubt that the total number of criminals is great, though Mr. Miller (the present superintendent) fully agrees in a statement made to me by the late Mr. Watson, his predecessor, that, if about 400 habitual thieves and receivers of stolen goods (of whom a list might readily be made) could be withdrawn from the community, great relief would be afforded, and the attention of the police might be confined within much narrower bounds. Indeed, Mr. Miller says that, if 100 only could be taken away, a great effect would be manifest.

Pickpockets and others committing petty thefts are generally from 10 to 16 or 17 years old; house and shop-breakers, and persons stealing from waggons and carts, are most of them between 18 and 25; those committing drunken brawls from 17 to 30. The thieves and other offenders are, as a class, much more drunken and dissipated than the majority of others in the same rank of life. Drunkenness, indeed, is the immediate cause of almost all the brawls and assaults, while it is an indirect cause of many of the thefts; for not only does drunkenness induce habits of crime, but much property is stolen with the immediate object of indulging in it, and, moreover, the very opportunity of committing a robbery is often afforded by the intoxication of the party robbed. The greater part of the thieves have little or no knowledge of a trade, and have no regular occupation of any kind, by which to earn an honest livelihood. With the exception of widows with large families, the parents of the thieves are generally of very bad character. The offenders are, as a class, much below others in the same rank of life in intelligence and education, there being very few skilful and accomplished thieves in Glasgow, such as are to be found in London. Most of the offenders belong to the poorest class; and it is observed that many of the frauds and thefts are committed by the Irish, and many of the assaults by carters. The offenders chiefly belong to Glasgow, though many of them were born elsewhere, and have lived at Glasgow only a few years. There are many, too, who are wholly strangers.

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*Glasgow.*

### *Causes affecting Crime at Glasgow, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, although less in the middle and upper classes than formerly. There is a temperance society, but I do not know how far it is in a flourishing state or otherwise.

*State of the Police.*—Efficient in that part of Glasgow which is called the Royalty, although more officers are wanted even there. In Gorbals, also, the police is efficient, considering the extent of the establishment, but there too more officers are much wanted. In Calton the police is considered to be less efficient, and in Anderston to be inefficient. In Bridgeton there is no police of any kind, and the place is very disorderly. There is no police also in Camlachie, Parkhead, and Westmuir. These latter places are very disorderly, and the scene or neighbourhood of most of the robberies that are attempted. Springbank and Woodside also are without a police, and are in an unruly state. The river police acts well, but the number of officers is insufficient. A general and united police for the whole of Glasgow and its vicinity is much wanted. A good deal of crime at present escapes detection, particularly offences of embezzlement from large cotton-mills.

*Condition of the People.*—Better than formerly, and now tolerably good, although drunkenness still keeps a large number of the people in a very low state. It is believed, however, that all who are industrious and sober may live very comfortably. The chief employment is connected with the cotton-mills, but I had not time to obtain trustworthy information respecting the usual rates of wages. There are two principal savings' banks, besides three or four smaller ones in distant parts of the town. The oldest of the two is connected with the Royal Bank. The present amount of deposits in it is about 50,000*l.*, and the number of depositors about 3,500. The other bank established on the plan of the English savings' banks, according to the provisions of the late Act, has been open only four months, but the amount of deposits is already upwards of 25,000*l.*, and the number of depositors nearly 3,000. It is remarkable that the opening of this bank does not appear to have been attended with any diminution in the amount of deposits in the one connected with the Royal Bank. Indeed, there is a strong motive for continuing to make deposits in this latter bank, for the interest given is now somewhat greater even than that granted by Government; the interest in one case being 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., and in the other 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

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## RENFREW.

Population about 2,200.

(Visited 20th December 1836.)

*Renfrew.*

The prison of Renfrew is old, but it appears to be secure, there having been no instance of escape for about forty years. The prison is small also, there being only three rooms, but it is sufficient for the wants of the town, especially since imprisonment for debt has so much diminished. The present average number of prisoners, indeed, is less than one.

The prison stands in the middle of the town, and the windows overlook the public street, which is the greatest defect in the place. The following are the dimensions of the rooms:—

| Criminals' Cells. | Length. Feet. | Breadth. Feet. | Height. Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 12½ | 10½ | 9 |
| Debtors' Room. | | | |
| 1 | 26½ | 18½ | 11 |

There is no airing-yard.

The prison is dry, tolerably well ventilated, and of moderate temperature; and I found it clean also. It is warmed by open fires, which, however, are used only in very cold weather. There is no protection against the building catching fire.

There was no one in confinement at the time of my visit.—I was informed that the health of the prisoners is generally good, and that there has not been a death for many years.

*Food.*—Criminal prisoners receive fourpence a-day, which they may have in the form either of money or victuals, as they prefer. Debtors are generally allowed a shilling a-day. Additional supplies of food from without are permitted to all prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and a rug.—There is no allowance of clothing.

*Discipline.*—There is no labour, but when possible (as it generally is) the prisoners are kept separate. The general conduct of the prisoners is reported to be good; but such as are put in whilst in a state of intoxication (no small portion of the whole) often make loud noises until they become sober. Punishment is seldom inflicted—corporal punishment never.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, but when there is a female prisoner the gaoler's wife generally looks after her.—There is no difference between the treatment of males and females.

*Debtors.*—The average number of debtors last year was one-third only. Debtors provide their own clothing and bedding.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits are not allowed, except under peculiar circumstances. No instance is remembered of a letter being either sent or received; the prisoners being generally illiterate. Smoking tobacco is forbidden to criminal prisoners, but allowed to debtors.

*Officers.*—The only officer is the keeper, who acts also as town-officer. He was once a soldier, and he appears to perform his present duties very well. Indeed, much of the training for the army appears to be suitable for producing good gaolers: at least, I have met with

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

*Renfrew.*

several cases which would lead to that conclusion. The keeper does not reside in the prison. There is no regularly-appointed surgeon, but a medical man is sent for, at the expense of the burgh, when required.

*Fees.*—No fees are demanded of criminals, as usual, but debtors pay as much as fourpence a-night all the time they are in prison. The keeper is not allowed to sell food, &c., to the prisoners.

*Accounts.*—The only regular account is a register of imprisonments, kept, very neatly, by the gaoler. The following are the items of expenditure for the year ending 15th October 1836 (about an average year):

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Furniture and bedding, about | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Straw | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Repairs, about | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Keeper's salary. (His whole salary as keeper and town officer is £20.) | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | £10 | 1 | 0 |

Average number of prisoners during the year about one-half.—The total number of prisoners was about 30, namely, 24 criminals (including drunkards) and 6 debtors.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

*State of Crime at Renfrew.*—There appears to be very little crime here. The most common offences are breaches of the peace, caused by drunkenness; but there are not many even of these. Most of the offences are committed by a few individuals of various ages, and who chiefly belong to the place.

### *Causes affecting Crime, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A good deal, and more than formerly. There was a temperance society, but it is broken up.

*State of the Police.*—Apparently efficient. There are three town-officers, and one of them (the gaoler) is generally on duty.

*Condition of the People.*—Not very good, and about the same as formerly. There is a good deal of pauperism, but there are no resident beggars, though there are many strange beggars, chiefly Irish. The principal occupation of the people is hand-loom weaving. There is no savings' bank.

*Education.*—More extended than formerly, and now general. It is believed that very few children are growing up without some amount of instruction, and that most of them are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed, too, that most of the adults are able to read easily, and I was informed that there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among them, the subject-matter consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals, particularly Chambers' Journal. There is also a library for the working classes, supported by the subscriptions of the members, and containing some hundred volumes. The yearly subscription is two shillings, and there are about 60 members.

*Popular Amusements.*—There is a curling club, but, upon the whole, the people have few amusements, except reading.

## PAISLEY, RENFREWSHIRE.

Population about 50,000.

(Visited 20th December 1836 and the three following days.)

*Paisley.*

The prison of Paisley is nearly new, having been built only 15 years. The cost, including that of the court-house and offices, and of the land also, was about 28,000*l.* Probably about one-half of this sum may be set down for the prison alone. The building stands on the outskirts of the town, and the site appears to be tolerably healthy, although it is rather too near the river. The plan of the prison, though defective in many particulars, is much better than that of most new prisons, and it will admit of the introduction of a good system of prison discipline, as indeed is already proved by what has been effected in that part of the prison which is called the bridewell, the arrangement of which differs but slightly from the other portion —the gaol. The prison is built entirely of stone, and in a substantial manner; and there is, therefore, little danger either of escape or of fire. Communication from without, too, might readily be prevented, although it is at present carried on to a considerable extent—that is, as respects the prisoners who were confined in the gaol.

There are altogether 43 cells and rooms in the bridewell, (arranged in four flats or stories,) and 34 in the gaol. The dimensions are as follows:—

*Bridewell.*

| Cells and Rooms. | Length. Ft. | Breadth. Ft. | Height. Ft. | Cubical Content. Ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3* | 17 | 13 | 18 | 4,000 |
| 1 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 1,600 |
| 4 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 850 |
| 2 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 950 |
| 1 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 3,400 |
| 4 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 750 |
| 4 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 950 |
| 1 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 1,600 |
| 23 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 560 |
| 43 | | | | |

*Gaol.*

| Cells and Rooms. | Length. | | Breadth. | | Height. | | Cubical Content. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. | Ft. |
| 1 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 1,700 |
| 1 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 900 |
| 1 | 20 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1,800 |
| 1 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1,400 |
| 1 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 2,000 |
| 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 850 |
| 1 | 9 | 0 | 10½ | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 900 |
| 6 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 9½ | 0 | 640 |
| 2 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 670 |
| 5 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 620 |
| 1 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 950 |
| 1 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 510 |
| 2 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 1,150 |
| 2 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 1,800 |
| 1 | 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 3,000 |
| 1 | 20 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 5,000 |
| 1 | 20 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 2,500 |
| 34 | | | | | | | |

There are also four small airing-yards, two to the bridewell and two to the gaol, but they are made little use of.

The whole of the prison is dry; but most of the rooms and cells are, at the present season of the year, cold; for, although there is a warm-air apparatus, it is often out of order, and is seldom used, and there are but few open fires. Most of the cells in the bridewell are kept tolerably well ventilated, but many of those in the gaol are close. The whole of the bridewell, too, I found perfectly clean; but no part of the gaol was more than tolerably clean, and some parts were dirty; and I learnt from the medical attendant that this is generally the case.

*State of the Prisoners.*—I found 35 prisoners in the bridewell (viz. 30 males and 5 females) and 38 in the gaol (viz. 31 males and 7 females). These numbers are somewhat greater than usual, the average number in each division of the prison being about 32. Several of the prisoners in the bridewell were dirty, and almost all those in the gaol were so. The prisoners in the bridewell are required to wash themselves only twice a-week, which, of course, is much too seldom, but the rule, such as it is, is enforced. The rule in the gaol is for the prisoners to wash themselves three times a-week, but this, like many other rules, appears to have been almost a dead letter.† In the gaol, too, the supply of soap, towels, and combs, seems to have been so scanty that if a prisoner had really wished to keep himself clean he would have found it difficult to attain his object. The bridewell is furnished with a bath, into which all prisoners go on their admittance; the gaol has no such provision; but the bath belonging to the bridewell would do for both the bridewell and gaol if the two were under the same management; and a similar observation is applicable to many other things.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners, both in the bridewell and gaol, appears to be generally good, few remaining long enough in the gaol to be much affected by the want of cleanliness and the other circumstances tending to excite illness. The most common complaints, both in the bridewell and gaol, are venereal diseases, itch, and disorders of the bowels; and, in the gaol, slight fever also, arising from previous hard drinking, exposure to the cold, &c. There has been no epidemic in the prison for a considerable time. The only death last year was that of a man who fell and fractured his skull in attempting to escape from the bridewell. The average number of deaths in the bridewell is about one in two years; and in the gaol about one in three years.

*Food.*—The following are the rations in the bridewell:—

*Breakfast.*—Men, 8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge
Women, 7 oz. ditto
Boys and girls, 6 oz. ditto
} And an imperial pint of butter-milk each.

*Dinner.*—The average allowance is four ounces of barley made into broth, (with a few vegetables,) and about six ounces of wheaten bread (second quality).

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* Two of these three rooms might readily be converted each into four cells, and the other into three cells.

† It has now been directed that every prisoner shall wash himself every day, and as the prisoner's breakfast is made to depend on his obeying the regulation, there is little danger of his disregarding it.

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*Paisley.*

The allowance for dinner varies, however, to some extent, with the age and sex of the prisoner, and the kind of work at which the prisoner is employed. On Sunday a little meat is mixed with the broth.

The daily cost of the food in the bridewell, including the expense of cooking, is about 2½*d.* per head.

The following are the rations in the gaol:—

*Breakfast.*—A choppin (English quart) of oatmeal-porridge, and a halfpenny-worth of milk.

*Dinner.*—A choppin of broth (containing barley, meat, and vegetables) and three halfpenny-worth of fine wheaten bread.

The food appears to be all of good quality, and to be sufficient in quantity; that of prisoners in the gaol, indeed, is certainly too good and too plentiful, especially when it is considered that these prisoners are generally allowed to receive additional supplies from friends without.—Debtors commonly receive 1*s.* per day, and they also are allowed to have additional supplies from without.

*Bedding:—Bridewell.*—A straw mattress, three single blankets, and a coverlet.

*Gaol.*—The prisoners here sleep two in a bed, and have, between them, a straw mattress and a number of blankets varying with the total number of prisoners, the stock being divided among them as far as it will go. At the time of my visit most of the beds were supplied with three single blankets.

The bed-clothes belonging to the bridewell were all very clean, and neatly arranged; but those in the gaol were dirty, and thrown together in a slovenly manner.

*Discipline.*—Good in the bridewell, but very bad in the gaol. The prisoners in the bridewell are all engaged in useful labour; and, during the day, at least, are all separate; although, for want of hammocks (which might be slung in the work-rooms), it is necessary for many of them to lie two in a cell during the night. But, in the gaol, there is constant idleness, and very few of the prisoners are in a state of insulation, even during the day. The time which the prisoners pass in bed is quite too great, even in the bridewell, but it is often double the proper time in the gaol. As regards instruction, too, both parts of the prison are faulty. In the bridewell, such of the prisoners as are unable to read receive a few lessons; but even these are given in so objectionable a manner (the prisoners being collected together) that little good can arise from them. In the gaol there is no instruction of any kind. In the bridewell there is a little library; but in the gaol there is none. Of the few offences that are committed in the bridewell the most common are calling to each other from neighbouring cells, and climbing up to the window. The usual punishment is the withdrawal of part of the food; and, in cases of refractory conduct, confinement in a dark cell, with the use of irons. This punishment, however, was not inflicted more than four times during the whole of last year. The common offences in the gaol are singing, and making other discordant noises, swearing, using abusive language, attempts to escape, getting things in at the window, and smoking tobacco. The usual punishment is the withdrawal of food, and sometimes a night's confinement in the dark cell.

The treatment of the prisoners appears to be kind, both in the bridewell and the gaol. I received complaints, indeed, from one prisoner in each, but these complaints were not supported by the other prisoners, or by my own observation, or by what I learned from other quarters.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer either in the bridewell or the gaol. The wife, indeed, of the keeper of the bridewell pays some attention to the female prisoners, but this is voluntary on her part, and not carried far. The females are, of course, always kept separate from the males in both parts of the prison; but, excepting that the females in the bridewell have rather less food than the males, no difference is made between the two classes.

*Debtors.*—There is only one debtor at the present time, and he, of course, is in the gaol. The average number of debtors in the year ending last October was seven. Debtors provde their own bedding and clothing. Visits from friends are freely allowed. They attend public worship.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners. Visits are allowed once a-month to prisoners in the bridewell, and once a-week to those in the gaol; and, when a person comes from a considerable distance to see a prisoner in the gaol, he is admitted, although it be not a regular day for visits. Letters may be received (after inspection), but no letters must be sent from the gaol, and none from the bridewell also, except under peculiar circumstances. This rule, however, is probably but little regarded by the prisoners in the gaol, who pay but little attention to another rule forbidding the use of tobacco in any form.—There are no means of sending prisoners back to their parishes after liberation. There is no insane prisoner.

*Officers.*—There are two officers to each part of the prison, namely, a keeper and a turnkey. The keeper of the bridewell appears to be an active, trustworthy, and intelligent man; and the present state of the bridewell, and the pecuniary results of his management during the three or four years that he has been in office, do him great credit. I have no sufficient means of judging of the effects of the discipline of the bridewell in reforming prisoners, but the same industry, order, and regularity, which diminish the expense of a prison, and which have been attended with a considerable saving in this particular case, tend greatly to the moral improvement of the prisoner. Here, however, as at the Glasgow bridewell, the evils of previous confinement in a disorderly gaol, and of a premature withdrawal from the bridewell itself, to say nothing

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*Paisley.*

of the insufficient provision for instruction of every kind, greatly endanger and impede the work of cure. The keeper of the gaol has the character of being a humane, well-meaning man, but he is quite too old, and must be too much wedded to his present habits and mode of management, ever to adopt a good system. The medical gentleman who attends the prison appears to perform his duties with regularity and success. There is no chaplain, but the ministers of the town attend in rotation to preach to the prisoners on Sunday.

*Fees.*—There are no fees which are paid by the prisoners, but the keeper of the gaol probably obtains a considerable profit by supplying the prisoners with food, &c., for which he is allowed 6*d.* a-day per head. The gaoler sells porter also to the prisoners, though at the present time (owing, probably, to the great reduction in the number of debtors) he is not, he says, selling more than a dozen bottles per week. There was, however, a considerable stock of bottles, some full and some empty, arranged in shop-like order, betokening a busy traffic either past or in expectation. It should be mentioned, however, that the gaoler's regular salary is only 45*l.* a-year, and that he has to provide a turnkey at his own expense.

*Accounts :—Bridewell.*—A register of imprisonments, and accounts of work and expenditure; all neatly kept.

*Gaol.*—A register of imprisonments, an account of the charges for food, and an account of disbursements. They are neatly kept; but the register of imprisonments is incomplete in some of the columns.

The following is an account of the expenditure of each part of the prison during the year 1835 (about an average year):—

*Bridewell.*

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison diet, exclusive of the cost of cooking, which is distributed under other heads | | | | 90 | 11 | 5 |
| Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon | | | | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Soap and soda | | | | 2 | 8 | 6 |
| Gas and candles | | | | 11 | 1 | 4 |
| Coals | | | | 12 | 14 | 3 |
| Stationery | | | | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Repairs | | | | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Sundries | | | | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| *Salaries.*—Keeper | £60 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Turnkey | 31 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Surgeon (including charge for medicines) | 11 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| Schoolmaster | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Treasurer | 7 | 7 | 0 | 120 | 1 | 9 |
| | | | | 244 | 16 | 0 |
| Clear profits of the labour of the prisoners (deducting 5*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* paid to the prisoners themselves) | 175 | 15 | 0½ | | | |
| Received for the support of military prisoners | 2 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Sundry receipts (manure, &c.) | 1 | 2 | 10 | 179 | 15 | 4½ |
| | | | | £ 65 | 0 | 7½ |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 31¼. (The whole number was 222, viz., 139 males and 83 females.)

Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year, nearly 8*l.*

Average cost of each prisoner, deducting the money received for his labour, 2*l.* 2*s.*—Daily cost about 1½*d.*

*Gaol.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminal prisoners, including the cost of washing, fuel, &c. | 254 | 14 | 6 |
| Keeper's salary | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon (including charge for medicines) | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | £310 | 14 | 6 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, about 35; namely, about 28 criminals and 7 debtors. (The whole number of criminals was 247, viz., 190 males and 57 females; and the whole number of debtors 205, viz., 202 males and 3 females.)

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year, about 10*l.* 10*s.*—Daily cost, about 7*d.*

*Jurisdiction.*—The bridewell is under the jurisdiction of commissioners appointed under the Act for building the prison. The gaol is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

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*State of Crime at Paisley.*—There are but few serious offences; but there is a great deal of petty crime, consisting chiefly of embezzlements, petty thefts of various kinds, and drunken brawls. During the last 30 years, indeed, there appears to have been a great increase of petty offences, even allowing for the increase in population; but the number of serious offences appears to have diminished during the same time. The crimes of murder, highway robbery, and housebreaking attended with personal violence, for example, are less common than formerly, and are now, indeed, quite rare; but thefts generally (unaccompanied with personal violence) have much increased in number, and assaults have increased.

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The following is an estimate of the criminal population of Paisley, made after an examination of the sergeant of police, checked by the statements of the procurator-fiscal for the burgh and the procurator-fiscal for the county:—About 200 young thieves, most of them being under 16 years of age; about 100 thieves, who are Irish; about 25 prostitutes, who are thieves (in addition to about 25, who are not supposed to be thieves); about 50 other women, (most of them old) who are thieves, but who are not prostitutes, at least not at the present time; and, lastly, about 20 young men, of a much worse description than any of the foregoing, who are looked upon as ready for the commission of great offences. There are also about 700 persons (of whom about 150 are women) who get into drunken brawls, but who do not steal. As a class, the offenders are distinguished for habits of drunkenness and for the want of education. (About one-third only of those sent to the bridewell are found able to read easily.) The parents of the thieves have most of them a character for recklessness, and many are themselves addicted to stealing. The exceptions are chiefly cases of widows. The juvenile thieves are most of them draw-boys (weavers' assistants). Many of the adult thieves call themselves labourers. They do jobbing work, but they have no regular occupation. Most of the serious offences are committed by strangers; but the other offences are chiefly committed by inhabitants.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Paisley, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—A great deal, and much increased of late years among the poorer classes, although much decreased among the richer classes. It is observed that females who become intoxicated do not thereby sink so low in the opinion of their neighbours as they used to do. Several temperance societies, however, have been established in Paisley, and the number of members has lately been increasing; the total being estimated at present at not less than 2,000.

*State of the Police.*—Tolerably efficient in detection, but not efficient in prevention.

*Condition of the People.*—Various. The industrious and sober part of the community of Paisley (a large class, happily) are considered to be in comfortable circumstances; more so, indeed, than at any past time; but there is a great class (containing many Irish) whose condition is very low,—lower, it is believed, than that of any class in this town 30 years ago. It is said that those who form this latter class are worse clad, and live upon less substantial and nutritious food, than any considerable portion of the people 30 years ago. Their houses, indeed, are said to be better, but it is affirmed that this difference is neutralized by the circumstance of the houses being more crowded now than formerly. One cause which acts unfavourably upon the people of Paisley is the uncertainty of the demand for their labour, arising from the changes in fashion; an expensive article of dress (silk shawls) forming an important branch of their manufacture. There are not many mills in Paisley, most of the work being done by hand-looms. Wages vary from 8*s.* to 20*s.* a-week. There is a savings' bank, but the amount of deposits is not more than about 4,000*l.* There is a great deal of pauperism and mendicity.

*Education.*—Great exertions are made in support of education; nevertheless very many children are growing up without partaking in the benefit, owing to the drunken and negligent habits of their parents. Of those who are receiving education many are learning reading, writing, and arithmetic, but there are many whose instruction is confined to reading. It is thought that about three-quarters of the adult population are able to read easily, and there appears to be a good deal of reading among them, the subject-matter consisting chiefly of newspapers and other cheap periodicals. There is a library for the working classes, supported by the subscriptions of the members, but I did not learn whether it flourishes or not; the yearly subscription is 6*s.* There is no mechanics' institution.

*Popular Amusements.*—There is no provision for rational popular amusements.

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## DUMFRIES.

Population about 12,000; or, including the adjoining burgh of Maxwelltown, about 15,500.
(Visited December 30th, 1836, and the six following days.)

*Dumfries.*

The prison of Dumfries was built about 30 years ago, and was formed partly out of the old Court-house. The site and construction are both bad. The building stands on low ground, and close to the side of a road which has been artificially raised to form a gradual ascent to a bridge over the river Nith. As may be expected under these circumstances, the lower part is damp, and communication with the street can easily be kept up, even from some of the highest cells. The prison consists of two separate buildings, one of which is called the Bridewell, though it has never been used as such. This Bridewell was the old Court-house, and is in the form of a semicircle, three tiers of small cells going round the arc. These cells have bars in front, and the whole has very much the appearance of a menagerie for wild beasts. Behind these cells, which are intended for use during the day, there are night-cells, and it is from these night-cells that communication with the street is carried on, and whisky got into the prison. There are altogether 40 cells in this part of the prison, viz. 19 day-cells, 19 night-cells, and 2 cells which may be used both by day and by night. The dimensions of these cells are as follow:—

| | No. | Length. ft. | in. | Breadth. ft. | in. | Height. ft. | in. | Cubical Content. ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day Cells . | 19 each | 7 | 0 | 6 | 2 | from 6<br>to 7 | 9<br>0 | about 300 |
| Night Cells . . | 19 each | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | from 6<br>to 6 | 0<br>6 | about 280 |
| Day and Night Cells | 2 each | 12 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 500 |

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*Dumfries.*

All these cells appear to be dry, but many of them are ill ventilated. There is no provision for warming more than the two larger cells, in each of which there is a fire-place.

The Bridewell part of the prison is but little used, although with a few alterations it might be made quite the best part of the prison, and made capable indeed of admitting a tolerably good system of prison discipline. In the other part of the prison there are only 14 rooms and cells altogether, viz. 8 cells for male criminals, 2 rooms for female criminals, and 4 rooms for debtors. The following are the dimensions :—

| | No. | Length. ft. | Length. in. | Breadth. ft. | Breadth. in. | Height. ft. | Height. in. | Cubical Content. ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cells for Male Criminals | 8 each | 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 430 |
| Rooms for Female Criminals | 2 each | 14 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1700 |
| Debtors' Rooms . . | 4 each, | from 14 | 0 | from 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | |
| | | to 15 | 6 | to 13 | 0 | | | |

The females' rooms are damp, but the others are dry. The females' rooms and those for the debtors are warmed by open fires; the others by a warm air apparatus. The ventilation of the male criminals' cells is not sufficient; that of the other cells is moderately good. The cells occupied by the male criminals I found very dirty, and the females' apartments, though not dirty, were in a slovenly state; but the debtors' rooms were tolerably clean and neat. There are three other cells, which were originally intended probably for refractory prisoners, but they are so damp that they are never used.—There is an airing-yard.

With proper vigilance on the part of the keeper (which, as will be presently seen, has not been exercised), the prison would be tolerably secure. The last escape took place about a year ago, when two prisoners got away through an opening made for receiving stones into the prison-yard for breaking. About 16 years ago a prisoner named Haggart attacked and murdered one of the turnkeys, who had incautiously gone into that part of the building in which he was confined with the keys of the prison about him, and by this means effected his escape.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were 34 prisoners at the time of my visit, which is about 10 more than the usual number. 30 of these (viz. 18 males and 12 females) were criminal prisoners, 3 were debtors (2 males and 1 female), and one (a male) was a revenue prisoner. Most of the criminal prisoners were very dirty, both in their persons and their clothes, and I learned from the surgeon that they have often vermin about them.

*Health.*—Generally good, although it usually falls off somewhat during the period of imprisonment. No diseases appear to be common, except those of ordinary occurrence elsewhere, which is surprising, considering the dirty state of the place, and the want of employment for the prisoners. There was no death last year, but two prisoners were removed to the town-infirmary on account of illness.

*Food.*—The prisoners have too much food, and some of it is of too good a quality. The allowance is as follows :—

*Breakfast.*—Two pints (imperial measure) of oatmeal porridge (containing about 8 ounces of meal), and about two-thirds of a pint of milk.

*Dinner.*—Two pints of broth (containing barley, vegetables, and meat), and a penny loaf of fine wheaten bread.

*Supper.*—The same as breakfast.

No difference is made between males and females, or between prisoners of different ages. —The allowance to debtors is generally a shilling a-day, paid in money. Additional supplies from without are allowed to all prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A chaff mattress (or a straw mat) and 3 single blankets. I found most of the bedding in a very dirty state.—No clothing supplied, except as an occasional present.

*Discipline.*—Except that prisoners committed by the burgh magistrates have lately been employed in breaking stones, there is nothing deserving the name of discipline. Indeed, the grossest irregularities had been going on in this prison with the connivance and indeed the participation of the gaoler for a long time previous to my visit; but, as the magistrates took immediate measures for displacing this man on my informing them what had occurred, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to make any further statement on the subject. A successor has been appointed, and is already in office, and he has the reputation of being a very respectable man.—So little has been done by way of separation, that I found a man and three females in the same cell. It was asserted, to be sure, that two of the females were the man's relations. This, if true, was not of course a justification of the matter; and even this palliative was not brought forward respecting the third female. The doors of the 8 cells for male criminals all open into a small narrow passage, and conversation throughout can be kept up with the greatest ease. Indeed, there are often two or three prisoners in the same cell. On my entrance I found all the prisoners singing. Punishment is seldom inflicted, whatever be the offence. When it is, it generally consists of putting the prisoner in irons.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made in the treatment of the females and the males.

*Debtors.*—Here, as everywhere else, the number of debtors has greatly fallen off. At present there are only three.—Debtors provide their own clothing and bedding.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no difference in the treatment of tried and untried prisoners. Visits are nominally allowed only on an order from a magistrate, but the gaoler appears to have disregarded this rule systematically, and to have acted according to his own inclination. Letters, it was asserted, have been inspected. Smoking tobacco is contrary to the rules

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of the prison, but not contrary to the practice. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their place of abode. There is an old man who has been many years in the prison, and who is considered to be a mono-maniac; but there is no prisoner in a state of complete insanity. There was one indeed a few months ago, but he has been removed to the town infirmary.

*Officers.*—There are two officers, viz. a gaoler and a turnkey. After what has been said, it is unnecessary to speak of the gaoler's conduct or character. There is a surgeon who attends when sent for, and who appears to perform his duties well. There is also a chaplain, but his remuneration is so slender that he is unable to give much time to the prison. He attends about 5 hours per week, viz. about 3 hours on the Sunday (when he performs public worship), and one hour on two other days. Some of the chaplain's time is occasionally employed in teaching prisoners to read.

*Fees.*—The gaoler has a fee of half-a-crown, I believe, on the admission of every debtor, and the town-clerk has a fee varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* on the discharge of each debtor. The first is received from the creditor, the latter from the debtor, and is looked upon as a payment to the town-clerk for his trouble in taking down an examination of the debtor on his making an application for aliment. No debtor, however, is ever detained more than an hour or two if he does not pay the town-clerk his fee.

*Accounts.*—The gaoler keeps a register of imprisonments, but it is not in a tabular form, and several particulars prescribed by the Act of Parliament are omitted. The chamberlain of the burgh and the collector for the county together keep an account of expenses.

The following is an account of the expenditure for the year ending 15th September, 1836:—(The amount is more than an average one by about one quarter.)

| | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | | 236 | 4 | 3 |
| Clothing | | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Bedding and furniture | | 1 | 14 | 10 |
| Fuel, soap, and candles | | 17 | 6 | 10 |
| Paid prisoners for work done | | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| Repairs | | 15 | 11 | 8 |
| Alterations and additions | | 27 | 12 | 7 |
| *Salaries.* | | | | |
| Keeper | £65 0 0 | | | |
| Chaplain | 10 0 0 | | | |
| Surgeon (including charge for medicines) | 5 18 10 | | | |
| Turnkey | 27 6 0 | | | |
| | | 108 | 4 | 10 |
| | | 412 | 16 | 1 |
| Deduct cost of alterations and additions | | 27 | 12 | 7 |
| Total of current expenses, exclusive of the aliment of debtors and revenue prisoners | | £385 | 3 | 6 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 30; viz. 24¾ criminals, 4¾ debtors, and ½ revenue prisoners.

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year about 14*l.* 10*s.* Daily cost about 9½*d.*

*Jurisdiction.*—The prisoner is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

## COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Population about 75,000.

*County of Dumfries.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—Six, viz. the County and Burgh Gaol at Dumfries, just described, a Burgh Gaol each at Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaban, and a Lock-up-house each at Langholm and Lockerby. I had not time to visit any except the one at Dumfries. I was informed, however, that the others are all small, and that most of them are bad.

*Additional Prisons wanted.*—Four (small ones), viz. one at Thornhill (population nearly 3000), one at Moffat (population nearly 3000), one at Ecclefichan (containing a population of about 1600, many of whom are disorderly), and one at Springfield, containing a small population, but requiring a prison from the circumstance of its being on the border.

### *General state of Crime in the Burgh and County of Dumfries.*

There is a good deal of petty crime, but very little of a serious nature. The most common offences are thefts and petty assaults. All heinous offences have decreased in number, and are now indeed scarcely known, and there has been a decrease even of petty offences. Among the heinous offences which were of occasional occurrence 30 years ago, but which are now seldom or never heard of, may be mentioned murder, housebreaking with personal violence, highway-robbery, child-murder, horse-stealing, and forgery. Among the causes which have led to this gratifying improvement, are the greater demand for the labour of the lower classes (although there is still a want of profitable employment in the town of Dumfries), the cheapness of food, (partly arising from the late abundant harvests), the increased attention to education, the withdrawal of the temptations to smuggling and private distillation, the increased vigilance of the police, and the greater efficiency in the administration of justice.

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*County of Dumfries.*

The following is an estimate of the criminal population of Dumfries, exclusive of that of Maxwelltown. From 20 to 25 prostitutes, most of whom steal also. From 20 to 30 lads, varying in age from 12 to 16, who steal. About 12 persons who get drunk and commit assaults, but who do not steal. And, lastly, about 10 strangers on an average (generally pretending to be hawkers, &c.), who commit thefts and get into drunken brawls. The usual age of the offenders both in the town and county is from 12 to 21. Most of them, except the very young, are addicted to drunkenness, and their parents are generally of bad character. Few of the offenders know a trade, or have any regular occupation. They belong to the poorest class; and about two-thirds of them are either Irish, or of Irish parentage, while the fractional part of the population of the county that is either Irish or of Irish parentage is not estimated at more than about one-fifteenth. The offenders, as a class, are much below others in the same rank of life in education and knowledge, though they are considered to be about equal to them in natural talent.

### *Causes affecting Crime in the Burgh and County of Dumfries, independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—Not a great deal, and much less than formerly, among all classes. As a mark of the decrease of drunkenness among the richer classes, I may mention that an elderly gentleman at Dumfries told me, that he remembered the time when it would have been considered an insult to the host for guests to have left the house sober.—There is a Temperance Society at Dumfries.

*State of the Police.*—Tolerable at Dumfries, but indifferent in the county at large. The number of officers on constant duty at Dumfries is seven.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved during the last twenty years, and now generally good. There is still, however, a good deal of pauperism at Dumfries (arising chiefly from the influx of Irish), but very few beggars. Since the introduction of poor-rates, indeed, which took place lately, begging has not been allowed. In the county generally, however, there is a good deal of vagrancy and begging. The propriety of establishing a preventive police similar to that existing in Fife has lately been under consideration.—Agriculture is the staple occupation of the inhabitants of the county, though in the town of Dumfries there is a good deal of stocking-weaving. There is a savings'-bank at Dumfries containing between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, and there are several other small savings'-banks in different parts of the county.

*Education.*—At Dumfries education appears to be cheap, comparatively good, and general; and the same, though in a less degree, appears to be the case all over the county. The number of children growing up at Dumfries without any education is estimated at less than 100. It is believed that most of the adult population are able to read easily, and an adult school has lately been opened for those who have not the power. It is stated also that there is in fact a good deal of reading among the people, consisting chiefly of cheap periodicals, especially Chambers' Journal, the Penny Magazine, and the Christian Herald. There is a library for the working classes belonging to the Mechanics' Institution at Dumfries, and there are several others connected with the different churches. There are also many village libraries. There is a Mechanics' Institution at Dumfries, as already mentioned, but it is not in a flourishing state.

*Popular Amusements.*—There are but few amusements in summer, but in winter all classes repair to the ice to join in the game of curling, and I was much gratified at witnessing the harmony and friendly feeling with which people in very different grades of society unite in this game, and that without any loss of respect among the poorer people towards those who are richer and better educated than themselves.

## MAXWELLTOWN, STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Population about 3,500.

(Visited January 2nd, 1837.)

*Maxwelltown*

Maxwelltown, though forming a burgh of itself, and in a different county from Dumfries, is essentially a part of the latter town, being separated from it only by the river Nith, which is crossed by a bridge. Formerly the existence of separate jurisdictions in these two places often afforded the means of escape to criminals, for till of late years there was nothing like an effective police in Maxwelltown, and the moment a man had got across the bridge he could laugh at the Dumfries officers. While this state of things existed, the most serious crimes were often committed with impunity. This great evil, however, is now put an end to, there being rather an active police in Maxwelltown, and a strong lock-up-house. Great inconvenience, however, and unnecessary expense are still caused by this artificial separation of two places intended to be in close union with each other. With the prison of Dumfries within a furlong of the burgh, and with a sheriff-substitute at hand to administer justice, and a procurator-fiscal to make the preliminary investigation, persons even on trifling charges are sent to Kirkcudbright, a distance of 27 miles (and witnesses must of course be also sent to substantiate the charges), and the consequence is, that a trial which under proper regulations would not cost more than a few shillings, often costs 10*l.*

The prison of Maxwelltown is a small building, erected about 25 years ago, and standing at a corner of the main street in the middle of the burgh. The ground about it is very flat, which in the absence of under-drains causes the prison to be rather damp. It is however in contemplation to open a drain, and make some other improvements. There are five cells, and

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*Maxwelltown.*

they are each 8 feet 9 inches long, 6 feet 3 inches broad, and 9 feet high. Their cubical contents therefore is about 500 feet. Two of them are warmed by open fires, but the others not at all, and these latter are cold. None of the cells are well ventilated, but I found them tolerably clean. There has hitherto been no escape, and the place appears to be tolerably secure, although a prisoner can communicate with people on the outside. It is however proposed to build a wall to prevent this, and to enclose a small area to be used as an airing-ground, and as a place also where the prisoners can be sent to break stones or do other work.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit. I was informed, however, that on an average there are about 3 prisoners. I was informed that the prisoners generally enjoy good health; indeed, most of them remain in too short a time to have their health much affected in any way. Their food usually consists of oatmeal porridge and bread, and generally costs about 3*d.* a-day. Additional supplies from without are sometimes allowed, but not always.

*Bedding.*—Loose straw, and 3 or 4 blankets. No clothing is allowed, except in cases of great need.

*Discipline.*—None, there being no labour of any kind. Separation, however, is enforced, as far as the accommodation of the prison will allow. There is no instruction. The usual offences are making noises, breaking the furniture of the cell and the windows (generally done by those prisoners only who are put in while drunk), and communicating with people on the outside. This latter irregularity has in several instances been the means of preventing conviction at trial. The treatment of the prisoners is apparently too indulgent.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, but the gaoler's wife generally looks after the females.

*Debtors.*—None received into the prison.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no difference in the treatment of tried and untried prisoners. Visits are allowed with leave from a magistrate. Letters are inspected. Snuff-taking is allowed, and in some cases smoking tobacco also.

*Officer.*—The gaoler is also the principal police-officer in Maxwelltown, and for the two appointments he receives only 15*l.* a-year, and the use of a room in the prison. The man appears to be much better qualified for his situation than could be expected for so small a remuneration.

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*Jurisdiction*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Maxwelltown.

*State of Crime at Maxwelltown.*—There is still a great deal of petty crime, though now but few serious offences. Housebreaking, attended with personal violence, for example, which used to be common, is now of rare occurrence.—The most common offences at the present time are thefts and drunken brawls. The following is an estimated enumeration of the habitual offenders in Maxwelltown. One public prostitute; about ten young thieves (lads), from 10 to 16 years old; six bad families; about a dozen more people of different ages who steal; and about twelve more who get into drunken brawls, but who do not steal. Most of the offenders, except the very young, are in habits of drunkenness. Few of them have a knowledge of a trade, or have any regular occupation. Their parents are often of bad, or at least of loose and dissipated character. The offenders are found to be less educated than the generality of others in the same class of life, but they are not considered to be deficient in natural intelligence. Many of them are Irish who have obtained settlements in Maxwelltown.

The causes affecting crime at Maxwelltown, independent of prison discipline, are much the same as in Dumfries, except that the people are poorer, that there is less reading among them, and that the police is less efficient.

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## EDINBURGH GAOL.

(Visited several different times, but particularly on the 7th and 8th November, 1836.)

*Edinburgh Gaol.*

This prison stands on the city side of the Calton Hill, and the enclosure, which is of small extent, is bounded on one side by the Haddington road, on another by the wall of the Bridewell, and on the two other sides by houses and other private property. The rock which forms the hill serves as the foundation of the building. The gaol is almost new, having been built about 20 years. The cost, including that of the governor's house, which, though detached from the gaol is within the enclosure, was upwards of 20,000*l.*. Yet notwithstanding this large expenditure, few of the legitimate objects of a prison have been attained. The city has been decorated with a fine building (much too fine, indeed, considering its use), but no place has been provided which can afford any hope of amending the persons confined in it, or even of preventing their farther corruption. Much of this error is to be attributed to the general ignorance on the subject of prisons 20 years ago, but much, I have little doubt, may also be traced to the desire for architectural display, which, while it adds greatly to the expense of a prison, always entails a sacrifice of the internal arrangements. And this desire to have a fine building partly proceeds from and partly gives rise to another error (at least so it appears to me), namely, the custom of building prisons in conspicuous situations and within towns, instead of in retired places, and apart from other buildings, where land is cheap, where communication from the outer world can easily be cut off, and where by the erection of a habitation for offenders the idea of crime is not constantly suggested to the public mind.

The gaol contains 7 day-rooms, 54 night-cells for criminals, 3 night-cells for debtors, and 4 cells for refractory prisoners. There are 7 airing yards.

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The dimensions are as follow:—

|  | Length. | Breadth. | Height. | Cubical Contents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sleeping Cells.* |  |  |  |  |
| Criminals. |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 11½ feet | 6¼ feet | 8 feet | 575 feet. |
| 34 | 8½ | 6¼ |  | 425 |
| Debtors' Cells |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 15 | 12½ | 11 | 2000 |
| 1 | 23 | 19 |  | 4800 |
| 1 | 8½ | 6¼ | 10 | 530 |
| *Day Rooms.* |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 23 | 19 | 11 |  |
| 1 | 19½ | 15 | 10 |  |
| 1 | 15 | 8½ |  |  |
| 2 | 16 | 15 |  |  |
| 1 | 20 | 9½ |  |  |
| 1 | 20 | 15 |  |  |
| *Cells for Refractory.* |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 8½ | 6¼ | 3 | 425 |
| *Airing Yards.* |  |  |  |  |
| Male Criminals. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 76 | 17 |  |  |
| 1 | 68 | 22 |  |  |
| 1 | 68 | 28 |  |  |
| 1 | 69 | 23 |  |  |
| Female Criminals. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 100 | 9 |  |  |
| 1 | 89 | 16 |  |  |
| Male Debtors. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 96 | 22 |  |  |

There are no effectual means of separation even for a small number of prisoners, for communication can readily be kept up even between the night-cells; and the number of these cells is so small, compared with the number of prisoners, that on an average each cell must receive three prisoners. Out of many of the windows, too, the prisoners can talk to people on the Calton Hill. Under these circumstances, sentences of solitary confinement, which are not unfrequently passed, become little better than a farce. There are, too, no sufficient means of watching the prisoners, and it would be very difficult to set them to work.

The prison appears to be tolerably secure. The only instance of escape happened a few months ago, and was on the part of a prisoner who was assisting in putting up some window lines in the governor's house. Being a sailor, and expert in the use of ropes, he seized hold of the line when the attention of the other workman was withdrawn, and swinging over the prison wall, let himself down on the outside. He was captured again, however, in a few hours.

The prison is under-drained, and is generally dry. In very damp weather, however, moisture sometimes exudes from the stone walls and floors; and I was told that the night-cells are often damp, owing to the frequency with which they are washed. The day-rooms are warmed by open fires; but there are no means of warming the night-cells, and prisoners confined in them in the day time, as well as at night, suffer much from cold; the more so, because they have no work to afford them exercise. The ventilation has been improved lately, in consequence of a fever having broken out last year among the females, which was attributed, in part, to the closeness of their cells. The ventilation, however, is still but indifferent, and depends too much on the will and attention of the prisoners themselves. In one of the females' wards, too, there is an offensive smell, proceeding from the privy which stands at the foot of the stairs, and which is ill-constructed.* I found the whole of the prison clean.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the city.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were 139 prisoners at the time of my visit; namely,—130 criminals, 2 revenue prisoners, and 7 debtors, (90 of the prisoners males, and 49 females). The average number is about 145; which is less than it was two or three years ago, owing to the decrease in the number of debtors. Most of the prisoners appeared to be tolerably clean; many of them, indeed, quite clean; but I found, in the course of my private examination of some of them, that the means taken for enforcing cleanliness are insufficient, and that prisoners occasionally pass the whole day without washing themselves. Some of the prisoners were unwell, but most of them seemed to be in good health.

*General Health.*—Indifferent. Those who have been used to the open air, and to a good deal of exercise, generally fall off. The most prevalent diseases are bowel complaints (diarrhœa and constipation), and catarrhs, often brought on, it is supposed, by the change of diet and the loss of exercise; and, as respects those confined in the night-cells, by the loss of fresh air also. As already mentioned, a fever broke out in the females' wards last year, owing, the surgeon thinks, in a considerable degree, to the close and crowded state of the cells. Ten prisoners were attacked, and 4 died. Since that time some of the cells hitherto used by male prisoners have been appropriated to females; and the ventilation of the females' cells has been somewhat improved. There were altogether 5 deaths last year; but the average number of deaths is not more than 2. The average number of prisoners ill at one time is believed to be about 8; but as no sick-list has been kept, it is not possible to give this number with certainty. A small infirmary

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* January, 1837. A new privy has now been built outside the prison, and at a little distance from it. This nuisance, therefore, no longer exists.

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has been erected within the last few months, apart from the main building. It consists of two rooms, each warmed with a stove, and furnished with a water-stool. The place has not, however, yet been used, there not having been any case of serious illness since it was built. Formerly the upper rooms at each end of the principal building were used as infirmaries; but they are no longer reserved for this purpose.

*Food.*—The food is too good in quality, and probably too abundant in quantity, when compared with the fare of the poorest class of honest people in Edinburgh. Indeed, the quantity appears to be too great even for health. The allowance is as follows:—

> *Breakfast.*—One-third of a pound of oatmeal made into a quart of porridge, with a tenth of a gallon of skim milk.
>
> *Dinner.*—A quart of broth (containing 4 ounces of barley, and 2½ ounces of beef), and a small loaf of fine wheaten bread, weighing about 5¾ ounces.
>
> On Saturday, in lieu of the broth, each prisoner receives 4 ounces of cheese, "equal in quality to soft Kanter or Dutch old milk cheese," and a pint of beer.
>
> *Supper.*—The same as breakfast.

Salt and vegetables are supplied, in addition to the foregoing, "in sufficient quantities to render the food agreeable." And lastly, each prisoner receives a halfpenny a-day in money, given, till lately, avowedly for the purchase of *tobacco!* And although this application of the money is now forbidden, the purchase of other luxuries, such as ale, coffee, rolls, &c. is permitted. A man attends the prison daily to supply the nice appetites of its idle inmates.

The cost of the food, including the expense of cooking, is about 3½*d.* a-day, exclusive of the halfpenny paid in money, making in the whole 4*d.* a-day, or 2*s.* 4*d.* a-week; which is rather more than one and a half the cost of the food at the Glasgow Bridewell, although the prisoners enjoy better health there than in the Edinburgh Gaol.

It should be remarked, too, that untried prisoners, in addition to the prison allowance, are permitted to receive supplies of food from without; and that, as the untried prisoners are mixed with the tried, these, also, probably succeed occasionally in getting similar supplies.

The usual allowance to debtors, is from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a-day, paid in money.

*Clothing.*—None is allowed except in cases of destitution. A circumstance which took place only a few days before my last visit, shews one of the evils arising from the custom of prisoners wearing their ordinary clothes in gaol, instead of a prison dress. Goodwin, the man who made his escape lately from an officer who was taking him to Appleby, having committed a new robbery at Leith, was apprehended and brought to the gaol at Edinburgh. His person was examined on his admission, and it was believed he had nothing about him. A day or two afterwards, however, he told the governor that he had lost a sovereign, and added that he felt sure one of the prisoners had stolen it. In answer to the inquiry where he had concealed the coin, he replied that he had sewed it in the flap of his trousers-pocket. A search having been made, the money was found; and on further examination, it appeared that the sovereign had dropped out when Goodwin was washing himself, and that one of his fellow-prisoners, a boy, had picked it up. The case, however, does not end even here. It appearing that Goodwin had committed many robberies at Glasgow, he was sent there to undergo his trial, instead of being tried for the single robbery at Leith. On a second examination of his person and clothes being made, at Glasgow, some keys and files were found, which he must have had about him during the whole time he was in the Edinburgh Gaol. What a third examination would bring forth I cannot say, but as the prisoner, though still quite young, has shewn himself well skilled in his criminal arts, it is very possible that he has at this moment something in his possession which has escaped the vigilance of all the searchers. On leaving the Edinburgh Gaol, he received such portion of the sovereign which had been lost, and found again, as he had not been allowed to expend, consisting of a half-sovereign and some silver. This money was taken from him on entering the Glasgow Gaol; but in the midst of some business that was going on while the money was lying on the table, he snatched up the half-sovereign and *swallowed* it!—saying that he should get it again in the morning!

Another evil arising from the custom of prisoners wearing their own clothing, is the difficulty of keeping their linen clean, in consequence of the dirty state of their outer garments. This not having occurred to me, I was puzzled to account for the black colour of the shirt of one of the prisoners, for I could not conceive by what means he could possibly give it such a dark hue, even supposing that he had tried his best to effect so laudable a purpose.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and pillow, 3 single blankets and a coverlet. The bedclothes are not washed at any stated times (indeed it is difficult to lay down a rule in this matter), but they all looked tolerably clean.

*Discipline.*—There is nothing meriting the name. The prisoners pass their time in idleness and in each other's vicious society. They get up at 6 o'clock in summer, but not before sun-rise in winter, and they go to their night-cells half an hour before sun-set all the year round; so that they pass a great deal too much time in bed. The usual prison offences are, making noises, quarrelling, stealing from each other, and communicating with persons outside the prison. The ordinary punishments are the withdrawal of part of the allowance of food, and confinement in a sleeping-cell or dark-cell. A prisoner is punished for an act of mischief by the loss for some days of the halfpence already spoken of. A schoolmaster attends about 3 hours each day (except Sundays) to teach the boys reading; and the chaplain attends daily, about the same time, to give religious instruction to the prisoners, and on Sunday to perform divine service. The chaplain states that his power of producing an effect on the mind of a prisoner is much weakened by want of the opportunity of addressing him when quite removed from his companions.

*Female Prisoners.*—One of the few redeeming features in this gaol, is a provision for female,

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superintendence. The only officer, however, paid out of the prison funds is a matron; but the Ladies' Society for Visiting Female Prisoners kindly take upon themselves the cost of a female assistant.

*Debtors.*—Here, as at all the other prisons I have visited, the number of debtors is fast decreasing, owing, in part, to the changes that have lately taken place in the law, and in part, it is to be hoped, to the improved condition of the country. The average number of debtors in this gaol is now only 12. Two or three years ago it was 20. At the present moment there are only 7 debtors. Debtors find their own clothing, but not their own bedding, unless they prefer doing so, which few do. They are freely allowed to receive visits from their friends during 4 hours of each day, and they may have additional supplies of food from without. The attendance of debtors at public worship is not compulsory, and they do not attend regularly. At one of my visits I found a party of the debtors engaged in a game at cards.

*Miscellaneous.*—Untried prisoners are allowed to receive additional supplies of food from without, and their friends may come to see them without an order from a magistrate. Smoking tobacco is allowed among the debtors, but not among the criminals. There is no regular provision for enabling prisoners to return to their homes on liberation, but the means are generally afforded by private charity. There is no prisoner who is actually insane, at the present time, but there is a man (he who made his escape lately and was retaken) who was committed five years ago on the ground of insanity, under an order of confinement until he could obtain sureties in 100*l.* to keep the peace. In what was supposed to be a fit of temporary madness (brought on by hard drinking) he had *killed his own child!* Since he was sent to prison, however, (where it is to be hoped he will be kept for the remainder of his life,) he has not evinced any symptom of mental derangement.

*Officers.*—A governor, matron, chaplain, surgeon, schoolmaster, clerk, 5 male turnkeys, a female turnkey, a porter, and a watchman. It is difficult to speak of the qualifications of the officers, owing to the bad system under which they act, and which is capable only of very partial remedy, in consequence of the bad construction of the building. The governor has long been alive to the formidable evils existing in the gaol, but there are many which he would be unable to remedy. As far as I have the means of judging, all the officers perform their duties about as well as can reasonably be expected.

*Fees.*—Every imprisoning creditor has to pay 2½ per cent. on the amount of the debt to the city funds, as some compensation for the expense of finding accommodation for the debtor, and for being liable for his safe custody. Every debtor applying for aliment has to pay 4*s.* to the clerk for drawing up the petition, and 5*s.* more in fees to other officers for serving the order, &c.; and he has also to pay a fee on liberation, varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.*, according to the amount of the debt. It is contrary to the regulations of the prison for any officer to sell food, &c. to the prisoners, but at my last visit I found that one of the turnkeys was acting for the man whose daily visits have been mentioned, and who was himself unwell. Some of the prisoners are employed as wardsmen, and are paid each 1*s.* a-week, in money.

*General Observations.*—It is scarcely possible that any one can be placed in this gaol without becoming worse. The number of recommitments is great, but the records do not shew how great, as no sufficient entry has hitherto been made of those who are convicted on summary processes.

*Accounts.*—The following is a list of the accounts:—

### *Relating to Debtors.*

1st. *Entry Book,* containing the names of the creditor and debtor, and the sum for which the latter is incarcerated.

2nd. A detailed record of the particulars of the warrant, &c.

3rd. *Aliment Book.*

### *Relating to Criminals.*

1st. *Daily Entry Book,* in which the names of all criminals are entered as they arrive.

2nd *Record of Prisoners committed for Trial,* containing a description of their persons, their trade, day of their birth, crime for which committed, place of offence, the judge by whom committed, date of trial, and how disposed of.

3rd. *Aliment and Diet Book,* containing the names of the prisoners and kind of warrant, the period in prison, and the number of rations chargeable to the city, county, and other places respectively.

4th. *Daily State Book,* containing the number of debtors and criminals, distinguishing males from females.

5th. *Journal of Prison Offences and Punishments.*

6th. *Record of Transported Convicts,* containing duplicates of returns made from time to time to the Home Office, &c.

The different accounts are kept with great neatness, and apparently with accuracy. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year 1835. (This abstract includes the expenses of the lock-up-house, which, though at a considerable distance from the gaol, is considered a branch of it.)

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment . . . . . . . . | 830 | 4 | 5½ |
| Extra allowances by order of surgeon . . . . | 13 | 15 | 4½ |
| Fuel, soap, candles, &c. . . . . . . | 83 | 8 | 4 |
| Carried forward . . . | £927 | 8 | 2 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | | £927 | 8 | 2 |
| Stationery, books, &c. | | | | 2 | 15 | 10 |
| Washing and Cooking | | | | 100 | 3 | 6 |
| Allowed prisoners for work done in the gaol | | | | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Straw | | | | 14 | 16 | 4½ |
| Removing prisoners to take their trial | | | | 14 | 19 | 0 |
| Repairs, &c. | | | | 42 | 5 | 3 |
| Sundries | | | | 88 | 1 | 10 |
| *Salaries.* | | | | | | |
| Governor | £250 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chaplain | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surgical attendance and medicines | 47 | 6 | 11 | | | |
| Matron | 36 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| Clerk | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Schoolmaster | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Six Male Turnkeys | 306 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Porter | 46 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| Watchman | 41 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 846 | 10 | 11 |
| Total, exclusive of the Aliment of Debtors and revenue Prisoners | | | | £2045 | 10 | 6½ |

Average number of prisoners during the year—criminals 155 (including 29 in the lock-up-house): revenue prisoners 3; debtors 21. Total 179.

Average cost of each prisoner during the year, about 12*l.* 10*s.* Daily cost about 8*d.*

*Usual state of the Prisoners when they enter the Gaol.*—Most of them are between 15 and 35 years old. The prisoners are distinguished for habits of drunkenness and dissipation; many of them being habitual drunkards, and at least 3 in every 4 having been under the excitement of liquor when they committed their offences. About 1 in 4 of the females, and about 1 in 6 of the males, are found able to read easily. Little is known of the parents of adult offenders, but those of young thieves are generally known to be of bad character. The following is an example:—A few days before I inspected the gaol, the schoolmaster was expressing a hope to one of his scholars—a young thief—that when he left prison this time, he would conduct himself as an honest boy, and not get to stealing again. Another lad, however, a member of the class, interrupted him with, "Please, Sir, do you know what his mother said to him?" and the schoolmaster, on replying in the negative, learnt that the boy's mother had come to see him the day before, and had advised him "to pay them out for putting him in prison," by committing fresh thefts as soon as he was at liberty again. The truth of this statement was confirmed by many of the other boys who were present. It is an example not only of the bad character of the parents of criminals, but of the danger of allowing visits to prisoners.—The prisoners in the Edinburgh Gaol, while they are considered below others in the same class of life in education, are believed to be equal to them in intelligence. Most of them are inhabitants either of the city of Edinburgh or of the county.

### *Lock-up-House.*

This small prison is behind the Parliament House. It is used chiefly for prisoners under examination, and for those who are sentenced to short periods of imprisonment by the Police Court. As cells have been made in the new County Buildings (although not yet completed) to be used in lieu of this lock-up-house, which is to be pulled down, to make room for the advocate's library, a minute description of it is not necessary. It has most of the faults of a prison of the ordinary construction and management—some of them it has in a high degree—and can, in fact, be regarded as little better than a moral pest-house; the young and old in crime being crowded together in idleness and corruption. The *average* number of prisoners is 29, and there are only 8 cells altogether, with no airing yard. The place appears to be secure, but that, under the circumstances of the case, is a doubtful advantage. There are no means of warming the cells, and the keeper says they are often very cold, and that in wet weather the walls and floors are damp. The ventilation is moderately good, but the drain from the privy being in a bad state, at the time of my visit, there was a stench from it in all the cells. The prison was tolerably clean, but the prisoners themselves (33 as to number) were many of them dirty. The keeper, who resides in the house, appears to be an intelligent and active man.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

## EDINBURGH BRIDEWELL.

Visited at different times, but particularly on the 10th and 11th of January. 1837.

*Edinburgh Bridewell.*

The site of the Edinburgh Bridewell is nearly the same as that of the Gaol already described; the two buildings, indeed, are close together, and might easily be mistaken for parts of the same. The bridewell, however, was built about twenty years before the goal, and is now about forty years old. It cost between 11,000*l.* and 12,000*l.*, and the land occupied is about an acre and a quarter. The general form of the building is semicircular, and in the centre there is a tower with narrow windows like loop-holes, commanding a view of the cells, which are ranged round the arc in four tiers, each tier containing thirteen cells. There are thus 52 cells in the whole, and these are all that are regularly used during the day; and as the average number of prisoners is about 180, there are generally from two to four prisoners in each cell. All these cells are 15 feet long, and most of them are 8½ feet in average breadth, and 8 feet 3 inches high. Behind these working-cells are the sleeping-cells, with passages intervening. The sleeping-cells are much smaller than the working-cells, but there are many more of them, the whole number being 129. 78 of these cells are each 7 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 feet 3 inches high, and they contain, therefore, only 350 cubic feet each. The others are somewhat larger, but the

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*Edinburgh Bridewell.*

largest, excepting three, are not more than 9 feet long, 6½ feet broad, 8 feet 3 inches high, and 485 feet in cubical content. There are also two dark cells for refractory prisoners of the size of these latter cells; and a new wing has just been put up (but not yet brought into use) containing 20 cells, each 8½ feet long, 6½ broad, and 9 feet high, and having a cubical content of about 500 feet. There is an airing yard, but it is seldom used except in summer, and then for females only. The whole of the prison is dry. Most of it is warmed by a warm-air apparatus. The ventilation of the day-cells appears to be tolerably good, but that of the night-cells is insufficient. I found the whole of the prison clean, and I have no doubt it is always kept so. The place appears to be secure also, no instance of escape having occurred for five years. The last escape was effected by a man who pretended to be dying. He succeeded in imposing on the gentleman who then acted as surgeon, and he got his permission to have his cell-door left open during the night, on pretence of enabling the nurse to pass readily backwards and forwards. Availing himself of this arrangement, he got out of his cell and made his way through the roof of the prison.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were 160 prisoners at the time of my visit,—namely, 97 males, and 63 females. The ordinary average is about 20 less than this number, and this average is 20 or 30 less than was the average two or three years ago. The prisoners looked cleaner than almost any body of prisoners I have examined, though they wash themselves only once a-day, and then do not wash more than their hands and face. Once a-week, however, every prisoner goes into the bath, and then he gets a thorough cleansing.

*Health.*—Generally good. Some of those confined for long periods, indeed, fall off in health, especially such as have been accustomed to a country life, but the majority leave the prison in at least as good health as when they entered it. Although there have been two or three epidemics in Edinburgh during the last year, none of them have appeared in this prison. The diseases which most prevail are slight fever, inflammation of different kinds, rheumatism, itch, ringworm, syphilis, and catarrh. Three prisoners died last year, and 6 died in 1835. In each year, also, two or three children died, who were the infants of female prisoners. The number of deaths is augmented by the circumstance of sick convicts, (whose constitutions are too much broken up to make it worth while to incur the expense of transportation) being sometimes sent to the Edinburgh Bridewell with every prospect of their dying there. There are two infirmaries, one for males, and one for females; the first consisting of five rooms, all small ones, and the second of nine rooms, some small and some large.

*Food.*—The rations are as follow:—

> *Breakfast.*—Five and a half ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, and half an imperial pint of small beer.
>
> *Dinner.*—Half a gallon of broth (containing four ounces of barley, with vegetables), and on two days of the week half a pound of ox-head. On four days of the week, also, each prisoner receives a wheaten cake, weighing about 6 ounces. On Saturday, a quarter of a pound of cheese and a pint of beer are given, in lieu of the broth.
>
> *Supper.*—The same as for breakfast, except that no beer is given.

The foregoing rations are allowed to all prisoners, whether males or females, children or adults. Prisoners, whose labour is particularly productive, receive 12 ounces of bread every day, instead of 6 ounces on 4 days of the week only. The food is all plain, but is sufficiently good. Its cost, including the expense of cooking, (and allowing for the wear of cooking utensils, the value of the matron's time in superintending, &c.) is about 2½*d.* a-day for each prisoner—the same as at the Glasgow Bridewell. The quantity of food, while it is not excessive, appears to be sufficient for health, and is as great, it is believed, as that obtained by many honest poor in Edinburgh. Additional supplies from without are not allowed.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress, two single blankets (except in summer, when there is only one), two sheets, and a woollen coverlet. The bedding appears to be sufficient, for I received no complaint about it. I found it also very clean, as indeed was everything in the prison.

*Clothing.*—This is one of the few prisons in the country in which the inmates are all supplied with clothes, the bridewell of Aberdeen being, I believe, the only other prison. Here, as at Aberdeen, the clothing is just what it should be; strong, plain, sufficiently warm, and without any party colours or other badges which serve to keep the idea of crime and disgrace constantly before the prisoner's mind. The articles of dress are as follow:—

> *Males.*—Jacket and trousers of strong grey cloth, a coarse linen shirt, list shoes, and a night-cap; and in winter coarse woollen stockings also.
>
> *Females.*—A coarse linen shift, apron, and cap, a woollen petticoat, a gown made of drugget, and list shoes; and in winter coarse woollen stockings also.

Stockings are also allowed in summer to the few prisoners for whom the surgeon thinks them necessary, and additional clothing of other kinds is given in peculiar cases.

The cost of the clothing, including the value of the labour expended on the raw material, in the prison, and the labour of making the clothes, is not more than about 10*s.* per head per annum; the total cost of the prisoners' clothing in the year 1835 (about an average one in this respect), being about 100*l.*, and the average number of prisoners in the same year being rather more than 200. Little as this expense is, it is somewhat greater than that incurred for clothing at Aberdeen, where the average cost per head does not exceed 8*s.* a-year.

*Discipline.*—Owing chiefly to the want of complete separation among the prisoners, the discipline is far from perfect, although it is much better than in most other prisons in Scotland. The difficulty of enforcing good discipline is increased not only by the want of the means of

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separating the prisoners, but by the want of good means of inspecting them, and by the circumstance of the prisoners being, to a considerable extent, themselves employed as officers. The means of inspection might readily be increased by making inspection holes in the cell doors. The tower from which the prisoners are at present watched, is so distant that it is difficult to detect an offender even when the officer on the look out is aware that an offence is being committed. Moreover in the evening when there are lights in the tower, a person looking from it can himself be seen, and this is the case indeed, though in a less degree, during the day.—The average time of labour is about nine hours a-day; and, strange to say, those work least whose labour is least productive. This arises from the circumstance of the work of such prisoners not being equal in value to the light they would consume if they were supplied with gas, &c. in the evening. The prisoners in the Edinburgh bridewell earn much less than those in the Glasgow bridewell, owing to a variety of circumstances, the chief of which are the superiority of Glasgow as a market for labour, the greater scale of the Glasgow bridewell, the greater industry of prisoners when they are alone than when they are together, and the circumstance that more of the prisoners in the Glasgow bridewell are found to have learned some trade before they come in, than is the case at Edinburgh. On the other hand, the Edinburgh bridewell has, I believe, the advantage in the length of the periods of imprisonment, the average at the Glasgow bridewell being only about 60 days. The average value of the labour of a prisoner in the Edinburgh bridewell is between 2*l.* and 3*l.*—last year nearly 3*l.* The same average in the Glasgow bridewell is between 5*l.* and 6*l.* The common kinds of work in the Edinburgh bridewell are weaving, spinning, knitting, making list shoes, sewing, and picking oakum, cotton, &c. When possible a prisoner is employed at that kind of work to which he has been accustomed. This of course is the case with tailors, shoemakers, &c.; but among others engaged at their own trade, I found a bookbinder, who was busily at work binding and repairing the books belonging to the prison. A treadmill was at work till lately, which was turned to no better use than flapping the air; a new treadmill, however, has now been constructed, the power of which has already been let for five years at the rate of 70*l.* a-year. It will employ about 24 men. This treadmill is the only one in Scotland; there is no crank labour at any other prison.

The prisoners rise at six in summer, and as soon as it becomes light in winter. Such as work in the evening, go to bed at 9 o'clock throughout the year, and in summer the others also go to bed at this hour, but in winter the latter go to bed at nightfall. Thus all the prisoners pass too much time in bed, and many, a great deal too much. There is a schoolmaster (who is also chaplain) who gives the younger prisoners instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He attends for this purpose during four hours of five days in the week, and he gives another hour on each of these days (with two hours on Saturday and four hours on Sunday) to religious exercises and the performance of Divine worship. The prisoners are supplied with bibles and religious tracts. They have also the use of a library containing about 450 volumes, consisting mostly, but not exclusively, of religious works. All the books I saw in use were unusually clean.

*Offences and Punishments.*—The ordinary offences are being idle, calling to one another, and making noises. The usual punishment is the withdrawal of part of the allowance of food; but in cases of great misconduct the offender is put into a dark cell. There is no flogging or corporal punishment of any kind. I received no complaint of unkind treatment, and I do not think there can be ground for any. All the prisoners I examined considered their work an alleviation of their punishment: as the treadmill however was not in use, and had not been so for a considerable time, I was not able to learn in what light that kind of labour is regarded.

*Female Prisoners.*—These are under the general superintendence of a matron, assisted by a female officer. Much of the time of both, however, is employed in directing the cooking, washing, and cleaning. I never indeed met either of them in the female wards. The immediate charge of these wards, indeed, is in the hands of female prisoners, called wardswomen. The females' day-cells, too, like the males', are open to inspection from the tower, and the male turnkeys go into them frequently. The male turnkeys, however, have nothing to do with locking up the female prisoners in their night-cells, or with the unlocking in the morning. This is done partly by the under housekeeper (the matron's assistant is so called), and partly by the wardswomen.—No difference is made in the treatment of females and males.

*Miscellaneous*—Visits are allowed from persons who are not known to be of bad character, on an order from a magistrate. Letters are inspected by the governor. Tobacco in every form is prohibited. There is no regular provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes, but occasional assistance is given. There is no insane prisoner at present.

*Officers.*—There are twelve officers, namely, the governor, matron, surgeon, chaplain, clerk, five male turnkeys, a female assistant, and a night watchman. The governor is evidently well qualified for his situation; he has decision of character, combined with kind and gentlemanly manners. I had, of course, but few means of judging of the qualifications of the other officers, but I believe they all fill their posts well. The surgeon or his assistant attends daily, and once a month he makes a complete inspection of all the prisoners—a good rule, which it would be well to introduce generally.

*Fees.*—There are no fees of any kind.

*Accounts.*—The accounts are very numerous, and are kept with neatness and precision. Their complexity is enhanced by the circumstance of the expenses of different prisoners being defrayed by different bodies; thus some of the prisoners are paid for by the county, some by the city, others by the Police Commissioners, and others again (namely, those tried by the High Court of Justiciary), are paid for out of the public Exchequer. Military prisoners, too, (of whom there are generally from 20 to 30) are paid for by the War Department; and, lastly, there are a few revenue prisoners, paid for (when the trouble of making the application is taken) by the Board of Excise, or Board of Customs, as the case may be. The charges to the latter bodies are of a

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simple kind, but those made to the county, city, and police depend, in part, on many matters of detail.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year 1835; (about an average year) :—

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prison Diet | | | | 620 | 17 | 9 |
| Extra allowances by order of the surgeon | | | | 26 | 0 | 6½ |
| Clothing, about | | | | 99 | 10 | 0 |
| Furniture and bedding (including straw) | | | | 56 | 9 | 7 |
| Soap, candle, and fuels | | | | 172 | 11 | 3 |
| Stationery, &c. | | | | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| Repairs | | | | 86 | 0 | 4 |
| Sundries | | | | 68 | 2 | 6½ |
| *Salaries:—* | | | | | | |
| Governor | £200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chaplain and Schoolmaster | 80 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surgeon (including charge for medicines) | 79 | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Matron | 40 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Two Clerks | 87 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Four Male Turnkeys | 174 | 12 | 7 | | | |
| One Female Turnkey | 26 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| One Porter | 31 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| One Watchman | 36 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Other allowances | 28 | 8 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 783 | 12 | 0 |
| Part of the cost of an additional wing | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | 2227 | 11 | 6 |
| Profits arising from productive labour (in addition to 4*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* paid to the prisoners themselves) | £483 | 19 | 8¾ | | | |
| Casual receipts | 33 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | 517 | 1 | 2¾ |
| | | | | 1710 | 10 | 3¼ |
| Deduct cost of additions | | | | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | £1410 | 10 | 3¼ |

(Of this sum 333*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* was received by the Crown agent for prisoners sentenced by the Justiciary Court, and 198*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* by the War Office for military prisoners. The remainder 878*l.* 1*s.* 6¼*d.* was paid partly by the county, partly by the city, and partly by the Commissioners of the Edinburgh Police.)

Average number of prisoners during the year, 205. (117 males and 87 females).

Gross average cost of each prisoner during the year, about 9*l.* 6*s.*

Average cost of each prisoner, deducting the money received for his labour, about 7*l.*—Daily cost, about 4½*d.*

*General Observations.*—The Edinburgh house of correction, though very imperfect in its construction, is certainly on a better plan than any prison in Scotland, built so long ago as forty years; and with some minor alterations it may, I think, be so far improved as to become suitable for a moderately-good system of discipline.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of Commissioners appointed under a local Act of Parliament.

*Usual State of the Prisoners at their entrance.*—The usual age is from 15 to 30. As a class, the prisoners are much given to drunkenness; much more so than the generality of others in the same rank of life. Even some of the boys are in habits of intoxication. Many have no knowledge of a trade, and have no regular occupation. It is believed that about two-thirds of the prisoners are able to read easily, but it is not known how far they compare with others in the same rank of life in intelligence or education. The character of the parents, when known, (as it usually is, if the offender be young), is generally at least indifferent, and very often bad. Some of the parents, however, are of good character. On an average about an eighth part of the prisoners are soldiers, confined for military offences, chiefly drunkenness. Of the others, many are day labourers, and many are vagrants.

## CANONGATE PRISON, EDINBURGH.

(Visited 17th January, 1837.)

*Canongate.*

This is a small and very old prison, which for several years has been used for debtors only, and which might with advantage be given up altogether. It is situated in the middle of the town, and on the side of one of the main streets. There are eight rooms, one of which is rather large, but the other seven are small; they are dry, and of moderate temperature, but they are not well ventilated; they are warmed by open fires, and there must be a constant risk of the building catching fire, the floors and ceilings being made of wood, and no officer residing on the spot. There is no airing yard. I found the prison tolerably clean.

There were 4 prisoners at the time of my visit, namely, 3 men and 1 woman. This is less than the average number, which, during the year 1836, was 7 or 8, but which is constantly on the decline.

I found the prisoners moderately clean, but one of them (a man) was in a state of intoxication, and in bed with his clothes on. He had been taken out of the prison by a sheriff-offi-

*Canongate.*

cer, to undergo some examination, and it was two or three hours after his return that I saw him. The officer declared that he had brought the prisoner back sober, and that he had had no whisky while in his charge; though he admitted that the man had had a glass or two of ale. The turnkey on the other hand asserted that the prisoner was drunk when he came back, and the prisoner himself said that he certainly had had some whisky in the presence of the sheriff-officer. Which of these statements was true, and which false, I had not time to examine and decide.

I was told that the health of the prisoners is generally tolerably good. There was no death during the last year. The usual allowance for aliment is 10*d.* a-day, bed and bed-clothes being provided from the prison funds.

The most common prison offences were stated to be making noises and injuring the furniture. The punishment used is peculiar to this prison, the offender being put into the stocks.

Female prisoners are in part superintended by a female officer. Visits from friends are freely allowed during four hours of the day. Supplies of food from without are permitted.

*Officers.*—There are three officers, namely, the governor, a male turnkey, and a female turnkey. None of them, as already stated, reside in the prison.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the Canongate.

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## EDINBURGH POLICE PRISON.

(Visited 17th January, 1837.)

*Edinbugh Police Prison.*

This prison is in the middle of the city, and stands on the slope of a hill. It is nearly surrounded by streets and alleys. The building served formerly as the Royal Bank; and was converted to its present use thirteen years ago. The place, however, is ill suited to police purposes, and it is in contemplation to give it up and build another. There are altogether 51 rooms and cells, 20 of which are 8¼ feet long, 4 feet broad, 7 feet 9 inches high, and have a cubical content of 300 feet. Nine of the other cells are but little larger than these. As might be expected, under these circumstances, the cells are very close. The prison, however, is dry and sufficiently warm. It is heated partly by steam. I found it clean throughout.—There is no airing yard.

The prison appears to be tolerably secure, although communication can be kept up, and is so, in fact, between the upper cells and the street, by which the prisoners obtain supplies of whisky, at least, if not of tools for effecting their escape. The last instance of escape happened five years ago, and was on the part of a girl, who concealed herself in the water-closet.

There were 20 prisoners at the time of my visit, namely, 8 males and 12 females. This is considerably less than the average number, which during the last year has been about 40, and which used to be even higher. The greatest number of prisoners, at any one time last year, was about 80, exclusive of 20 or 30 persons against whom there was no charge, but who were admitted as to an asylum for the night. The smallest number in the same time was about 12. There is no regulation for obliging the prisoners to wash themselves, and this being the case, I of course found some of them dirty. There is no rule also which requires the prisoners to rise at a certain time, and which forbids their going to bed during the day (a matter that ought to be put out of their power by the removal of the bed-clothes). I consequently found some of them in bed, although it was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. The bedding (most of which I found clean) consists of a straw mattress and pillow, two blankets, and a rug. This, however, is for prisoners in the upper cells only, where those are confined who have been tried, and who are undergoing imprisonment. Such prisoners as are awaiting their trial, are not supplied with any bedding.

The daily allowance of food is 18 oz. of bread, and 2 pints of beer. Those sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment (the *maximum* period), get a pint and a half of broth in addition to the foregoing allowance, during each of the last four days of their detention.

There were three or four deaths last year, which is about the average number; but almost all who die in this prison are worn out drunkards, brought in during the last stage of debility. There has been no fever in the prison for a considerable time.

There is no employment for the prisoners. Smoking is forbidden, and it was stated that in point of fact the prisoners do not often smoke, though it was admitted that the means of indulgence are sometimes smuggled in by the prisoners, and sometimes obtained from the street. The usual offences are injuring the furniture, making noises (one of the prisoners, a girl, was singing when I entered), and getting whisky, &c. from the street.

The average number of prisoners received during the year (counting recommitments, which form the great body of the cases), is about 7000, which is about 1000 less than was the average 12 or 13 years ago.

The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Police.

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## EDINBURGH HOUSE OF REFUGE.

(Visited January 20th, 1837.)

*Edinburgh House of Refuge.*

Although houses of refuge do not fall within my province of inspection, I am naturally led to make inquiries respecting them by their importance as a means of preventing crime, and of affording an offender, who has undergone imprisonment, an asylum where his reform may be completed, and where he may abide till an opportunity presents itself for his returning in safety to society. I have not found my want of legal authority any obstacle to obtaining full information respecting the working of these institutions; on the contrary, a strong desire has been manifested to show every part of them, and to obtain advice as to the system of management.

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*Edinburgh House of Refuge.*

Among other houses of refuge that of Edinburgh deserves notice; indeed it has one arrangement, and that an excellent one, which I believe is peculiar to it. I refer to a provision for receiving as boarders persons who having but little self-control, are constantly getting into disgrace (chiefly by intoxication), but whose friends (the husband, generally, in the case of a female), are willing to pay a small weekly sum for their maintenance, and who are themselves willing in their sober moments to enter the asylum. The sum paid at the Edinburgh house of refuge varies from 2*s.* to 8*s.* a-week, and depends partly on the ability of the donor, and partly on the style in which the inmate is to live. The amount received in this way last year (1836) was upwards of 700*l.*; which sum, besides defraying the expenses of those on whose behalf it was paid, left a balance for the benefit of the establishment.

The average number of inmates last year was about 300, and the total expenditure (including that for boarders), about 1800*l.*, or 6*l.* per head. This is equal to about 4*d.* a-day each, of which sum, 3*d.* is for food, leaving 1*d.* a-day for all other expenses, including clothing, salaries, and rent. It should be remarked, however, that the rent is very low—62*l.* a-year only—the building (once the residence of the Duke of Queensbury, and afterwards a barrack) belonging to Government.—The cost of food appears to be unnecessarily great, being a halfpenny a-day per head greater than that of the food in the Edinburgh and Glasgow bridewells, notwithstanding the great proportion of children, and the small amount of work done in the refuge. I am aware that the expense of food is kept up somewhat by the superior quality of that given to some of the boarders; but this is not a sufficient explanation. In fact, there can be little doubt that the food is too good, if we bear in mind, as we always ought, the kind of food consumed by the lowest class of independent labourers. The bread, indeed, is as fine as that eaten by the richest classes in Edinburgh.

I have already alluded to the small quantity of work done at the refuge. This appears to me to be the greatest fault in the place, though I am aware of the comparative difficulty of obtaining suitable work, owing to the establishment being in the town instead of the country, and owing to the short stay of most of the inmates. The difficulty is not insurmountable, however; and whether it be regarded as a matter of economy, as a check to improper applications for admittance, or as a part of the education of the inmates, useful and productive labour is so essential to the well working of an institution of this kind, that it should, in my opinion, be made a primary object of attention. The money received for the labour of the inmates last year, in addition to the value of the work done for the establishment, was little more than 100*l.*; which (together with the 700*l.* received for boarders) being taken from the whole expenditure (1800*l.*), left 1000*l.* to be raised by voluntary contributions and payments from different parishes.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks from the value of the Edinburgh house of refuge, I am satisfied that it is productive of a great balance of good, and that it tends to diminish both crime and mendicity. A great many children have been placed out as apprentices under favourable circumstances, and many persons, who but for this asylum would be leading lives of debauchery, and presenting a disgusting and immoral spectacle to their fellow-citizens, are placed under regulations which supply them with that control they are in need of, and which cause them to remain sober and peaceable.

One addition has lately been made to the refuge, which deserves particular notice.—I refer to a provision for the reception of a few erring females, each into a separate cell. And it speaks well for the class to which they belong, that although solitude and labour are the sole conditions on which applications are received, the cells are never untenanted. Some women have remained as much as three months in this voluntary seclusion, and are now in situations, with a fair prospect of permanent reform, though there has not yet been sufficient time to pronounce safely upon this point.—There are at present only five cells, but it is proposed to add more if room can be found for them.

## EDINBURGH.

*Edinburgh*

*State of Crime.*—There is a good deal of petty crime, but there are few heinous offences. During the last year there has been only one case of serious robbery, either in Edinburgh or its suburbs; and in the city of Edinburgh (the population of which is about 80,000) there have been only about a dozen thefts by housebreaking, not one of these being accompanied by personal violence or by any defiance of the inhabitants, and some of them being robberies of cellars merely, or of hen-roosts connected with houses. No murder has been committed in Edinburgh or its suburbs for at least five years. There has been a great decrease of serious offences in the last ten years, notwithstanding the increase of population. This decrease is observed particularly as respects the offences of murder, street robbery, uttering forged notes and base coin, and shoplifting. No serious offence has become more common than formerly. The usual offences at the present time are thefts; particularly picking pockets, stealing linen from drying grounds, petty thefts from shop-doors, and thefts by prostitutes. There are also many drunken brawls.

Among the causes of the decrease of crime that has taken place may be mentioned the increased efficiency of the police, the improvement in the lighting of the town, and the provision under a local Act, by which offenders, who have been convicted as many as three times before the city magistrates, are transferred to a higher court. The great decrease in the number of forgeries is believed to have been brought about in part by the abolition of the punishment of death—a punishment which in Edinburgh, as elsewhere, was found to deter parties from giving information and evidence.

The following is an estimate of the criminal population of Edinburgh, made by Captain Stuart, the superintendent of the police, who has held that office about 12 years. (This estimate relates merely to such offenders as are at large, taking no account of those who are in prison.)—About 50 young male thieves between the ages of 10 and 16, and 4 or 5 other male

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thieves between the ages of 20 and 25, making altogether between 50 and 60 male thieves. A great number of public prostitutes, most of whom are under 20 years old. (It is stated that they are generally short-lived.) About 13 of the prostitutes are common thieves, and the majority steal watches and money occasionally. There are 2 or 3 females also (rather advanced in age) who are common thieves, but not public prostitutes. There is one notorious resetter (receiver of stolen goods), and there are several brokers who buy stolen goods to a certain extent. The number of regular resetters, however, is much smaller than formerly.

The offenders are in habits of drunkenness; much more so than people generally in the same rank of life. This applies particularly to the female prostitutes. The sheriff-substitute (Mr. Tait) informed me that the declaration of an accused party usually begins with a statement that he had been taking too much whisky when he committed the offence. Few of the thieves, especially the young ones, have any knowledge of a trade, or have any regular occupation. The character of the parents of the thieves is generally bad. Some of the young thieves, however, are orphans. The young thieves are considered to be sharper in intellect than the generality of others in the same rank in life; which is attributed to their earlier intercourse with the world. They are found, however, to be much below others in education. Few of the thieves can write. Most of the thieves are native inhabitants, but many of the assaults are committed by the Irish part of the population. It is remarked, that the tailors, as a body, commit many more than their proportion of assaults; and a similar remark is applicable (though now in a less degree than formerly) to the bakers.

### *Causes affecting Crime at Edinburgh independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is still a good deal of drunkenness, though much less than formerly, a great decrease having taken place among the middle and upper classes, and a considerable decrease among the poorer classes. There are several Temperance Societies in Edinburgh, but I could not learn what effect they have produced.

*State of the Police.*—Efficient, although some of the streets are noisy during the night, and although many petty thefts, especially thefts in brothels, escape detection. There appears to be a general feeling of security as regards property, and scarcely the remotest fear of personal violence. The present police, composed as it is of strong active men, under able direction, are said to form a striking contrast with the police that existed 20 or 30 years ago, which appears to have consisted of a handful of feeble old men, decked in strange uniforms, who were the laughing stock of the active and nimble thieves.

*Condition of the People.*—The state of the working classes is said to be much the same as regards houses, food, and clothing, as it was 12 or 15 years ago; but I had not time to get much information on this subject, or to obtain the means of contrasting the condition of the working classes at the present time with what it was 30 or 40 years ago. There is certainly a good deal of pauperism and mendicity at the present time. The chief occupation of the working classes is connected with the consumption of the richer, there being but few manufactures carried on in Edinburgh. The wages of a man employed at jobbing, &c., are from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a-week; a tailor gets about 18*s.* a-week. A savings' bank was opened about 10 months ago under the authority of the Act which extends the system of English savings banks to Scotland. Many of the savings' banks established on the old plan have merged into it, and the amount of deposits is already between 60,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*; and this amount would, it is believed, be greater were it not that the interest generally given for money at the present time is unusually high—higher in many cases (even for very small sums) than that which the savings' bank is empowered to grant.

*Education.*—I had not time to obtain much information as to the state of education in Edinburgh. There is no doubt, however, that its quality has been much improved of late years to a considerable extent by the exertions of Mr. Wood, who was the first to raise the character of much of the instruction from mere verbiage to an intellectual employment. This improved system of teaching has now been extensively adopted.

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## HADDINGTON.

Population nearly 4,000.

(Visited January 25th, 1837, and twice previously.)

*Haddington.*

The prison of Haddington is an old building (partly in a ruinous state) standing in the middle of the town, and connected with the town-house. It is both badly situated and badly constructed, and it is impossible to prevent communication between some of the rooms and the street. There are altogether 11 rooms or cells, 2 of which, however, are generally used as part of the gaoler's house, his own accommodation being quite insufficient. The rooms are all of moderate size, the largest being 17 feet long, 11 feet broad, and 8 feet high, and the smallest 11½ feet long, 9 feet broad, and 6½ feet high. There is no airing-yard.

The rain often comes in to two of the cells, but the others are tolerably dry, some of them quite so; 7 are warmed by open fires, but the rest are not warmed at all. There is no security against the building catching fire, and as most of the floors and even some of the partitions are of wood, there is considerable danger of such an occurrence taking place. I found the cells clean and at a moderate temperature, but most of them are ill ventilated, and in several there was a bad smell, owing to the buckets which the prisoners make use of being emptied only once in two days; which arises from the want of a proper receptacle for the filth, the public street being the place in which it is deposited. The prison is but moderately secure. The last instance of escape happened about three years ago, when two prisoners made their way through

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the roof; in doing which they made use of a knife with which a debtor had supplied them. The ceilings of the upper cells have since then been lined with sheet-iron. There are no means of inspecting the prisoners without their knowledge.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were 7 prisoners at the time of my visit (all males) and this is about the average number, though occasionally there are more than 20. When I was here some time ago I found several of the prisoners dirty, but this time they were clean; and the gaoler assured me that since I was last at Haddington, he has always acted on the plan of not giving a prisoner his breakfast until he has thoroughly washed himself.

*Health.*—Usually good. It appears, indeed, that the prisoners generally leave the gaol fatter and in better health than when they entered it. No diseases can be specified as prevalent. A woman was attacked with scarlet fever about 18 months ago, but none of the other prisoners caught it. The last death happened about two years ago, and this was a case of a man who had led a very dissipated life. There is no infirmary in the prison.

*Food.*—The food (which is supplied by contract) is too good and too abundant when compared with that of the lowest class of honest people out of prison. Each prisoner receives a pint of porridge (imperial measure) for breakfast, and the same for supper, with a pint of broth and a penny loaf for dinner. The bread is made of wheaten flour, and is quite white. No difference is made between males and females, children and adults. There is an exception, however, as respects county vagrants, whose allowance consists of three penny loaves each day. The cost of the food given to the regular prisoners is about 5*d.* per day. The allowance to debtors is generally 1*s.* per day, paid in money; out of which, however, they have to pay 4*d.* for bedding, &c. Additional supplies from without are allowed to debtors and to other prisoners before trial, but not to convicted prisoners.

*Clothing.*—None is supplied from the prison funds, but a little is given by a ladies' society in Haddington.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and pillow, a sheet, two double blankets, and a coverlet. The bed-clothes are washed twice a-year, and the straw is changed once in about three months.

*Discipline.*—There is but little deserving the name, there being no work, and only partial separation. The time passed in bed, too, is as usual much too long, and the prisoners receive no instruction. It should be mentioned to the credit of the late provost (Mr. Brown) that he made several attempts to obtain work for the prisoners, though he was unsuccessful, owing partly to the circumstance of no manufactures of any kind being carried on in the neighbourhood. Another way in which Mr. Brown manifests an interest in the welfare of the prisoners is by visiting the gaol every Sunday evening and performing religious service. This he began to do while provost, and continues even now that his period of office has expired.—The most common prison offence is calling to people in the street. The offender is punished by the loss of part of his food for the day, and sometimes also by being removed to a less comfortable cell.—I received no complaint of unkind treatment.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, but the gaoler's wife looks after them to some extent. The females are always kept separate from the males, but there is no difference in the treatment of the two classes.

*Debtors.*—The average number during the last year was only half, but at the time of my visit there were two debtors. Visits from friends are freely allowed. The debtors attend public worship.

*Miscellaneous.*—There is no other difference in the treatment of tried and untried prisoners, than that the latter are allowed to receive additional supplies of food from without, as already mentioned. Visits are permitted on an order from a magistrate. Letters are inspected. Smoking tobacco is allowed to those who behave well, and snuff-taking to all. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes. There was no insane prisoner at the time of my visit.

*Officers.*—The only regular officer is the keeper, who appears to be well qualified for the management of a small gaol. He resides in the prison. A surgeon attends at the cost of the burgh when required. There is no chaplain, but the parish clergyman attends occasionally.

*Fees.*—The keeper receives 1*s.* from the creditor on the admission of a debtor, and 4*d.* a night from the debtor during his stay; also 1*s.* from the debtor on his liberation. The only other source of emolument to the keeper, besides his regular salary, is his contract for supplying the prisoners with food, for which he receives 6*d.* a day per head.

*Accounts.*—The only record, besides an account of disbursements (kept by the town treasurer), is a register of imprisonment, kept by the gaoler. This register, however, is imperfect, there being no column even for the day of liberation. The following is an abstract of the expenditure here for the year ending October 10th, 1836 (less than an average year):—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food of Criminal Prisoners | 57 | 7 | 4 |
| Furniture and bedding | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| Fuel | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Repairs | 8 | 11 | 8½ |
| Sundries | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Gaoler's Salary | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | £ 104 | 14 | 1½ |

(Of this sum 19*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* was paid by the county, and the remainder, 84*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d*, by the burgh.)

Average number of prisoners during the year 6—viz. 5½ criminals and ½ debtor. (The total

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number of prisoners was 126, viz., 118 criminals and 8 debtors, 17 of the criminals were females, but all the others were males.)

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year; about 18*l.*—Daily cost about 1*s.*

*General Observations.*—Comparatively little good effect can be produced by the Haddington prison. It is probable, indeed, that the place is looked upon by some persons as one of luxurious indolence, and rather to be coveted than shunned. Mr. List, the superintendent of the police of Haddingtonshire, is clearly of opinion that this is the case. The difficulty of finding useful labour for the prisoners at Haddington marks the town as unsuitable for a prison, except for very short confinements. A gaol large enough for this latter purpose might be erected at a small expense on part of the vacant ground behind the new court-house. There are many recommitments to the Haddington gaol, but no record of them is kept.

*Jurisdiction.*—The prison is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh.

## HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN.

Population about 36,000.

*East Lothian.*

*Prisons existing at present.*—Six, viz., one each at Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Tranent, Gifford, and Linton. The three last are small lock-up houses, consisting only of a single cell each, and even in the prisons at Dunbar and North Berwick there are but two cells. I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting North Berwick, Tranent, and Linton, but I understand that the prisons at these places form no exception to the general rule in the county, that is, that they are all bad. In addition to the foregoing, a lock-up house is at the present time erecting at Preston Pans.

*Additional Prisons required.*—No prison is wanted at any other place than those which have been mentioned, but at each of these a good small prison is necessary.

*State of Crime in East Lothian.*—There are many petty thefts and assaults, but serious offences are not very numerous. The following is an account of all the serious offences during the last eight years, without reference to the detection or conviction of the offenders:—1 murder, 1 rape, 1 serious case of housebreaking attended with personal violence, 1 bad assault with attempt at rape, 3 cases of apparent child murder, 1 case in which a child was thrown on to the fire, but rescued before it was seriously burned, 4 cases of poaching accompanied with bad assaults, and 2 forgeries. Most of the offences, attended with personal violence, are committed at Tranent and Preston Pans, and chiefly by colliers. During the last three or four years there appears to have been a decrease of crime generally, but taking a period of 30 years in review, it is the opinion of the procurator fiscal (an elderly gentleman, who has been long in office), that the number of serious offences is about as great now as it was then, and that the number of assaults and petty thefts has increased, and that beyond what might be expected from the increase of population, which indeed has been but little. One cause of the increase, which took place some time ago, in the number of petty thefts, is stated to be an increased efficiency in the Edinburgh police, which it is said drove thieves out of Edinburgh into the neighbouring counties.

From the report of Mr. List, the active and efficient superintendent of police in East Lothian, I learned that there are about a dozen resident thieves in the county at the present time, and that their age varies from 10 to 24 years. Three of the thieves are females, the others males. There are generally also several thieves who are strangers, especially at the time of the Gifford fair (a great cattle fair). There are seven persons in the county who keep lodging-houses for vagrants and other people of bad character. There is no regular receiver of stolen goods, but there are a few persons who are willing to buy goods without much inquiry, and who probably suspect them to be stolen. There is a good deal of female prostitution, but little that is public. In addition to the foregoing offenders, there are a great many persons who commit assaults, but who do not steal. Those who are in the habit of committing assaults are addicted to drunkenness, but it has not been observed that the thieves are so distinguished. Few of the thieves have acquired any regular means of earning an honest livelihood. The thieves are considered to be equal in intelligence to others in the same class of life, but they are inferior to them in education and knowledge. Many of them cannot write, but it is not known how many are unable to read. Most of the parents of the thieves are known to have neglected their children, and some of them to be of decidedly bad character.

### *Causes affecting Crime in East Lothian independent of Prison Discipline.*

*Drunkenness.*—There is doubtless a good deal of drunkenness, though opinions as to whether it has increased or decreased, during the last 30 years, so far as relates to the lower classes, are conflicting, though on the whole I am inclined to believe it has increased. There is no doubt, however, that there is much less drunkenness than formerly among the middle and upper classes. There is no separate Temperance Society in the county, but there are branches of an Edinburgh Society.

*Police.*—The police of this county, though susceptible of considerable improvements, is on a better footing and is better organized than the police of any other county in Scotland; and it is believed that few offences escape detection. The county is divided into seven districts, in each of which there is a resident paid constable, and these seven constables are under the control of a general superintendent, who appoints them and can remove them from office. The average cost of the establishment is about 220*l.* a-year, exclusive of about 50*l.* a-year paid by the separate parishes to their own particular constables (most of whom receive 2*l.* a-year each), and exclusive of the cost of the burgh officers in Dunbar and North Berwick. To render the establishment thoroughly efficient it would be necessary to increase the total expenditure to between

500*l.* and 600*l.* a-year; but there is no doubt that, by the expenditure of this sum, and by carrying out the principles of responsibility, and subordination to one authority, the police might be placed upon an excellent footing. Even as it is, the establishment has worked very well, and has been attended with a diminution of crime; although if the fallacious test of the number of commitments and convictions were applied, there would appear to have been an increase. The superintendent, being a man of intelligence and education, is quite able to make an examination into the circumstances of any offence that is not of a very serious character, and to take down the evidence in writing, and this saves the county a considerable expense in fees to the procurator fiscal.

*Administration of Justice.*—Trials by the sheriff without a jury are conducted at an unusually small expense in this county, costing generally not more than from 20*s.* to 30*s.* each.

*Condition of the People.*—Much improved during the last 30 years (especially as regards food and clothing) and now tolerably good. In the town of Haddington, however, there is a want of productive employment; although this evil has lately been removed to some extent by the introduction of the Ayrshire sewing among the female part of the population. There are few resident beggars, but there are many vagrants, especially in the summer season. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, although there are some large collieries in the county. The total income of a regular farm-servant is from 25*l.* to 30*l.* a-year, and is chiefly paid in kind. There are several savings' banks and many friendly societies. The amount of deposits in the Haddington savings' bank is nearly 700*l.*, held by about 120 depositors.

*Education.*—Not in a satisfactory state. There are many children in the towns who are growing up without any education. In Haddington, for example, the population of which is about 4,000, it is believed that there are as many as 150 children growing up without education, although education appears to be more general there than formerly. Most of the adults are able to read easily (though there are many, especially among the Irish part of the population, who cannot), and there is, in fact, a good deal of reading among them,—the matter read consisting chiefly of books from the small itinerating libraries established by Provost Brown, which are circulated at a trifling expense.

There is a Mechanics' Institution at Haddington, but it does not flourish.

*Popular Amusements.*—There are not many popular amusements in the county.

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## JEDBURGH.

Population about 4,000.

(Visited February 1st and 2nd, 1837.)

*Jedburgh.*

The prison of Jedburgh is a new building, having been erected about 15 years. It cost somewhat more than 8,000*l.* The situation is good, being an elevated spot outside the town which was formerly the site of a castle. The construction, though far from perfect, is better than that of the generality of prisons, and will I think admit of the introduction of a good system of discipline. The prison consists of three separate buildings (a gaol, a bridewell, and a debtors' prison), besides the governor's house. Each of the three buildings has a separate airing-yard, (two of them, indeed, have two airing-yards), and there is a considerable area round the prisons inclosed by a wall; this wall, however, is not high enough to prevent the possibility of escape. There are altogether 27 sleeping cells, 6 small working rooms, and 4 day-rooms, making in the whole 38 separate rooms and cells, whereas the average number of prisoners is only 28, and the greatest number last year was only 36. Thus, if the useless distinction of gaol and bridewell were done away with, and the empty cells in the debtors' prison were used for criminals, there would be almost always the means of enforcing a complete separation of prisoners. This would indeed invariably be the case if such prisoners as are sentenced to long periods of confinement were sent to a penitentiary; an arrangement the more to be desired, because Jedburgh is a place at which it is difficult to find profitable employment for prisoners.

The rooms and cells are generally dry, though in wet weather the floors of the lower ones are damp. One part of the prison is warmed by a hot-air apparatus, and the other parts by open fires; there appears, however, to be no danger of the building catching fire, since the cells and rooms are built entirely of stone. The ventilation is tolerably good. The prison was not very clean at the time of my visit, which was, perhaps, partly owing to the governor being unwell. Without great vigilance there must always be a danger here of the escape of prisoners, but I was assured that no escape has taken place since the present governor came into office, which is about seven years ago. Before that time, however, there were many escapes. The chief causes of the danger of escape are the want of the means of inspection, the assembling of the prisoners in the day-rooms and airing-yards, the lowness of the outer wall, and the want of a good arrangement for the ingress and egress of the officers.

*State of the Prisoners.*—There were 24 prisoners at the time of my visit, viz. 21 males and 3 females. Two of the males were debtors; and one of the females was a lunatic, not charged with any crime, and quite harmless, but admitted into the prison as into an asylum. She has been in the prison now more than four years. Some of the prisoners were clean, but others were dirty, one particularly so. It is a rule of the prison that every prisoner shall wash himself once a-day, but this rule does not appear to be enforced. The prisoner who was very dirty acknowledged that he had not washed himself the day before.

*Health.*—Generally good. There was no death in the prison last year, and there has been no epidemic for several years. The most common complaints are disorders of the bowels and catarrh.

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*Jedburgh.*

*Food.*—Those confined in that part of the prison which is called the gaol have two pints of oatmeal porridge (imperial measure) and a halfpenny-worth of milk for breakfast, and the same for supper; and they have two pints of broth (containing barley, meat, and vegetables), and a penny roll for dinner. Prisoners in the bridewell receive the same, except that they have less milk. Vagrants have the same breakfast and supper (with less milk), but have no dinner. Except as regards the allowance to vagrants, the food is too abundant; and the quality of part of it (the bread and broth) is too good. The daily cost of the food is 5*d.* per head in the gaol, and 4*d.* per head in the bridewell, excepting the food of the vagrants, which costs 2*d.* per head.

Debtors receive a money allowance, varying from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per day, out of which, however, they have to pay 4*d.* each day to the keeper, who provides them with bedding; if the debtor be a burgess, this charge is only 2*d.* Additional supplies from without are allowed to debtors, but not to criminal prisoners.

*Bedding.*—A straw mattress and pillow, and two double blankets. The bed-clothes are changed twice a-year, but the straw is not renewed quite so often.—No clothing is supplied, except in cases of destitution.

*Discipline.*—The discipline is of a feeble kind. Little work is done, and that little is but slightly productive. The only prisoners who are employed in any way are those in the bridewell, and of these the females appear to do most, though there is little danger of these latter even being weighed down by their burden. The men, when at work at all, are employed in turning a crank-machine, used in husking the barley which is consumed in the prison. The nominal time for work is 8 hours a-day; but as only a few men can be employed at the crank-machine at any one time, no one on an average is employed more than about 1½ hours per day, and the greater part even of this time appears to be occupied in resting. The women are employed partly in washing for the prison, and partly in beating sand. Not a shilling, however, is received from any one out of the prison for work done within.—The want of separation has already been referred to. All that is done by way of instruction is to employ one prisoner occasionally in teaching others. There is, however, a small library in the prison, which is made some use of. Public worship is performed occasionally, but not regularly.

The prisoners rise at six o'clock in summer, and at daybreak in winter; and they go to bed at eight in summer, and half an hour before sunset in winter. So that if abundance of sleep were a means of reforming criminals, many of those in the Jedburgh prison would probably come out cured. The usual prison offences are disturbances, and insolence to the governor or turnkey. The usual punishments are the withdrawal of food, confinement in a dark cell, and the use of irons. I received no complaints of unkind treatment. Labour is here regarded as a punishment, which I have never found to be the case in a well-regulated prison.

*Female Prisoners.*—There is no female officer, and no difference is made in the treatment of males and females.

*Debtors.*—There were two at the time of my visit, but the average is now only ½. Visits from friends are freely allowed.

*Miscellaneous.*—No difference is made between tried and untried prisoners, excepting such of the tried prisoners as are sentenced to confinement in the bridewell, who, as already stated, are set to do a little work, and are not allowed milk at breakfast and supper. Visits to prisoners in the bridewell are allowed once a-week, on an order from a justice of the peace; but visits to prisoners in the gaol are permitted at any time, at the discretion of the governor. All letters are inspected. The use of tobacco is by the rule of the prison confined to debtors only, but I have reason to believe that the rule is evaded. There is no provision for sending prisoners back to their parishes.

*Officers.*—There are two officers, a governor and a turnkey. The governor being unwell at the time of my visit, and my stay being necessarily short, I could judge but slightly of his qualifications. He was well spoken of, however, by others, and he appears to be an intelligent man. The state of the prison certainly did not do him much credit, but as already stated he was unwell at the time of my visit. The turnkey appeared to be an active man, and suitable for his office. There is a surgeon who attends when sent for, but he was so closely occupied with his professional engagements in the district round Jedburgh, owing to the prevalence of the influenza, that I did not see him. There is no chaplain. None of the prisoners act as officers.

*Fees.*—The governor receives a fee varying from 3*s.* to 30*s.* from the creditor on the admission of a debtor, unless the debtor be a burgess, when the fee is half what it would otherwise be. The governor also charges 4*d.* a-night to a non-burgess, and 2*d.* to a burgess, for bedding, as already mentioned.

*Accounts.*—The governor keeps a register of imprisonments, and the procurator-fiscal and town-chamberlain together keep an account of disbursements. The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year 1836:—

| | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aliment of criminals | 149 | 13 | 3 |
| Clothing | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| Furniture and Bedding | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Soap, candles, fuel, &c. | 42 | 8 | 6 |
| Stationery | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Straw | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Repairs | 16 | 2 | 9 |
| Sundries | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| Carried forward . . . . . £ | 223 | 13 | 10 |

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| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | | | 223 | 13 | 10 |
| Alterations and Additions | | | | 26 | 11 | 0 |
| Salaries—Keeper | £ 90 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Surgeon, including charge for medicines, | 20 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 110 | 2 | 8 |
| | | | | 360 | 7 | 6 |
| Deduct cost of alterations and additions | | | | 26 | 11 | 0 |
| Total of current expenses, exclusive of the aliment of debtors | | | | £ 333 | 16 | 6 |

Average number of prisoners during the year, 28; viz. criminals 27½, and debtors ½.

Average cost of each criminal prisoner during the year about 12*l.* Daily cost about 8*d.*

*General Observations.*—The sheriff-substitute gave it as his opinion that the effect of imprisonment in Jedburgh Castle under the present arrangements is injurious on those confined, and this opinion is in all probability correct. The deterring effect, too, on the criminal population generally must be much less than it ought to be. There are many recommitments, but there is no record to show how many.

*Jurisdiction.*—Those parts of the prison which are called the gaol and debtors' prison are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the burgh; but that part which is used as a house of correction is under the jurisdiction of commissioners appointed under a local Act of Parliament.

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